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2014-2015



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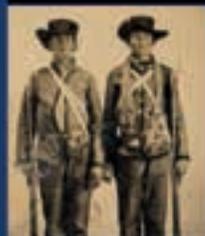
Features more than 850 entries, including more than 300 new articles, that chronicle the individuals, communities, businesses, institutions, organizations, and events that comprise the African-American experience and its significant contribution to the heritage of the Lone Star State.

Photo: Tary Owens Collection, Texas Music Museum

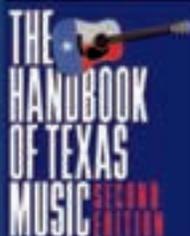
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TEXAS ALMANAC



2014-2015

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Robert Plocheck

COVER ARTWORK

Scene on the Brazos

by Frank Reaugh, 1893

**From the collections of the Texas/Dallas History and
Archives Division, Dallas Public Library.**

ISBN (ebooks) 978-1-62511-006-0

ISBN (hardcover) 978-1-62511-004-6

ISBN (flexbound) 978-1-62511-005-3

Library of Congress Control Number: 2013936253

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Texas State Historical Association

University of North Texas

1155 Union Circle #311580, Denton, Texas, 76203-5017

(940) 369-5200

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Distributed by Texas A&M University Press Consortium

4354 TAMU, College Station, Texas, 77843-4354

Order hardcover or flexbound editions at **(800) 826-8911** or log on to:

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PREFACE

As I finished editing the Legislative update for this edition of the Texas Almanac, it occurred to me that 100 years ago, one of my ancestors was serving as Speaker of the House in the 33rd Texas Legislature. Chester H. Terrell (listed with House Speakers, page 479) was born in Terrell in 1882 and moved with his family to San Antonio in 1895. He came by his political ambitions naturally; his father, J.O. Terrell, represented Kaufman County in the Texas Senate in the 19th and 20th Legislatures and also ran for governor as a Republican in 1910, losing to Oscar B. Colquitt.

Chester Terrell met my father's Aunt Gladys Bentley of Morrilton, Arkansas, when both attended San Antonio Academy. They were married in 1904, not long after he received a law degree from the University of Texas. First elected to the Texas House in 1909 when he was just 26, he served two terms before being elected Speaker during his third term in 1913. At 30, he was one of the youngest men to serve as Speaker.

By all accounts, he was a vivacious politician, outspoken and idealistic. At that time, the Legislature was divided over Prohibition, and a split in that camp allowed Terrell, who supported local option, to win the gavel. Although he introduced many bills, the Senate blocked most of them. His chief accomplishment was passage of the first major act to control water pollution in Texas.

Among my grandmother's keepsakes was a photograph of Chester Terrell, right, and a pamphlet written "To the Democracy of Texas," probably in late 1913, announcing his intention to run for governor in the Democratic primary the following year. One of the most interesting points in his 13-point pamphlet was the call for inmates in the state penitentiary to be self-sustaining and "work as many hours and as diligently as the average man outside." His plans for the governorship were thwarted by a mysterious illness that caused him to give up the race in March 1914.

His only other foray into politics was in 1916, when he wrote a public letter to then-Speaker Franklin O. Fuller encouraging him to call a special session to consider impeaching Gov. James E. Ferguson. Some accounts say Terrell's letter ruined any chance of his return to politics; others say he took an active part in the impeachment proceedings against Ferguson, even giving a speech in Dallas advocating the step. Either way, Franklin did call the special session and Ferguson was impeached.

Despite the letter, Terrell's illness progressed and on Sept. 13, 1920, he died at age 38 in his San Antonio home, a little over one year before my father was born. My grandmother, living in Arkansas, received news of his death from her eldest sister the way so many people did in those days: by telegram. There was no explanation, just the facts, and no cause of death was ever determined. In those days, people didn't always know; he just got sick and died. My Great-Aunt Gladys and their three daughters eventually moved to California, where she remained Mrs. Chester Terrell until her death in 1981.

Although my father had some sketchy facts on Chester Terrell's life, a photograph, and a political pamphlet, I first found information about his years in the House in the Texas Almanac Archive: www.TexasAlmanac.com/archive. Then I turned to a biography in the Texas State Historical Association's *Handbook of Texas Online* to fill in other gaps. That resource, with its thousands of articles is a wonderful research tool and a great companion to information in the Almanac. The Briscoe Center for American History and newspaper archives added to my research, as well.

We hope Texas Almanac readers will continue their research and reading at the Almanac's website at www.TexasAlmanac.com, which includes a Searchable Texas Town Database,[®] County and Town data pages, articles from past Almanacs, and a link to the Archive. Lastly, thank you to all who have purchased this edition. We appreciate you and hope you enjoy the *Texas Almanac 2014–2015*.



Chester H. Terrell
Speaker of the Texas
House of Representatives
1913, 33rd Legislature



Lamberto Alvarez photo

Elizabeth Cruce Alvarez
Editor, 2013

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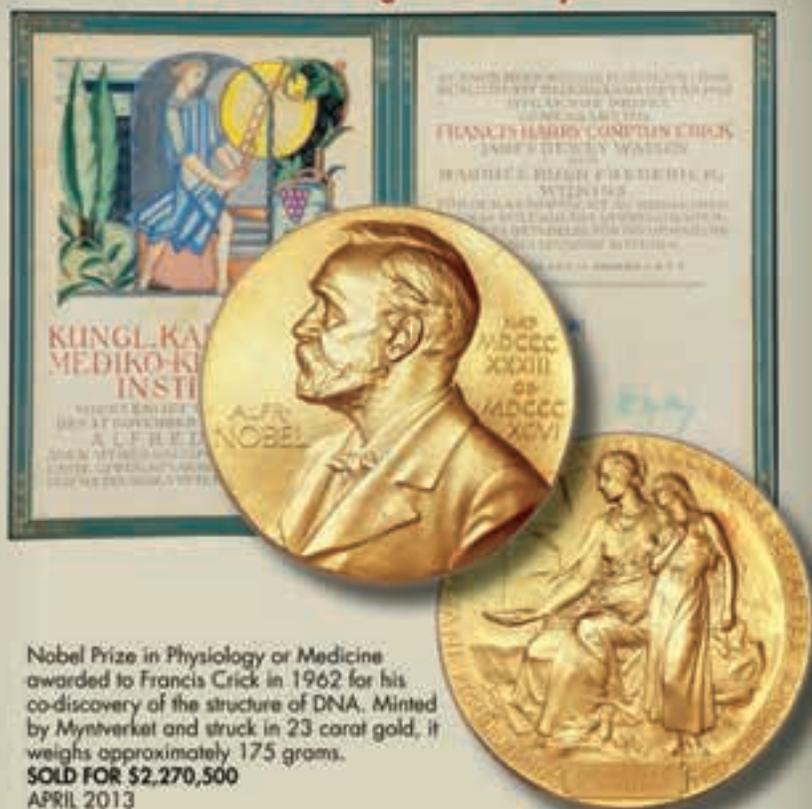
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TSHA Research Tools Illuminate Family's Past

For those of you who may not be familiar with the Texas State Historical Association and what it does, and why you should support it, I will tell you a revealing story.

Immediately after I received an invitation to attend the Burnham Family reunion in Holman, Texas, I opened the *Texas Almanac 2012–2013* that sits on my desk to find out where it is. Looking at the detailed county maps, I quickly realized that Holman is in the “sweet spot” of Texas and that it might afford a chance to promote the Association to some avid Texas history lovers.

Second, I looked up Burnham on the *Handbook of Texas Online*. This simple search found more than twenty articles in the Handbook that mentioned the Burnhams.

One source cited for the Handbook article on Jesse Burnham was a *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* article from 1901: “The

Reminiscences of Captain Jesse Burnham.”

Because all of the Quarterly articles are now online and searchable, I located this article and read, “I was born in Kentucky, Madison county, September 15th, 1792, being the youngest son of seven. My father died when I was quite young, and my mother moved to Tennessee in my sixteenth year, and settled in Red Fork County, near Shelbyville. We were very poor.”

At that point I was hooked. I continued reading about Jesse Burnham’s fascinating life in his own words and gained an understanding of why this family is so proud of its heritage.

We are glad to add the Texas Almanac to the resources of the Association that enable all those interested in Texas to have immediate access to reliable information about our state.

Kent Calder
Executive Director
Texas State Historical Association

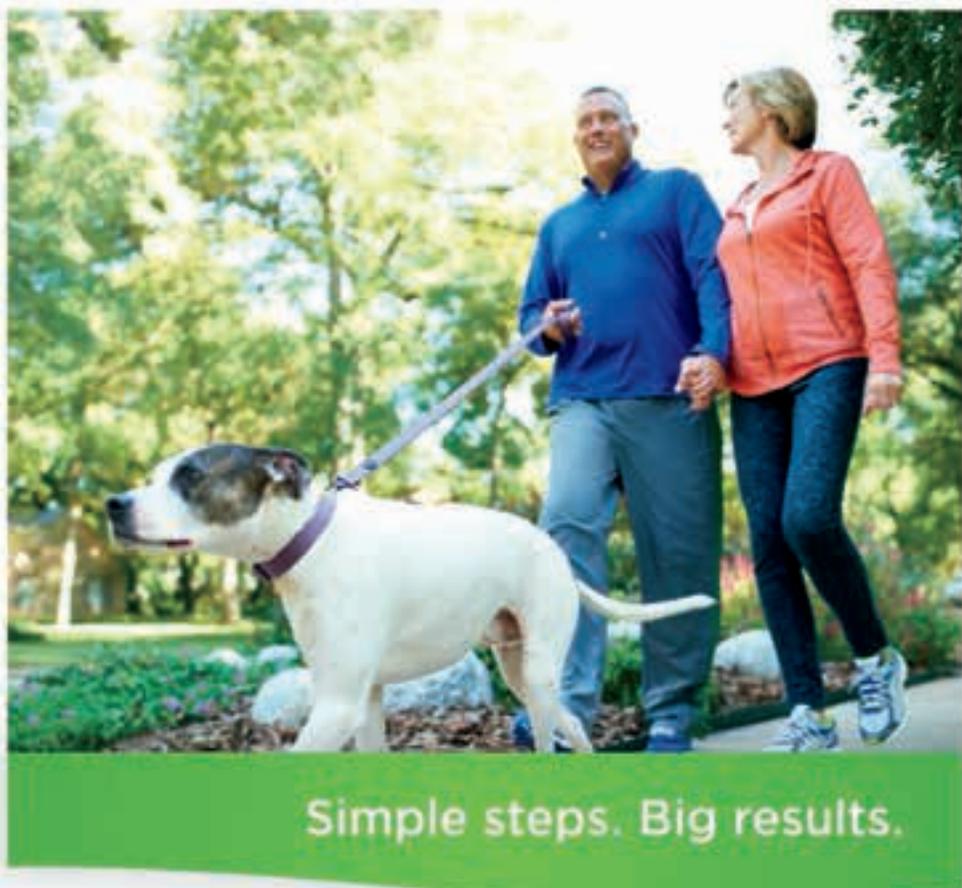
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The Ferdinand Hohenberger Farmstead near Comfort in Kendall County. Robert Plocheck photo.



TEXAS

The Lone Star State

On this and the following page is a demographic and geographic profile of the second-largest, second-most-populous state in the United States. Look in the Index to find more-detailed information about each subject.

GOVERNMENT

- Capital:** Austin
- Government:** Bicameral Legislature
- 28th State to enter the Union:** Dec. 29, 1845
- Present Constitution adopted:** 1876
- State motto:** Friendship (1930)
- State symbols:**
 - Flower:** Bluebonnet (1901)
 - Bird:** Mockingbird (1927)
 - Tree:** Pecan (1919)
 - Song:** "Texas, Our Texas" (1929)
- Origin of name:** Texas, or Tejas, was the Spanish pronunciation of a Caddo Indian word meaning "friends" or "allies."
- Nickname:** Texas is called the Lone Star State because of the design of the state flag: a broad vertical blue stripe at left centered by a single white star, and at right, horizontal bars of white (top) and red.

PEOPLE

- Population, 2012*** U.S. Census 26,059,203
 - Population, 2010** U.S. Census 25,145,561
 - Population increase, 2010–2012.** 3.6%
 - Population, 2000** U.S. Census 20,851,820
 - Population increase, 2000–2010.** 20.6%
 - Ethnicity, 2012** (for explanation, see page 232):
- | | Number | Percent |
|--|------------------|---------|
| Anglo | 11,583,831 | 44.5% |
| Hispanic | 9,960,900 | 38.2% |
| Black | 3,029,231 | 12.3% |
| Asian | 1,052,190 | 4.2% |
| Other | 434,051 | 1.7% |
| Population density (2010) | 96.3 per sq. mi. | |
| Voting-age population (2012) | 18,279,737 | |

* The 2012 population is an estimate. (U.S. Census Bureau, State Data Center, Texas Secretary of State.)

On an Average Day in Texas in 2010:

- There were 1,057 resident live births.
- There were 455 resident deaths.
- There were 602 more births than deaths.
- There were 477 marriages.
- There were 225 divorces.

(2010 Texas Vital Statistics, Dept. of State Health Services)

TEN LARGEST CITIES

- Houston (Harris Co.) 2,099,451
- San Antonio (Bexar Co.) 1,327,407
- Dallas (Dallas Co.) 1,197,816
- Austin (Travis Co.) 790,390
- Fort Worth (Tarrant Co.) 741,206
- El Paso (El Paso Co.) 649,121
- Arlington (Tarrant Co.) 365,438
- Corpus Christi (Nueces Co.) 305,215
- Plano (Collin Co.) 259,841
- Laredo (Webb Co.) 236,091

(2010 census for cities; 2012 estimates for counties.)

- Number of counties 254
- Largest by pop 4,253,700 Harris Co.
- Smallest by pop 71 Loving Co.
- Number of incorporated cities 1,216
- Number of cities of 100,000 pop. or more 29
- Number of cities of 50,000 pop. or more 63
- Number of cities of 10,000 pop. or more 246

BUSINESS

- Gross State Product (2011) \$1.380 trillion
- Per Capita Personal Income (2011) \$40,147
- Civilian Labor Force (Jan. 2013) 12,655,394

(GSP: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis; per capita income: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis; civilian labor force: Texas Workforce Commission.)

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

AREA (total) 268,596 sq. miles
(171,901,440 acres)

LAND AREA 261,232 sq. miles
(167,188,480 acres)

WATER AREA 7,365 sq. miles
(4,713,600 acres)

GEOGRAPHIC CENTER:

About 15 miles northeast of Brady in northern McCulloch County.

HIGHEST POINT: Guadalupe Peak (8,749 ft.) in Culberson County in far West Texas.

LOWEST POINT: Gulf of Mexico (sea level).

NORMAL AVERAGE ANNUAL PRECIPITATION RANGE:

From 60.57 inches at Jasper County in far East Texas to 9.43 inches at El Paso, in far West Texas.

RECORD HIGHEST TEMPERATURE:

Seymour, Baylor Co.,	Aug. 12, 1936	120°F
Monahans, Ward Co.,	June 28, 1994	120°F

RECORD LOWEST TEMPERATURE:

Tulia, Swisher Co.,	Feb. 12, 1899	-23°F
Seminole, Gaines Co.,	Feb. 8, 1933	-23°F

PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS

MANUFACTURES: Chemicals and allied products, petroleum and coal products, food and kindred products, transportation equipment.

FARM PRODUCTS: Cattle, cotton, vegetables, fruits, nursery and greenhouse, dairy products.

MINERALS: Petroleum, natural gas, and natural gas liquids.

FINANCE (as of 12/31/2012):

Number of banks	520
Total deposits	\$302,101,095,000
Number of savings & loan associations	12
Total assets	\$64,448,340,000
Number of savings banks	30
Total assets	\$10,142,623,000

(Banks: Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas; savings and loans and savings banks: Texas Savings and Loan Department.)

AGRICULTURE:

Total cash receipts, 2012	\$25.1 billion
Number of farms, 2010	247,500
Land in farms (acres, 2010)	130.4 million
Cropland (acres, 2007)	33,667,177
Harvested land (acres, 2007)	19,174,301
Irrigated land (acres, 2007)	5,010,416

(The Statistical Abstract of the United States 2010; 2007 Census of Agriculture.)

The opening to Santa Elena Canyon in Big Bend National Park offers hikers and canoeists views of its canyon walls that rise up to 1,500 feet in height. Photo by Ron Billings; Texas A&M Forest Service.



TEXAS' Rank

Among the United States



Texas' rank among the United States in selected categories are given below. Others categories are covered in other sections, such as Agriculture, Business, Transportation, Health & Science.

Source (unless otherwise noted): The 2013 Statistical Abstract, U.S. Census Bureau; www.census.gov/compendia/statab

Ten Most Populous States, 2012

Rank	State	Population 2012	%Change 2010-2012
1.	California	38,041,430	2.1
2.	Texas	26,059,203	3.6
3.	New York	19,570,261	1.0
4.	Florida	19,317,568	2.7
5.	Illinois	12,875,255	0.3
6.	Pennsylvania	12,763,536	0.5
7.	Ohio	11,544,225	0.1
8.	Georgia	9,919,945	2.4
9.	Michigan	9,883,360	0.0
10.	North Carolina	9,752,073	2.3

(United States, 308,747,508 1.7)

Ten Fastest Growing States, 2012

Rank	State	Population Change 2010-2012
1.	North Dakota	4.0%
2.	Texas	3.6%
3.	Utah	3.3%
4.	Colorado	3.1%
5.	Alaska	3.0%
6.	Florida	2.7%
7.	Washington	2.6%
8.	Arizona	2.5%
9.	Georgia	2.4%
10.	South Dakota	2.4%

Unauthorized Immigrants, 2009

Rank	State	Estimated
1.	California	2,600,000
2.	Texas	1,680,000
3.	Florida	720,000
4.	New York	550,000
5.	Illinois	540,000
6.	Georgia	480,000
7.	Arizona	460,000
8.	North Carolina	370,000
9.	New Jersey	360,000
10.	Nevada	260,000
Other states		2,730,000

(United States 10,750,000)

States with Most Live Births, 2009

Rank	State	Births
1.	California	527,011
2.	Texas	402,011
3.	New York	248,110
4.	Florida	221,391
5.	Illinois	171,255
6.	Pennsylvania	146,432
7.	Ohio	144,772

(United States 4,131,019)

... Highest Birth Rates, 2009

Rank	State	Births per 1,000 Pop.
1.	Utah	19.4
2.	Texas	16.2
2.	Alaska	16.2
3.	Idaho	15.4
4.	Nebraska	15.0
5.	Oklahoma	14.8
6.	Kansas and South Dakota	14.7

(United States 13.5)

States with Most Farms, 2009

Rank	State	No. of Farms
1.	Texas	247,500
2.	Missouri	108,000
3.	Iowa	93,000
4.	Oklahoma	87,000
5.	Kentucky	86,000
6.	California	82,000
7.	Minnesota	81,000
8.	Tennessee	79,000

(United States 2,200,000)

... Most Land in Farms, 2009

Rank	State	Farm Acreage
1.	Texas	130,400,000
2.	Montana	60,800,000
3.	Kansas	46,200,000
4.	Nebraska	45,600,000
5.	South Dakota	43,700,000
6.	New Mexico	43,000,000
7.	North Dakota	39,600,000

(United States 919,800,000)

FLAGS OF TEXAS



Texas often is called the **Lone Star State** because of its state flag with a single star. The state flag was also the **flag of the Republic of Texas**.

The following information about historic Texas flags, the current flag, and other Texas symbols may be supplemented by information from the **Texas State Library & Archives** in Austin. (On the web: www.texasalmanac.com/topics/flags-symbols and www.tsl.state.tx.us/ref/abouttx/index.html#flags)

Six Flags of Texas

Six different flags have flown over Texas during eight changes of sovereignty. The accepted sequence of these flags follows:

Spanish – 1519–1821

French – 1685–1690

Mexican – 1821–1836

Republic of Texas – 1836–1845

Confederate States of America – 1861–1865

United States – 1845 to the present.

Evolution of the Lone Star Flag

The Convention at Washington-on-the-Brazos in March 1836 allegedly adopted a flag for the Republic that was designed by **Lorenzo de Zavala**. The design of de Zavala's flag is unknown, but the convention journals state that a "Rainbow and star of five points above the western horizon; and a star of six points sinking below" was added to de Zavala's flag.

There was a suggestion the letters "T E X A S" be placed around the star in the flag, but there is no evidence that the Convention ever approved a final flag design. Probably because of the hasty dispersion of the Convention and loss of part of the Convention notes, nothing further was done with the Convention's proposals for a national flag.

A so-called "**Zavala flag**" is sometimes flown in Texas today that consists of a blue field with a white five-pointed star in the center and the letters "T E X A S" between the star points, but there is no historical evidence to support this flag's design.

The **first official flag of the Republic**, known as

the **National Standard of Texas** or **David G. Burnet's flag**, was adopted by the Texas Congress and approved by President Sam Houston on Dec. 10, 1836. The design "shall be an azure ground with a large golden star central."

The Lone Star Flag

On Jan. 25, 1839, President Mirabeau B. Lamar approved the adoption by Congress of a new national flag. This flag consisted of "a blue perpendicular stripe of the width of one third of the whole length of the flag, with a white star of five points in the centre thereof, and two horizontal stripes of equal breadth, the upper stripe white, the lower red, of the length of two thirds of the length of the whole flag." This is the **Lone Star Flag**, which later became the state flag.

Although Senator William H. Wharton proposed the adoption of the Lone Star Flag in 1838, no one knows who actually designed the flag. The legislature in 1879 inadvertently repealed the law establishing the state flag, but the legislature adopted a new law in 1933 that legally re-established the flag's design.

The red, white, and blue of the state flag stand, respectively, for bravery, purity, and loyalty. The proper finial for use with the state flag is either a **star** or a **spearhead**. Texas is one of only two states that has a flag that formerly served as the flag of an independent nation. The other is Hawaii.

Rules for Display of the State Flag

The Texas Flag Code was first adopted in 1933 and completely revised in 1993. Laws governing display of the state flag are found in sections 3100.051 through 3100.072 of the Texas Government Code. (On the web: www.tsl.state.tx.us/ref/abouttx/flagcode.html). A summary of those rules follows:

★ The Texas flag should be displayed on state and national holidays and on special occasions of historical significance, and it should be displayed at every school on regular school days. **When flown out-of-doors**, the Texas flag should not be flown earlier than sunrise nor later than sunset unless properly illuminated. It should not be left out in inclement weather unless a weather-proof flag is used. It should be flown with the white stripe uppermost **except in case of distress**.

★ No flag other than the **United States flag** should be placed above or, if on the same level, to the state flag's right (observer's left). The state flag should be underneath the national flag when the two are flown from the same halyard. **When flown from adjacent flagpoles**, the national flag and the state flag should be of approximately the same size and on flagpoles of equal height; the national flag should be on the flag's own right (observer's left).

★ **If the state flag is displayed with the flag of another U.S. state, a nation other than the U.S., or an international organization**, the state flag should be, from an observer's perspective, to the left of the other flag on a separate flagpole or flagstaff, and the state flag should not be above the other flag on the same flagpole or flagstaff or on a taller flagpole or flagstaff. If the state flag and the U.S. flag are displayed from crossed flagstaffs, the state flag should be, from an observer's perspective, to the right of the U.S. flag and the state flag's flagstaff should be behind the U.S.

flag's flagstaff.

★ **When the flag is displayed horizontally**, the white stripe should be above the red stripe and, from an observer's perspective, to the right of the blue stripe. **When the flag is displayed vertically**, the blue stripe should be uppermost and the white stripe should be to the state flag's right (observer's left).

★ If the state and national flags are both **carried in a procession**, the national flag should be on the marching right and state flag should be on the national flag's left (observer's right).

★ **On Memorial Day**, the state flag should be displayed at half-staff until noon and at that time raised to the peak of the flagpole. **On Peace Officers Memorial Day** (May 15), the state flag should be displayed at half-staff all day, unless that day is also Armed Forces Day.

★ The state flag should not touch anything beneath it or be dipped to any person or things except the U.S. flag. Advertising should not be fastened to a flagpole, flagstaff, or halyard on which the state flag is displayed.

★ If a state flag is no longer used or useful as an emblem for display, it should be destroyed, preferably by burning. A **flag retirement ceremony** is set out in the Texas Government Code at the Texas State Library & Archives website mentioned earlier.

Pledge to the Texas Flag

*Honor the Texas flag;
I pledge allegiance
to thee,
Texas, one state under
God, one and
indivisible.*

A pledge to the Texas flag was adopted in 1933 by the 43rd Legislature. It contained a phrase, "Flag of 1836," which inadvertently referred to the **David G. Burnet flag** instead of the Lone Star Flag adopted in 1839. In 2007, the 80th Legislature changed the pledge to its current form:

A person reciting the pledge to the state flag should face the flag, place the right hand over the heart, and remove any easily removable hat.

The pledge to the Texas flag may be recited at all public and private meetings at which the Pledge of Allegiance to the national flag is recited and at state historical events and celebrations.

The pledge to the Texas flag should be recited after the pledge of allegiance to the United States flag, if both are recited.

TEXAS STATE SYMBOLS

State Song

The state song of Texas is “**Texas, Our Texas.**” The music was written by the late William J. Marsh (who died Feb. 1, 1971, in Fort Worth at age 90), and the words by Marsh and Gladys Yoakum Wright, also of Fort Worth. It was the winner of a state song contest sponsored by the 41st Legislature and was adopted in 1929. The wording has been changed once: Shortly after Alaska became a state in January 1959, the word “Largest” in the third line was changed by Mr. Marsh to “Boldest.”

The text follows:

TEXAS, OUR TEXAS

Texas, our Texas! All hail the mighty State!
Texas, our Texas! So wonderful, so great!
Boldest and grandest, Withstanding
ev'ry test;
O Empire wide and glorious, You stand
supremely blest.

CHORUS

God bless you Texas!
And keep you brave and strong,
That you may grow in power and worth,
Thro'out the ages long.

REFRAIN

Texas, O Texas! Your freeborn single star,
Sends out its radiance to nations near
and far.
Emblem of freedom! It sets our
hearts aglow,
With thoughts of San Jacinto and
glorious Alamo.

Texas, dear Texas! From tyrant grip
now free,
Shines forth in splendor your star
of destiny!
Mother of heroes! We come your
children true,
Proclaiming our allegiance, our faith,
our love for you.

State Motto

The state motto is “**Friendship.**” The word Texas, or Tejas, was the Spanish pronunciation of a Caddo Indian word meaning “friends” or “allies” (41st Legislature in 1930).

State Citizenship Designation

The people of Texas usually call themselves Texans. However, **Texian** was generally used in the early period of the state’s history.

State Seal

The design of the **obverse (front)** of the State Seal consists of “a star of five points encircled by olive and live oak branches, and the words, ‘The State of Texas.’” (State Constitution, Art. IV, Sec. 19.) This design is a slight modification of the Great Seal of the Republic of Texas, adopted by the Congress of the Republic, Dec. 10, 1836, and readopted with modifications in 1839.

An official design for the **reverse (back)** of the seal was adopted by the 57th Legislature in 1961, but there were discrepancies between the written description and the artistic rendering that was adopted at the same time. To resolve the problems, the 72nd Legislature in 1991 adopted an official design.

The 73rd Legislature in 1993 finally adopted the reverse by law. The current description is in the Texas Government Code, section 3101.001:

“(b) The reverse side of the state seal contains a shield displaying a depiction of:

(1) the Alamo; (2) the cannon of the Battle of Gonzales; and (3) Vince’s Bridge.

(c) The shield on the reverse side of the state seal is encircled by:

(1) live oak and olive branches; and (2) the



Front of Seal



Back of Seal

unfurled flags of: (A) the Kingdom of France; (B) the Kingdom of Spain; (C) the United Mexican States; (D) the Republic of Texas; (E) the Confederate States of America; and (F) the United States of America.

(d) Above the shield is emblazoned the motto, "REMEMBER THE ALAMO," and beneath the shield are the words, "TEXAS ONE AND INDIVISIBLE."

(e) A white five-pointed star hangs over the shield, centered between the flags."

Texas State Symbols

State Bird — The **mockingbird** (*Mimus polyglottos*) is the state bird of Texas, adopted by the 40th Legislature of 1927 at the request of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs.

State Flower — The state flower of Texas is the **bluebonnet**, also called **buffalo clover**, **wolf flower**, and **el conejo** (the rabbit). The bluebonnet was adopted as the state flower, at the request of the Society of Colonial Dames in Texas, by the 27th Legislature in 1901. The original resolution made *Lupinus subcarnosus* the state flower, but a resolution by the 62nd Legislature in 1971 provided legal status as the state flower of Texas for "*Lupinus Texensis* and any other variety of bluebonnet."

State Tree — The **pecan tree** (*Carya illinoensis*) is the state tree of Texas. The sentiment that led to its official adoption probably grew out of the request of Gov. James Stephen Hogg that a pecan tree be planted at his grave. The 36th Legislature in 1919 adopted the pecan tree.

Other Symbols

(In 2001, the Texas Legislature placed restrictions on the adoption of future symbols by requiring that a joint resolution to designate a symbol must specify the

item's historical or cultural significance to the state.)

State Air Force — **The Commemorative Air Force** (formerly known as the Confederate Air Force), based in Midland at Midland International Airport, was proclaimed the state air force of Texas by the 71st Legislature in 1989.

State Amphibian — The **Texas toad** was named the state amphibian by the 81st Legislature in 2009.

State Bluebonnet City — The city of **Ennis** in Ellis County was named the state bluebonnet city by the 75th Legislature in 1997.

State Bluebonnet Festival — **The Chappell Hill Bluebonnet Festival**, held in April, was named state bluebonnet festival by the 75th Legislature in 1997.

State Bluebonnet Trail — The city of **Ennis** was named state bluebonnet trail by the 75th Legislature in 1997.

State Bread — **Pan de campo**, translated "camp bread" and often called cowboy bread, was named the state bread by the 79th Legislature in 2005. It is a simple baking-powder bread that was a staple of early Texans and often baked in a Dutch oven.

State Cooking Implement — **The cast iron Dutch oven** was named the cooking implement of Texas by the 79th Legislature in 2005.

State Dinosaur — **Paluxysaurus jonesi** was designated the state dinosaur by the 81st Legislature in 2009.

State Dish — **Chili** was proclaimed the Texas state dish by the 65th Legislature in 1977.

State Dog Breed — **The Blue Lacy** was designated the state dog breed by the 79th Legislature in 2005. The Blue Lacy is a herding and hunting breed descended from greyhound, scent-hound, and coyote stock and developed by the Lacy brothers, who left Kentucky and settled near Marble Falls in 1858.



The chuck wagon is the official State Vehicle. This authentic example was displayed with other frontier exhibits during Frontier Day at Abilene State Park. Photo by Brian Frazier; Texas Parks & Wildlife Department.



The Elissa, the State Tall Ship, sailing in the Gulf of Mexico. Photo courtesy of the Galveston Historical Foundation.

State Epic Poem — “**The Legend of Old Stone Ranch,**” written by John Worth Cloud, was named the epic poem of Texas by the 61st Legislature in 1969. The work is a 400-page history of the Albany–Fort Griffin area written in verse form.

State Fiber and Fabric — **Cotton** was designated the state fiber and fabric by the 75th Legislature in 1997.

State Fish — The **Guadalupe bass**, a member of the genus *Micropterus* within the sunfish family, was named the state fish of Texas by the 71st Legislature in 1989. It is one of a group of fish collectively known as black bass.

State Flower Song — “**Bluebonnets,**” written by Julia D. Booth and Lora C. Crockett, was named the state flower song by the 43rd Legislature in 1933.

State Folk Dance — The **square dance** was designated the state folk dance by the 72nd Legislature



The Guadalupe bass is the State Fish. Photo by Chase A. Fountain; Texas Parks & Wildlife Department.

in 1991.

State Fruit — **Texas red grapefruit** was designated the state fruit by the 73rd Legislature in 1993.

State Gem — **Texas blue topaz**, the state gem of Texas, is found in the Llano uplift area in Central Texas, especially west to northwest of Mason. It was designated by the 61st Legislature in 1969.

State Gemstone Cut — The **Lone Star Cut** was named the state gemstone cut by the 65th Legislature in 1977.

State Grass — **Sideoats grama** (*Bouteloua curtipendula*), a native grass found on many different Texas soils, was designated the state grass of Texas by the 62nd Legislature in 1971.

State Health Nut — The **pecan** was designated the state nut by the 77th Legislature in 2001.

State Horse — The **American Quarter Horse** was named state horse by the 81st Legislature in 2009.

State Insect — The **Monarch butterfly** (*Danaus plexippus*) was designated the state insect by the 74th Legislature in 1995.

State Mammals — The **armadillo** (*Dasypus novemcinctus*) was designated the state **small mammal**; the **longhorn** was designated the state **large mammal**; and the **Mexican free-tailed bat** (*Tadarida brasiliensis*) was designated the state flying mammal by the 74th Legislature in 1995.

State Music — **Western swing** was named the state’s official music by the 82nd Legislature in 2011.

State Musical Instrument — The **guitar** was named the state musical instrument by the 75th Legislature in 1997.

State Native Pepper — The **chiltepin** was named

the native pepper of Texas by the 75th Legislature in 1997.

State Native Shrub — **Texas purple sage** (*Leucophyllum frutescens*) was designated the state native shrub by the 79th Legislature in 2005.

State Pepper — The **jalapeño pepper** was designated the state pepper by the 74th Legislature in 1995.

State Pie — **Pecan pie** was named the state pie by the 83rd Legislature in 2013.

State Plant — The **prickly pear cactus** was named the state plant by the 74th Legislature in 1995.

State Plays — The four official state plays of Texas are *The Lone Star, Texas, Beyond the Sundown,* and *Fandangle*. They were designated by the 66th Legislature in 1979.

State Precious Metal — **Silver** was named the official precious metal by the 80th Legislature in 2007.

State Railroad — The **Texas State Railroad** was designated the state railroad by the 78th Legislature in 2003. It is a steam-powered tourist excursion train that runs between the towns of Rusk and Palestine.

State Reptile — The **Texas horned lizard** (*Phrynosoma cornutum*) was named the state reptile by the 73rd Legislature in 1993.

State Shell — The **lightning whelk** (*Busycon perversum pulleyi*) was named the state seashell by the 70th Legislature in 1987. One of the few shells that open on the left side, the lightning whelk is named for its colored stripes and is found only on the Gulf Coast.

State Ship — The battleship **USS Texas** was designated the state ship by the 74th Legislature in 1995. The USS Texas was launched on May 18, 1912, from Newport News, Virginia, and commissioned on March 12, 1914. In 1919, it became the first U.S. battleship to launch an aircraft, and in 1939, it received the first commercial radar in the U.S. Navy. In 1940, the Texas was designated flagship of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet and was the last of the battleships to participate in both World Wars I and II. It was decommissioned on April 21, 1948, and is a National Historic Landmark and a National Mechanical Engineering Landmark.

State Shoe — The **cowboy boot** was named the state shoe by the 80th Legislature in 2007.

State Shrub — The **crape myrtle** (*Lagerstroemia indica*) was designated the official state shrub by the 75th Legislature in 1997.

State Snack — **Tortilla chips and salsa** was designated the state snack by the 78th Legislature in 2003.



The State Insect is the Monarch butterfly. Photo courtesy of the Texas Parks & Wildlife Department.



Rodeo was designated the State Sport in 1997. Texas Almanac file photo.

State Sport — **Rodeo** was named the state sport of Texas by the 75th Legislature in 1997.

State Stone — **Petrified palmwood**, found in Texas principally near the Gulf Coast, was designated the state stone by the 61st Legislature in 1969.

State Tall Ship — The **Elissa** was named the state tall ship by the 79th Legislature in 2005. The 1877 ship makes its home at the Texas Seaport Museum at the port of Galveston.



Petrified palmwood

State Tartan — The **Texas Bluebonnet Tartan** was named the official state tartan by the 71st Texas Legislature in 1989.

State Tie — The **bolo tie** was designated the state tie by the 80th Legislature in 2007.

State Vegetable — The **Texas sweet onion** was designated the state vegetable by the 75th Legislature in 1997.

State Vehicle — The **chuck wagon** was named the state vehicle by the 79th Legislature in 2005. Texas rancher Charles Goodnight is credited with inventing the chuck wagon to carry food and supplies for the cowboys on trail drives.

State 10K — The **Texas Roundup 10K** was named the state 10K by the 79th Legislature in 2005 to encourage Texans to exercise and incorporate physical activity into their daily lives. ☆



Lending A Helping Hand Across The Lone Star State

Our commitment to the communities we serve is deeply rooted in our company. It's the reason we support towns large and small all across Texas. After all, we were born and raised here, so we're helping here.



Helping Here.

Hunger Relief • Education • Disaster Relief • Volunteerism • Environment

History



The Log House in historic Independence. Photo by Ron Billings; Texas A&M Forest Service.

**Texas Art and Artists
Historic Ranches of Texas
A Brief Sketch of Texas History**

History section sponsored by H-E-B



Corrida de la Sandía aka Dia De San Juan (The Watermelon Race) by Jean Louis Théodore Gentilz, 1848, oil on canvas.

Texas History Captured by Artists Enamored with the Land and Its People

By **J.P. Bryan**
and **Jamie Christy, PhD**

Texas inspired some of the world's finest artists. Their works, thematically and stylistically varied and accomplished in a wide range of mediums, capture the majesty and wonder of the American West in a vivid and diverse display that move the intellect and emotions of the viewer.

Artists such as Jean Louis Théodore Gentilz (1819–1906), José Arpa y Perea (1858–1952), Porfirio Salinas Jr. (1910–1973), Dawson Dawson-Watson (1864–1939), Robert Jenkins Onderdonk (1852–1917), his son Robert Julian Onderdonk (1882–1922), Karl Friedrich Hermann Lungkwitz (1813–1891), Friedrich Richard Petri (1824–1857), Charles “Frank” Reaugh (1860–1945), Elisabet Ney (1833–1907), Stephen Seymour Thomas (1868–1956), Tom Lea (1907–2001), Alexandre Hogue

(1898–1994), Florence McClung (1894–1992), and Lloyd Goff (1917–1982) created unforgettable works in Texas. All brought to the place the talent their profession demanded, but the land, the animals, and the people they beheld there provided them with profound inspiration for the task at hand.

Not all of the artists who shaped their works with things Texan were born or died in the state; but for a time most called it home, and for the remainder of their lives it remained a place where their hearts lingered. French, Spanish, English, and German artists, among so many others, became Texans by either choice or chance, and a large body of their work bears visual testimony to their enduring affection for the region.

Many of Texas's early artists flocked to San Antonio, which stood for years as the last settlement before the endless expanse of unforgiving West Texas frontier. Born in Paris,

France, **Théodore Gentilz** came to Texas in 1844, to serve as a surveyor for Henri Castro's colony after studying at the L'École Impériale de Mathématique et de Dessin (The Imperial School of Mathematics and Drawing). Despite his inclusion in Paris's sophisticated inner circle of artists and intellectuals, he painted what he observed in the rugged Southwest exactly as he saw it: the San Antonio missions, Mexican ranchers and cowboys riding through town, village dances, street scenes, and the indigenous population.

Gentilz's canvases captured old Tejano social and cultural heritage in works such as *Corrida de la Sandía* (San Antonio, 1848) and historically important events such as the Battle of the Alamo. Although Gentilz painted with the technical precision of an engineer draftsman, his pieces also express the passion

for Texas that led him to teach painting at St. Mary's College in San Antonio for many years.

The Spaniard **José Arpa**, another well-known European painter who lived in San Antonio for a time, expertly depicted the light and shadows of Texas in its bluebonnet-clad landscapes as well as on the worn faces of its inhabitants. His *A Laborer* (San Antonio, 1903) is a haunting Christ-like depiction of a lined, haggard local worker.

Arpa's Texas art is timeless, but he made another important contribution as director of his own art school in San Antonio, giving classes there, as well as outdoor instruction in the hills of Bandera and serving as an inspiration for other would-be artists, such as the largely self-taught Central-Texas landscapist, Porfirio Salinas, who watched him sketch on the streets and in the fields of San Antonio.

British born **Dawson Dawson-Watson**, a landscape artist who could rival Van Gogh in terms of Post-Impressionist style, also chose Texas for a large body of his work. A child prodigy, the Royal Academy in London accepted his painting at the age of sixteen, and he became one of the original members of the famous Impressionist colony in Giverny, France.

Rather than the French countryside, the majority of his canvases captured the rugged terrain of the Hill Country and semi-arid Texas cacti in delicate colors in such paintings as *Cotton Pickers* (1927) and *Flowers of Silk* (1928). After living on three continents, Dawson-Watson set up a permanent studio in San Antonio in 1927 and remained there until his death.

Maryland native **Robert Jenkins Onderdonk**



***A Laborer* by José Arpa y Perea, 1903, oil on canvas.**



***Cotton Pickers* by Dawson Dawson-Watson, 1927, oil on canvas.**

and his son, **Robert Julian Onderdonk**, found themselves drawn to the area as well, discovering the beauty of the bluebonnets in the Texas Hill Country and painting them with dramatic light, dark colors, and breathtaking precision. Perhaps the most interesting of Robert Jenkins Onderdonk's works, *Market Plaza* (San Antonio, 1880) portrays the colorful hustle and bustle and lively faces of San Antonio's Market Square.

Prussian and German artists also gathered in Texas. **Hermann Lungwitz**, painter and photographer, immigrated to the United States in 1850 and settled in the Texas Hill Country. In that region, he rendered the hard, rocky terrain in locations such as the Pedernales River, combining the fine-line drawing and exactness of a photographer with the flair of a Romanticist. His favorite subjects were Bear Mountain, Enchanted Rock, and the Guadalupe, Pedernales, Llano, and Colorado rivers, and his portrayal of these places contain unforgettably luminous rocks and bright, earthy greens and blues.

Lungwitz remained in Texas, teaching art, mostly in Austin and Galveston, for the remain-

der of his life. His brother-in-law, **Richard Petri**, drawn to the region's German settlers and Native Americans, rendered them in the midst of their daily lives. Petri's *Portrait of Susanna Queisser* (1850) is a soulful, delicate representation of a German child.

Another German, sculptor **Elisabet Ney**, well known for her strong statues of Stephen Austin and Sam Houston displayed in the Capitol building in Austin, as well as for the likeness of Texas's Confederate general Albert Sidney Johnston in the State Cemetery, established a studio in that city in the early 1890s. Ney explained the move across the Atlantic saying she had spent her early years capturing the great men of Europe and she had decided to go to Texas and sculpt the wild men there.

At her studio in Austin, named Formosa, she created incredible plaster and marble tributes to Texan revolutionaries and statesmen, as well as majestic and imposing statues of mythical characters, such as Lady Macbeth and Prometheus. Fully embodying the Texan spirit of independence and uniqueness, Ney refused to take her husband's name when they married, wore pants instead of skirts and dresses, and

rode her horse astride instead of side-saddle. She remains one of Texas's most remarkable artists.

No discussion of Texas art would be complete without inclusion of **Frank Reaugh**, who travelled from Illinois to Texas with his family in a covered wagon at the age of sixteen.

The Reaugh family settled in Terrell, near present-day Dallas, in 1876, among one of the most recognizable symbols of Texas: the longhorn steer.

Reaugh, known affectionately as the “Rembrandt of the Longhorn,” found inspiration in the giant animals’ sturdiness, their ability to adapt to the harshness of the Texas terrain, and in their beauty as Texan survivors.

In addition to his steer portraits, Reaugh painted the landscapes and long views of Texas with pastels that truly captured the astounding rainbow of colors that the terrain, the skies, and the vegetation presented to the inhabitant and the viewer. His pastels of deep purple and pale magenta skies, of bleached beige and burnt-orange hills and valleys, and of the silver-gray of prairie grasses stand in testament to a land, although an adopted one, with which Reaugh

French, Spanish, English, and German artists, among so many others, became Texans by either choice or chance, and a large body of their work bears visual testimony to their enduring affection for the region.

was deeply connected.

Reaugh imparted his love of Texas and proved an incredibly gifted teacher to many students in the area. He set up a studio in Oak Cliff (near Dallas) and, by the mid-1890s had a core group of serious students, known as the “Dallas Nine,” who would remain with him for the better part of his life and became renowned artists in their own right.

Each year for nearly four decades, Reaugh loaded supplies and students into his custom-outfitted Model T Ford and drove into the wilderness of the Texas plains and mountains, with a special interest in the Big Bend region. From these trips and from his scores of sketchbooks, Reaugh produced hundreds of pastels of Texas landscapes and Texas longhorns, which he considered to be the very symbol of the spirit of Texas: rugged, free, and enduring.

His legacy, as he undoubtedly realized, was in capturing the rapidly disappearing open natural landscape of Texas. In his will, Reaugh stated that he wished his works “to be kept together if only for historical reasons. They



Market Plaza by Robert Jenkins Onderdonk, 1880, oil on canvas.

create the spirit of the time. They show the sky unsullied by smoke, and the broad opalescent prairies not disfigured by wire fences or other signs of man.”

Perhaps Texas’s first truly celebrated native artist was **Seymour Thomas**. Born in East Texas at San Augustine, he studied under Gentilz in San Antonio and was well acquainted with the Onderdonks before receiving formal training in the arts in Paris. His renderings of the Spanish missions in San Antonio are among his best-known works, true representations and vivid for the viewer. Thomas’s landscapes, less well known, are Impressionistic works in the vein of Claude Monet. Most prolific, though, were his portraits. Thomas drew his subjects—some of the most important men and women in Texas, as well as the nation—with great humanity and stunning accuracy. His image of Sam Houston at the Battle of San Jacinto is proud and crisp, a stirring and patriotic image.

Modern and contemporary artists continued to find beauty in the Texas landscape well into the twentieth century. **Tom Lea**, a native of El Paso, famous for his pen-and-ink illustrations

of cowboys and bullfights, is also celebrated for his murals. They depict the American Southwest in stunning detail, from missionaries to cattle drives. Lea’s landscape mural, *Southwest* (1956), his gift to El Paso’s then-new public library, depicts the desert southwest landscape and vegetation in startling simplicity. The mountains and clouds are composed of broad, irregular geometric shapes, while the cacti form almost a portrait in the center of the work. The modernist approach to the West Texas landscape does not diminish it. Whereas earlier artists painted the Texas landscape intricately, Lea’s modern minimalism is almost overwhelming for the observer.

While some would argue that his greatest talent lay in his landscapes, his portraits are phenomenal. Lea captured every line and expressive detail of his subjects and refused to draw anyone less than forty years of age because he felt their faces lacked the depth and character he sought.

The Texas countryside remained a subject of interest for regionalists during the Depression and post–World War II era. Regionalists

***Above the Falls of the Pedernales River* by Karl Friedrich Hermann Lungk-witz, 1885, oil on canvas.**





Untitled by Frank Reaugh, 1918, oil on canvas.



Lady Macbeth by Elisabet Ney, 1902, marble.

rejected city life and instead created works depicting rural scenes. Artists such as **Alexandre Hogue** and **Florence McClung**, both students of Reaugh, who painted in the 1940s, captured those images, but also noted the advance of order on the Texas wilderness. With the westward advancement of modern agriculture came fence lines, crop rows, and substantial barns. McClung's work features the typical Texas farm in real clarity, showing rugged buildings and patchwork fields.

In Hogue's painting, the incomprehensible size of mountains and sky is contrasted with the front gate, fence line, and entry drive to a cattle ranch. The unnatural boundaries and geometric buildings that ranchers and farmers erected on the plains and in the valleys inspired works of art that not only celebrated the Texas countryside, but also chronicled the next phase of Texas history.

A major part of that next era was the modern oil industry. Hogue and fellow regionalist **Lloyd Goff**, another of Reaugh's protégées, created works that featured the discovery, extraction process, and significance of oil and its industry. Although today we think of oil refineries as suburban and industrial, early oil producers dotted the countryside and employed tough, rugged workers. The intensely modern



***Toro Quieto* by Tom Lea, 1946, watercolor, ink, and pastel on paper.**

images of oil derricks, pipelines, and machinery might seem out of place in the Texas art repertoire. Yet, those images of both the modern Texas and the modern Texan represent the same spirit of adventure, independence, and triumph over hardship that their ancestors the pioneers, the revolutionaries, the cowboys, and the ranchers held.

Texas's art features its varied countryside with depictions of deserts, rough Hill Country, thick forests, and rugged plains. The contrasts in artistic styles mirror the contrasts in terrain. Texas is a



***Portrait of Susanna Queisser* by Friedrich Richard Petri, 1850, graphite with chalk on paper.**

state of paradoxes: the land is unforgiving yet perfect for cattle grazing; it is stark yet contains abundant life forms; it is both arid and hot and damp and humid.

The artists who came to and came from Texas portrayed and celebrated these characteristics. They also celebrated those who settled here—the rough pioneer, the immigrant, the rugged cattle rancher, the revolutionary leaders, and the oil workers.

The canvases, sketchbooks, pastels, statues, and other mediums of these great Texas artists bear visual testimony to their affection for the place and reveal to the world the history of the American West. The early cultural and population domination of New England and the Eastern Seaboard waned with the movement of people westward. American culture was transformed with the addition of the Louisiana Purchase and the annexation of Texas and the other southwestern states, pushing to the Pacific Coast. The very culture of the United States

was altered and so was its art.

Artists like Gentilz, Arpa, the Onderdonks, Ney, Reaugh, and Lea, were often the first to see, let alone paint, sketch, or sculpt the earlier symbols of Texas and the American West. Appreciation of Western and Texas art forces the intellect of the observer to understand the historical connections and the times in which each artist lived. They were periods critical to the formation of this country, and they are times that can never be retrieved and can only be relived through the works of the artists who first captured them.

James Perry (J.P.) Bryan is founder and Chairman of Torch Energy Advisors, Inc., of Houston and a collector of Texas artwork who is committed to preserving Texas's past. He is a great-great nephew of Stephen F. Austin.

Jamie Christy, PhD, is curator of The Torch Collection in Houston.

All artwork is courtesy of the Mary Jon and J.P. Bryan Visions of the West Collection.

Scene on the Brazos

A detail of the painting *Scene on the Brazos*, 1893, by Frank Reaugh is displayed on the cover of this edition, and the painting's full panorama can be seen on the title page. It is used by permission of the **Texas/Dallas History and Archives Division of the Dallas Public Library**, which owns the work.

The library acquired this colorful scene of a Texas cattle drive because Reaugh was a firm believer in making art available for public viewing. Shortly after he settled in Oak Cliff in 1890, he worked with civic and cultural leaders to create forums for public art displays. When the Carnegie Library was built in 1901, Reaugh persuaded library officials to create an Art Room that would display works from various artists and make them accessible and free to the public. He started the art collection by donating *Scene on the Brazos*.

In 1907, when the library required more room, the Art Room was moved to another location and eventually became the Dallas Museum of Fine Arts, now the Dallas Museum of Art. Because *Scene on the Brazos* was a gift from Reaugh, it was kept at the library and is part of a permanent collection that includes an original print of the Declaration of Independence and Shakespeare's First Folio.

The History and Archives Division collects, preserves, and makes available to researchers materials in many formats relating to the history and culture of Dallas and Texas, including:

- More than 60,000 books, 1,500 newspapers and periodicals, county tax rolls, theses and dissertations, early Texas imprints, telephone and membership directories, yearbooks, and extensive holdings on the John F. Kennedy assassination.

- Around 1 million photographs, including historic aerial photographs, buildings, street scenes, cultural and sporting events, and a wide range of people from Dallas founder John Neely Bryan to a Cinco de Mayo celebration in Little Mexico.

- A manuscript and archive collection that includes business records from Neiman Marcus and the Interstate Theater chain; the editorial cartoons of Herc Ficklen, William McClanahan, and Bob Taylor; the papers of theater director Margo Jones; and papers from La Reunion colonists.

- Hundreds of oral history interviews with people who were eyewitnesses to historical events.

- More than 5,000 maps from the Spanish Colonial era to the present.

The Dallas Public Library was designated by the Texas State Library and Archives Commission as the Regional Historical Resource Depository for Dallas County. Under this agreement, older government records with permanent historical value that are no longer needed by the agency that created them may be placed on deposit in the Texas/Dallas History and Archives Division.

The History and Archives Division is located at 1515 Young St., Dallas Texas, 75201; (214) 670-1435; <http://dallaslibrary2.org/texas/index.htm>.



This 1952 photo shows Bob Kleberg trading cattle on the Graves Peeler Ranch in McMullen County. The back of the photo says it was the first time King Ranch purchased longhorns, and Kleberg had photos taken to document the event. Harvey Patteson & Son Photographers, San Antonio, took the photos. From the UNT Portal to Texas History and the Cattle Raisers Museum in Fort Worth.

Sketches of Eight Historic Texas Ranches

By Mike Cox

On July 16, 1820, Canary Island immigrant Juan Ignacio Perez sat before the proper officials in the Spanish city of San Antonio de Bexar and executed his last will and testament. The document the 59-year-old Perez signed included a declaration that he owned a substantial amount of property along the Medina River in what is now southern Bexar County.

Col. Perez possessed four leagues of land on one side of the river and another league on the opposite side awarded to him by Gov. Manuel María de Salcedo for his service in the Spanish military. A Spanish unit of measure-

ment, a league amounted to 4,428.4 acres. That meant Perez had 22,142 acres.

“On this [land],” the will further recorded, “there is a stone house and wooden corrals. . . . On these pasture lands there is some large stock both branded and unbranded, which I consider part of the property.” The veteran Indian fighter also owned “all the horses and mules marked with my brand. . . .”

Perez acquired his first league in 1794 and the other four in 1808. One of the oldest ranches in Texas, the land Perez described that long ago summer day would stay in the same family well into the 1990s.

Ranching already had a strong foothold in Texas even before Perez began raising stock

along the Medina. Capt. Blas Maria de la Garza Falcon established the Rancho Carnestolendas in 1752 on the Rio Grande where the future town of Rio Grande City would rise nearly a century later. Spanish ranchos along the Rio Grande and stock-raising operations along the San Antonio and Guadalupe rivers, which supplied beef to the missions in San Antonio and Goliad, constituted the beginning of the American cattle industry.

Also in the early 1750s, one of the San Antonio missions, San Francisco de la Espada, established a ranch about 30 miles away near present-day Floresville in Wilson County. Named Rancho de las Cabras (Ranch of the Goats), the new ranch did not represent any desire for expansion or efficiency on the part of the Spanish friars, but came as a response to complaints from San Antonio residents who grew tired of mission cattle trampling their crops. By 1756, the fortress-like ranch had 700 head of cattle, nearly 2,000 sheep, and a remuda of more than 100 horses. Three decades later, Texas still a Spanish province, a ranch connected to one of the Goliad missions had 50,000 head of cattle.

With the closing of the missions, private ranching developed as Texas attracted more settlers.

James Taylor LaBlanc—a Louisianan who Texanized his last name to White—founded the first Anglo-owned cattle ranch in Texas in 1828 near Anahuac in present-day Chambers County. From an initial stock of only a dozen

cattle, White grew his herd to some 10,000 head. One visitor to White's ranch in the 1840s described the stock as "pure Spanish breed" (longhorns).

White not only pioneered cattle-raising in Southeast Texas, he developed what would stand for many years as the industry's prime business model—trailing cattle from the ranch where they were raised to market. Following the Texas Revolution, White and his cowhands drove cattle to buyers in New Orleans, more than 300 miles to the east.

No trace remains of White's ranch, but Texas today has more ranches and more cattle than any other state. Texas being Texas, the state also has some of the largest ranches in the world. How much land it takes for a particular holding to be considered a ranch as opposed to simply a piece of rural property depends on its location.

In his book *Historic Ranches of Texas*, historian Lawrence Clayton wrote that a piece of land in East Texas with good creek or river frontage can support a cow per acre in years of normal precipitation. With that ratio, Clayton said, a landowner could justifiably call only a few hundred acres a ranch.

Along the 98th meridian, the eastern edge of the half of Texas that sees the least rainfall even in wet years, it takes 20–25 acres per cow.

Farther west, the ratio increases three to four times. Accordingly, ranches in West



In the early 1750s, the friars at San Francisco de la Espada Mission in San Antonio established a ranch near present-day Floresville. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Texas often are described by the number of sections they cover, not acres. (A section is 640 acres, or one square mile.)

The Texas Department of Agriculture says the state has 247,500 farms and ranches totaling 130.4 million acres. For 37 years, the department's Family Land Heritage Program has been honoring families whose farms or ranches have been in continuous family ownership for more than 100 years. As of 2012, the agency has recognized 5,020 such properties.

Most of the land holdings listed by TDA are known only to their owners and families, or in their local area. But some Texas ranches—past and present—are Lone Star icons, as much a part of the state's image as bluebonnets, oil wells, or rangy longhorns. These are some of Texas's most historic ranches:

King Ranch

The King Ranch reigns not only as Texas's largest spread (825,000 acres), it also has a larger-than-life history, an epic tale told over the years in numerous books, articles, and films, including a definitive volume, *The King Ranch*, by artist and author Tom Lea.

Though the state's best-known ranch is named for founder Captain Richard King (1824–1885)—an Irish immigrant who came to Texas by way of

New York and who piloted steamboats on the lower Rio Grande—it could have turned out differently. When King met newspaperman and former Texas Ranger Gideon K. “Legs” Lewis in Corpus Christi in 1853, the two men decided to go into the cattle business together. They set up a fortified cow camp on high ground near a spring at the head of Santa Gertrudis Creek about 45 miles southwest of Corpus Christi. That summer King bought 15,500 acres for \$300, and in November 1853, he sold Lewis an undivided half-interest in the land for \$2,000.

Lewis bought some additional land nearby and in turn sold King half-interest. In less than a year, the two men owned more than 68,000 acres and a substantial herd of cattle and horses, called the Santa Gertrudis Ranch.

The partnership likely would have continued had not Lewis, a handsome man with an eye for pretty women, become involved with the wife of a Corpus Christi doctor. The offended doctor prescribed for Lewis a lethal dose of buckshot. With no heirs, Lewis's estate—which included his half interest in the South Texas ranch—went on the auction block at the Nueces County Courthouse. King successfully bid on Lewis's share of the ranch, and any possibility that the property would come to be known as the King-Lewis Ranch was as dead as the ex-ranger.

Captain King and his wife, Henrietta Chamberlain King, continued to acquire land over the years. In the spring of 1874, only a couple of decades after its founding, King Ranch gained national publicity when newspapers across the country published a column-long piece on the ranch headlined, “A Little Texas Farm.” The anonymous writer observed—quite presciently—that, “The whole of this immense scope of

country consists of the finest pasture lands in Western Texas, and must some future day be of almost incalculable value.”

When King died in 1885, Henrietta, with help from her husband's advisors, managed the ranch for a year. In 1886, she appointed her new son-in-law, Robert Kleberg, ranch manager. By the

time of Henrietta's death in 1925, the ranch consisted of well over 1.25 million acres and supported 125,000 head of cattle and 2,500 horses. Robert Kleberg ran the ranch until his health declined. In 1918, Robert Kleberg Jr. (Mr. Bob) took the reins and continued as manager well after his father's death in 1932.

Though King initially stocked his ranch with the wild longhorns then common all over South Texas, by crossbreeding Shorthorns and Brahmas, the ranch developed its own breed of cattle, the Santa Gertrudis. It is the first American breed of beef cattle recognized by the USDA (in 1940) and was the first new breed to be recognized worldwide in more than a century. In 1994, the ranch introduced the King Ranch Santa Cruz, a composite breed



Captain Richard King and Henrietta King. Courtesy King Ranch Archives, King Ranch, Inc., Kingsville, Texas.



JA Ranch hands pack up their bedding while out on the range. This 1903 photo, taken by W.D. Harper, is from the Library of Congress.

developed to meet the modern consumers' beef expectations.

Under the leadership of Robert Kleberg Jr., who studied genetics in college and had an avid interest in livestock breeding, the King Ranch also achieved a legacy with both Thoroughbred and Quarter horses. By acquiring and breeding superior foundation stallions, the King Ranch Quarter Horse program produced Wimpy, which was awarded the number-one registration in the American Quarter Horse Association Stud Book and Registry, as well as Mr. San Peppy and Peppy San Badger, two of the all-time leading money-making sires in the National Cutting Horse Association.

In addition to its Quarter Horse lineage, the ranch produced numerous prized Thoroughbreds, including Assault, the 1946 Triple Crown winner (the only Texas horse to win the Triple Crown), and Middleground, the 1950 winner of the Kentucky Derby and Belmont Stakes.

Organized as a private corporation in 1934, King Ranch land in South Texas was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1961 by the U.S. Department of the Interior. Its properties near Kingsville cover nearly 1,300 square miles on four divisions—Santa Gertrudis, Laureles, Norias, and Encino—and is larger than the state of Rhode Island. These divisions are located in six counties (Brooks, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Kleberg, Nueces, and Willacy) and contain terrain that varies from fertile black farmland to low-lying coastal marshes to mesquite pastures that

mark the beginning of the Texas brush country.

King Ranch is still owned by the descendants of its founder and, today, is a diversified agribusiness corporation, with interests in cattle ranching, feedlot operations, farming (cotton, milo, sugar cane, and turfgrass), citrus groves, pecan processing, commodity marketing, and recreational hunting. Its retail operations include luggage, leather goods and home furnishings, farm equipment, commercial printing, and ecotourism.

JA Ranch

One summer day in 1876, Charles Goodnight and a Mexican guide, who had told Goodnight of a giant canyon that nature had gouged through the High Plains, reined their horses at the rim of Palo Duro Canyon, south of present-day Amarillo. Taking in the vastness that lay before him, the former Texas Ranger and pioneer cattleman immediately realized he had found perhaps the best location for a ranch anywhere in the Southwest. The canyon's steep walls afforded a natural fence, and on its floor ample water flowing along the Prairie Dog Fork of the Red River would keep the mouths of his livestock wet and nourish the grass that would fill their bellies.

That visit marked the beginning of the JA Ranch, which Goodnight founded later that year with Irish-born investor John George Adair, who operated out of Denver. What began as a high-interest loan evolved into a business partnership, with Adair having two-

thirds interest in the ranch and Goodnight the other third plus a salary for managing the property. Growing from an initial herd of 1,600 cattle on 2,500 acres, at its peak, the ranch grazed 100,000 head on 1.3 million acres extending across six Panhandle counties.

When Adair died in 1885, his widow, Cornelia Wadsworth Ritchie, assumed her late husband's ownership of the sprawling ranch. Two years later, Goodnight quit the partnership and started his own ranch. The ranch is still owned by Adair heirs.

XIT Ranch

At its largest, the King Ranch never covered more than a third the size of the storied XIT—a Panhandle ranch that no longer exists. However, the XIT's failure to survive into the modern era does not diminish its significance to Texas history.

Its founders were bean-counting businessmen from Chicago, not rugged individualists like Richard King, and by the time the ranch



XIT Ranch cowboys at Es Cabada Bunkhouse in 1891. Photo from the UNT Portal to Texas History.

started stringing barbed wire across its vast holdings, the buffalo and the Indians had vanished from the High Plains like so many mirages. What makes the ranch unique is its connection to the red-granite State Capitol in Austin. Then cash poor but land rich, the state conveyed public land in the far northwest corner of the Panhandle to the group of investors in 1882 to finance construction of the new statehouse, an imposing structure that would architecturally rival the nation's Capitol.

XIT cowboys herd cattle around 1881. Photo from the UNT Portal to Texas History and the University of Texas at Arlington Library.





The Cottonwood Mott Line Camp was an early structure on the Matador Ranch. Now owned by Mott Creek Ranch, it was used as early as 1878 as a base from which cowboys herded cattle and mended fences. Photo by Billy Hathorn (CC).

Once the biggest ranch in the world, the XIT spread over 3 million acres and stretched nearly 200 miles long and up to 30 miles wide from Hockley County on the south all the way north to the Oklahoma border. The ranch covered parts of ten High Plains counties. At its height, enclosed by 6,000 miles of barbed wire fence, the ranch ran 150,000 head of cattle, had 1,500 horses, and kept 150 cowboys on its payroll.

In the early 1900s, the XIT's owners—struggling for a return on investment they had yet to realize—decided to discontinue raising cattle. Their strategy would be to make back their money by breaking up the huge acreage the syndicate owned and selling smaller parcels as ranches or farms. Two-thirds of the ranch had been sold by 1906, and by 1912, the last XIT cattle had been sent to market. The final piece of XIT land was conveyed to another owner in 1963.

Matador Ranch

The Matador Ranch is the third historic Texas ranch that once had more than a million

acres inside its fence lines. Col. Alfred M. Britton, his nephew Cata (whose full name seems to have been lost to history), Henry Harrison Campbell, Spottswood W. Lomax, and John W. Nichols founded the ranch in 1879. By 1882, the Matador consisted of 1.5 million acres west of Wichita Falls in Cottle, Dickens, Floyd, and Motley counties. Later that year, several investors from Scotland bought the ranch, renaming it the Matador Land and Cattle Co.

Under its Scottish management, the ranch prospered and grew. At its peak period of operation, the company controlled 3 million acres, counting substantial holdings in Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Canada.

By 1951, the ranch had been sold down to roughly 800,000 acres. Lazard Freres and Co. of London bought the ranch and then subdivided it for resale. A year later, Fred C. Koch, co-founder of what later became Koch Industries, purchased a substantial amount of Matador acreage. When Koch died in 1967, his son Charles inherited the business. Today, the ranch is owned by the Matador Cattle Co., a division of the Koch Agricultural Co. In ad-

dition to continuing its long history as a cattle and horse-raising operation, the Matador offers paid hunting and guest lodging.

Four Sixes Ranch

Legend holds that Samuel Burk Burnett won the Four Sixes Ranch in a poker game holding a nearly unbeatable hand of four sixes. That makes a great story, but the 6666 brand that gave the ranch its name traces to 1868, when the then 19-year-old Burnett bought 100 head of cattle with 6666 burned on their flanks from a cattleman in Denton County.

Originally from Missouri, Burnett drove longhorn herds up the Chisholm Trail from South Texas and ranched elsewhere on leased land before acquiring the acreage in King County in 1900 that became the Four Sixes. During its peak years, the Four Sixes had four separate divisions sprawling across nearly a third of a million acres.

In 1917, Burnett built a \$100,000 ranch house at Guthrie to serve as residence for his manager and guests, as well as ranch headquarters. Stone quarried on the ranch went into the construction of the giant 11-bedroom structure, which Burnett rightly called “the finest ranch house in West Texas.”

Three years later, though Burnett already was a wealthy man, producing oil wells came

in on his Dixon Creek Ranch near the town of Panhandle in Carson County. Shortly before his death in 1922, Burnett opined that oil might make a rancher more money than cattle.

The Burnett family holdings now consist of 275,000 acres, including the Dixon Creek Ranch. Today the ranch still raises cattle and thoroughbred quarter horses. The current owner is Burnett’s great-granddaughter, Anne Burnett Windfohr Marion.

Swenson Ranches

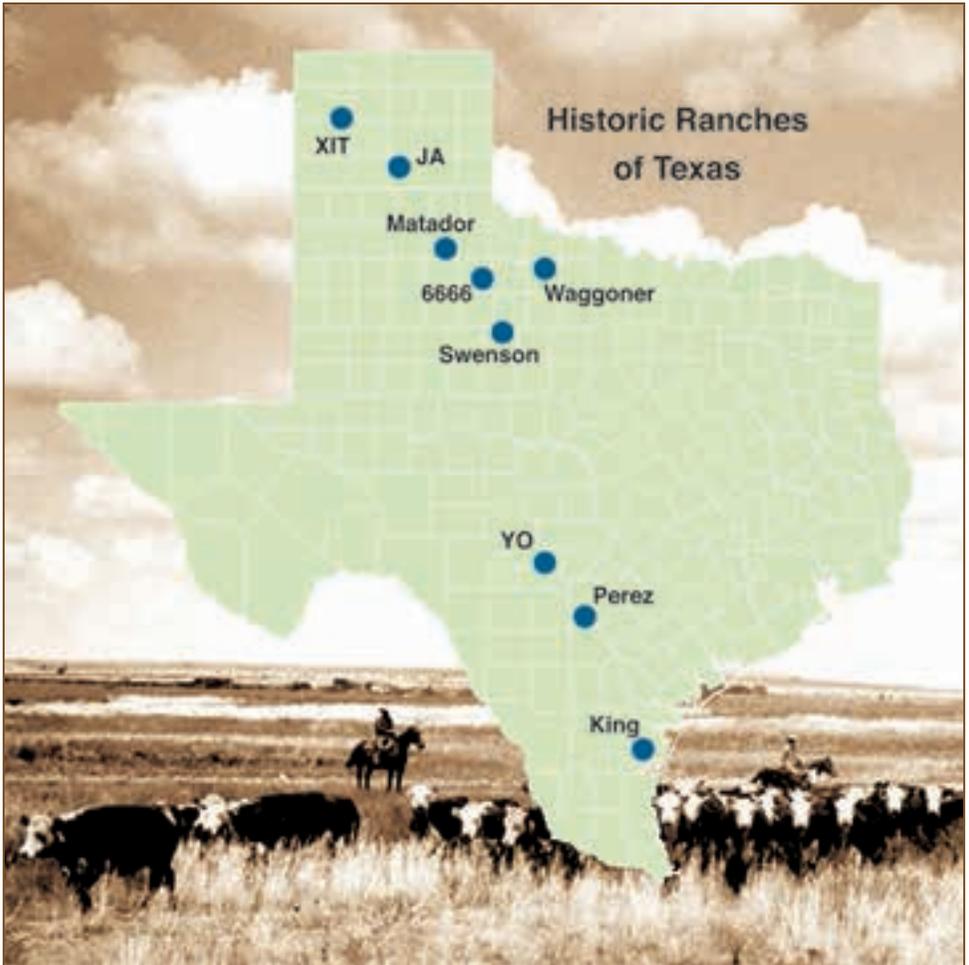
Swedish immigrant Swante M. Swenson, who came to Texas in 1838, personified the American rags-to-riches dream. When he arrived virtually penniless in the U.S., he didn’t even speak English. When he died in 1896, he owned one of Texas’s largest and most famous ranches, the SMS.

As a merchant and hotelier in Austin in the 1850s, Swenson began acquiring vast tracts of public land well beyond the frontier line in unsettled West Texas. Forced to leave Texas in 1863 because of his opposition to secession, Swenson stayed in Mexico until after the Civil War. Moving to New York, he began a banking business.

Meanwhile, Swenson retained all his inexpensively purchased land in Texas. But that asset became a liability when the Texas Legis-

The chuck wagon serves up chow to cowboys from the Four Sixes Ranch. This undated photo taken in King County is from the UNT Portal to Texas History and the Cattle Raisers Museum in Fort Worth.





Cowboys herd cattle on the Swenson Ranch. Map locations show general proximity of each ranch's headquarters; most were or are not contiguous. Photo is from the UNT Portal to Texas History and the Cattle Raisers Museum in Fort Worth.

lature began organizing new counties in West Texas and his extensive land holdings suddenly became subject to taxation.

In 1881, he tried to sell all his Texas real estate but either couldn't find a buyer or didn't like the offers he got. Determined to begin realizing a return on his investment, in 1882, Swenson turned management of his property over to his two sons, Eric and S. Albin Swenson. After visiting the Texas property for the first time, they divided the land into three ranches that Swenson named after his children: Ericksdahl, Mount Albin, and Elenora. Later, the Elenora was renamed the Throckmorton Ranch and Mount Albin became the Flat Top Ranch.

The Swensons, having found that they

could make money off their property, continued to buy land, including in 1898 the Tongue River Ranch in King, Motley, and Dickens counties.

In 1902, the Swensons hired Frank S. Hastings as SMS manager. Over the next 20 years, Hastings produced and marketed high-grade beef and brought about numerous ranching innovations. A pioneer public relations practitioner, Hastings crafted the ranch's slogan, "*It takes a great land to produce great beef!*"

The Swensons donated land for the town of Stamford on the Jones-Haskell county line, built a hotel, attracted a rail line, and even assisted in getting the town a Carnegie Library. In 1924, they constructed a brick-and-stone office building in Stamford to serve as the ranch headquarters.



Cattle roam at the White Deer Division of the JA Ranch in the north Staked Plains. This circa 1904 photo, taken by W.D. Harper, is from the Library of Congress.

Swenson family members also played a prominent role in organizing the Texas Cowboy Reunion in 1930, a rodeo and celebration held in Stamford every July 4th weekend since then. Over the years, many of the old cowboys honored at the event were waddies who had spent their entire career on one of the Swenson ranches.

In 1978, the Swenson family split the SMS Ranches into four separate companies, each owned by a group of family members. Since then, the ranches have been sold outside the family.

The YO

Through the 1920s, if a person wanted to take a deer off someone's land, about all he needed to do was ask. But starting in the 1930s, with cattle prices suppressed by a national depression, it occurred to some ranchers that they could charge for the privilege of hunting on their land. Today, some Texas ranches make a large portion of their income by leasing land for hunting, or charging by the day or by the game animal.

One of the first ranches to diversify in this way is also one of Texas's most historic, the famed YO Ranch in Kerr County.

Former Texas Ranger captain Charles A. Schreiner acquired more than a half million acres on the Edwards Plateau beginning in 1880. He got his start rounding up and selling longhorns, but diversified into banking and retail sales. In 1914, he divided his holdings among his eight children.

Son Walter got 69,000 acres about 40 miles

west of Kerrville, the property still known as the YO. Walter managed the ranch through the terrible drought of 1917–1918 and into the Great Depression. When he died in 1933, his widow, Myrtle Schreiner, took over the operation of the ranch. A particularly forward-thinking businesswoman, she is credited with being the first Texas rancher to come up with the idea of leasing a ranch for deer and turkey hunting.

Her son Charles Schreiner III began managing the ranch in the 1950s about the time a drought even worse than the 1917 dry spell took hold. Money earned from hunters helped mitigate the impact of the drought on the ranch. Later, Schreiner started a registry for longhorn cattle and almost single-handedly saved the historic breed. He also introduced imported exotic wildlife to the ranch, pioneering another new way to make money off the land by offering hunts for trophy African game animals in the Texas Hill Country.

Schreiner's son Louie took over operation of the ranch in the late 1980s. Following Louie's death, Charles IV and his wife, Mary, began running the ranch, which continues to flourish as a hunting and outdoor recreation destination, as well as a working traditional ranch.

The Waggoner Ranch

While not as well known as the King Ranch, this Northwest Texas spread is three years older and at 550,000 acres, more than half its size. But unlike the King Ranch, which is made up of several non-contiguous divisions, the Waggoner Ranch is Texas's largest

cattle fiefdom behind a single fence. It stretches from near Wichita Falls eastward to Vernon, covering parts of Archer, Baylor, Foard, Knox, Wichita, and Wilbarger counties.

Dan Waggoner acquired 15,000 acres in 1850 in Wise County, registering a brand for his longhorns that consisted of three backward-facing Ds. Four years later, he dropped two of the Ds, but for years the Waggoner Ranch was best known as the Three D Ranch.

When Waggoner died in 1903, his son W.T. took over operation of the property. In 1910, he divided the ranch among his children, but in 1923 the holdings were reunited and placed into a family trust.

Cowboy humorist Will Rogers was a close friend of the Waggoner family and often visited the ranch. “I see there’s an oil well for every cow,” Rogers famously observed on one visit to the ranch in the early 1930s.

Rogers’ comment aside, Texas etiquette holds that it’s impolite to ask a rancher how many acres or sections he owns. Nor is it considered proper to inquire as to how many head a rancher runs on his place. One writer found that out when he visited the ranch in the early 1960s. When he asked a long-time Waggoner hand how many cattle grazed on the Three D, he replied, “Not as many as before the drought

of the fifties.” So, how many cattle was the ranch running on the place prior to the drought, the writer asked. “More than now,” the cowboy answered.

Like its top-tier peers, the Waggoner Ranch raises cattle and quarter horses, its bottom line bolstered by oil and gas production. The company also has round 26,000 acres in cultivation.

Its cow herd is approximately 60 percent straight Hereford with 40 percent Angus-Hereford and Brangus-Hereford cross. Horses are bred for ranch work, and many still carry the bloodline of the famous quarter horse Poco Bueno.

Since its origin in the mid-1700s when Texas was a Spanish colonial province, ranching in Texas has changed dramatically. But writer-academician J. Frank Dobie, a man who grew up on a South Texas ranch before deciding that wrangling words and students beat punching cattle, remained bullish on the industry, and ranches in particular.

“As long as Western land grows grass but does not receive enough rainfall to make farming practicable,” he wrote in *Up the Trail from Texas*, “there will be cattle ranches and cowboys.”

Mike Cox is an author of many books, articles, and columns about Texas.

The W.T. Waggoner Ranch was established in 1849 by Dan Waggoner. Today the ranch is about 535,000 acres and is the largest ranch in Texas under one fence. Photo by Robert Plocheck.



Some Historic Texas Cattle Brands

Brands and notes were published in the Texas Almanac from 1939–1956 and were from *Texas Cattle Brands*, 1936, edited by Gus L. Ford. Some notes were expanded using the *Handbook of Texas Online*.

 Don Nicolas Saez, 1700s, recorded in Bexar archives.

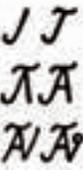
 **ACUF** – M.S. Acuff, 1894, Lubbock.

 **Chain C** – C.T. Herring, 1878, Panhandle.

 Jose Antonio Navarro, 1833.

 **GAY** – W.C. Gay, 1884, Coleman County.

 **OL** – L.B. Harris, 1872, San Angelo.

 This series illustrates how early Mexican brands in Texas developed as they were handed down from one generation to another, each generation adding some distinguishing mark of its own.

 **Lazy S** – C.C. Slaughter, 1876, West Texas and Northwest Texas.

 **Three Circles** – Late 1860s; later run by Furd Halsell, Fort Worth.

 **Crossed W** – James Taylor White, 1820s, Liberty County.

 **Walking Diamond** – Typical of a “walking” brand.

 **Mashed O** – W. E. Halsell, 1870s, Clay and Wise counties.

 These two illustrations from Ford’s book show how a ring was used as a branding iron and that running brands were usually made with an ordinary wagon rod, bent at one end to facilitate the branding process.

 **Flying X** – Typical of a “flying” brand.

 **M Six** – William McFaddin, 1837, Jefferson County; later in Victoria area.

 **JIM** – James Harris, 1850s, Collin County; later, James H. Banta, Wichita County.

 **TC Connected** – Thomas O’Connor, 1837, Refugio and contiguous counties.

 **F** – Milton Faver, 1850s, Big Bend; called the first cattle king of Big Bend.

 **HIX** – F.L. Hicks, 1856, Bandera County.

 **Seven D** – Used first by Fayette Tankersley; later by J.B. Wilson of Dallas and E.C. Sugg. Many cattle bearing the 7D brand were shipped to Europe.

 **Spade** – J.F. Evans, 1880s, Panhandle; later sold to Isaac L. Ellwood.

 **DOK** – J.A. Doak, 1851, Gonzales County.

 **O Cross** – W.B. Worsham, around 1876, Clay County.

 **T Anchor** – Gunter family, 1870s, San Antomo.

 **DYER** – J.H. Dyer family, 1849, Hill County; they were early Anglo settlers in that county and J.H. was elected the first county judge.

 **U Lazy S** – John B. Slaughter, 1866, Palo Pinto County.

 **Circle** – Oliver Loving and Charles Goodnight, 1866, road brand.

 **YOUNG** – Andy Young, 1872, Dallas and Young counties.

 **Lazy OB** – Snyder Brothers, around 1868, West Texas and Georgetown; sometimes called OB.

 **Four Sixes** – Samuel Burk Burnett, 1868. King County.

 **GEROME** – Gerome W. Shields, 1876, Coleman County. Herd widely known as “Rome” cattle.

 **SLL** – Chas. Schreiner, John T. Lytle, and John W. Light, 1870–1887; they sent large herds to northern markets.

 **XIT** – Capitol Syndicate investors, about 1884, Panhandle.

 **MULKEY** – W.G. Mulkey, 1889, Hardeman County.

 **JY** – R.B. Masterson and Sons, 1898, Panhandle.

 **Hashknife** – J.R. Coutts, 1872, Taylor County; brand later used by various cattlemen, including E.C. Sterling, Knox Brothers, J.W. Stevens, J.W. Knox, E.W. Hunt.

 **MXL** – T.F. Maxwell, 1876, Stephens County; later as XL brand.

 **DS** – Daniel Shipman, early 1800s, one of Austin’s Old Three Hundred colonists.

 **LX** – Bivins family, 1879, Panhandle.

 **Frying Pan** – H.B. Sanborn, 1880s and 1890s, Panhandle.

 **Blocker 7** – John Blocker, 1870, road brand. Blocker was first president of the Trail Drivers Association.

 **V Bar** – W.S. Ikard, 1867, Wichita Falls area; brought the first Hereford cattle to Texas.

HK Connected— Captain Richard King, registered 1859, Nueces County; named for Henrietta King.

Running W— Captain Richard King, registered 1869, Nueces County.

Half Circle Ten — George W. Saunders, 1864, San Antonio; led in founding of the Trail Drivers Association.

JAL — George, John M., and William Henry Cowden 1882, Midland.

Half Circle Two — Another brand of the Cowden Brothers, 1882, Midland.

Y — Charles Schreiner, 1887, Kerrville.

LFD — George W. Littlefield, 1878, Austin. Discontinued in 1923, three years after Littlefield's death.

TL — A.B. Edwards, 1880, Archer and Clay counties.

Bar S — Sawyer Cattle Company, 1884, San Antonio.

Lightning — A.S. Gage, 1886, Trans-Pecos area, especially Brewster, Presidio, and Jett Davis counties.

A Bar — A.E. Gates, 1900, Laredo area: Webb, Dimmit, La Salle, and Duval counties.

H Crook — J.B. Hawkins, 1866, Matagorda County.

O Six — As early as 1837 in Calhoun County; purchased by Kokernot Brothers — John W. and Lee M. — in 1872, Trans-Pecos area.

Spur — Espuela Cattle Company, 1880, Northwest Texas; later by Swenson family; later by W.J. Lewis, 1910, Hall County.

Jigger Y — McElroy Ranch, 1900, Crane County.

Pot Hook — Joe T. Sneed, 1900, Amarillo.

Lazy Y — Fred Snyder, Lubbock.

SMS — Swenson Brothers, 1883, Stamford.

JA — Registered in 1876 by Charles Goodnight for John Adair, Northwest Texas.

KC — Robert Casey, 1854, Reeves County.

Hundred and One — R.S. Guthrie, 1886, Trans-Pecos; tribute to George Miller and his 101 Ranch in Oklahoma.

D — Daniel Kinchloe, 1847; bought by A.H. Pierce, 1870s, Wharton County.

Long X — Reynolds Ranch, 1882, West Texas.

Single L — Cyrus B. Lucas, 1888, Goliad, Bee, Live Oak, Refugio, and Aransas counties.

Matador V — Matador Ranch, 1879, Northwest Texas; purchased from John Dawson.

Triangle — J.C. McGill, 1911, counties south of the Nueces River.

Half Circle L — M.F. Taylor, 1885, Wharton County; J.D. Hudgins, 1906, Wharton County.

Swinging 11 — Callaghan Land & Pastoral Co., 1932, Encinal; replaced the Running Circle or Corbota brand.

Running Circle — Also known as the “Corbota,” a running circular brand that was bad for the hide of cattle.

D — P.F. Dunn, Corpus Christi.

EL — Elsinore Cattle Company, 1886, Pecos.

Seven F — Harris Ranch, 1888, San Angelo.

X Bar — The Higginbotham family, 1892, Dallas.

U — W.R. McEntire, 1880, Sterling City.

Three Blocks — W.H. Portwood, around 1900, Seymour.

TV — T.C. and W.J. Wright, 1854, Southeast Texas.

Three Ds — W.T. Waggoner, 1881, Wise and Clay counties and later in Vernon, Wilbarger County.

Turkey Track — W.T. Coble, 1881, Amarillo.

Panther Scratch — Coastal brand since 1889; bought in 1910 by T.J. Poole Sr.

Today, there are about 100,000 cattle brands registered in Texas with the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association. For information, visit www.tscrabrands.com. For historic brand and cattle information, search the Texas Almanac Archive: www.TexasAlmanac.com/archive.

A Brief Sketch of TEXAS HISTORY

This two-part sketch of Texas' past, from prehistoric times to 1980, is based on "A Concise History of Texas" by former Texas Almanac editor Mike Kingston. Mr. Kingston's history was published in the 1986–1987 edition of the Texas Almanac, which marked Texas' sesquicentennial. Robert Plochek, associate editor of the Texas Almanac, edited and expanded Mr. Kingston's history.

Prehistory to Annexation

Prehistoric Texas

Early Texans are believed to have been descendants of Asian groups that migrated across the Bering Strait during the Ice Ages of the past 50,000 years. At intermittent periods, enough water accumulated in massive glaciers worldwide to lower the sea level several hundred feet. During these periods, the Bering Strait became a 1,300-mile-wide land bridge between North America and Asia.

These early adventurers worked their way southward for thousands of years, eventually getting as far as Tierra del Fuego in South America about 10,000 years ago.

Biologically, they were completely modern homo sapiens. No evidence has been found to indicate that any evolutionary change occurred in the New World.

Four basic stages reflecting cultural advancement of early inhabitants are used by archeologists in classifying evidence. These stages are:

- **Paleo-Indian** (20,000 to 7,000 years ago)
- **Archaic** (7,000 years ago to about the time of Christ)
- **Woodland** (time of Christ to 800–1,000 years ago)
- **Neo-American or Late Prehistoric** (800–1,000 years ago until European contact).

Not all early people advanced through all these stages in Texas. Much cultural change occurred in adaptation to changes in climate. The Caddo tribes of East Texas, for example, reached the Neo-American stage before the Spanish and French explorers made contact in the 1500s and 1600s.

Others, such as the Karankawas of the Gulf Coast, advanced no further than the Archaic stage of civilization at the same time. Still others advanced and then regressed in the face of a changing climate.

The earliest confirmed evidence indicates that humans were in Texas sometime between 10,000 and 13,000 years ago.

Paleo-Indians were successful big-game hunters. Artifacts from this period are found across the state but not in great number, indicating that they were a small, nomadic population.

As Texas' climate changed at the end of the Ice Age about 7,000 years ago, inhabitants adapted. Apparently the state experienced an extended period of warming and drying, and the population during the **Archaic** period increased.

These Texans began to harvest fruits and nuts, and to exploit rivers for food, as indicated by the freshwater mussel shells in ancient garbage heaps.

The **Woodland** stage is distinguished by the development of settled societies, with crops and local wild plants providing much of their diet. The bow and arrow came into use, and the first pottery is associated with this period.

Pre-Caddoan tribes in East Texas had formed villages and were building distinctive mounds for burials and for ritual.

The **Neo-American** period is best exemplified by the highly civilized Caddoes, who had a complex culture with well-defined social stratification. They were fully agricultural and participated in trade over a wide area of North America.

The Spanish Explorations

Spain's exploration of North America was one of the first acts of a vigorous nation that was emerging from centuries of campaigns to oust the Islamic Moors from the Iberian Peninsula.

In early **1492**, the Spanish forces retook the province of Granada, completing the reconquista or reconquest. Later in the year, the Catholic royals of the united country, Ferdinand and Isabella, took a major stride toward shaping world history by commissioning Christopher Columbus for the voyage that was to bring Europeans to America.

As early as **1519**, **Capt. Alonso Alvarez de Pineda**, in the service of the governor of Jamaica, mapped the coast of Texas.



The walls and ceiling of the Fate Bell Shelter (and other rock shelters of the Lower Pecos River country) contain dozens of figures painted by Paleo-Indians several thousand years ago. The Fate Bell is located in Seminole Canyon State Park and Historic Site in Val Verde County. Photo by Rob McCorkle; Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

The first recorded exploration of today's Texas was made in the 1530s by **Alvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca**, along with two other Spaniards and a Moorish slave named Estevanico. They were members of an expedition commanded by Panfilo de Narváez that left Cuba in 1528 to explore what is now the southeastern United States. Ill-fated from the beginning, many members of the expedition lost their lives, and others, including Cabeza de Vaca, were shipwrecked on the Texas coast. Eventually the band wandered into Mexico in 1536.

In **1540**, Francisco Vázquez de Coronado was commissioned to lead an exploration of the American Southwest. The quest took him to the land of the Pueblo Indians in what is now New Mexico. Native Americans, who had learned it was best to keep Europeans away from their homes, would suggest vast riches could be found in other areas. So Coronado pursued a fruitless search for gold and silver across the **High Plains of Texas**, Oklahoma and Kansas.

While Coronado was investigating Texas from the west, Luis de Moscoso Alvarado approached from the east. He assumed leadership of Hernando de Soto's expedition when the commander died on the banks of the Mississippi River. In **1542**, Moscoso's group ventured as far west as **Central Texas** before returning to the Mississippi.

Forty years passed after the Coronado and Moscoso expeditions before Fray Agustín Rodríguez, a Franciscan missionary, and Francisco Sánchez Cha-

muscado, a soldier, led an expedition into Texas and New Mexico.

Following the Río Conchos in Mexico to its confluence with the Río Grande near present-day **Presidio** and then turning northwestward up the great river's valley, the explorers passed through the El Paso area in **1581**.

Juan de Oñate was granted the right to develop this area populated by Pueblo Indians in 1598. He blazed a trail across the desert from Santa Barbara, Chihuahua, to intersect the Río Grande at the Pass of the North. For the next 200 years, this was the supply route from the interior of Mexico that served the northern colonies.

Texas was attractive to the Spanish in the 1600s. Small expeditions found trade possibilities, and missionaries ventured into the territory. Frays Juan de Salas and Diego López responded to a request by the Jumano Indians for religious instruction in **1629**, and for a brief time priests lived with the Indians near present-day **San Angelo**.

The first permanent settlement in Texas was established in **1681–1682** after New Mexico's Indians rebelled and drove Spanish settlers southward. The colonists retreated to the **El Paso** area, where the missions of Corpus Christi de la Isleta and Nuestra Señora del Socorro — each named for a community in New Mexico — were established. Ysleta pueblo originally was located on the south side of the Río Grande, but as the river changed its course, the pueblo ended up on



A stone monument marks the site of Neches Indian Village on Texas 21 in Cherokee County near Caddo Mounds State Park. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

the north bank. Now part of El Paso, the community is considered the oldest European settlement in Texas.

French Exploration

In 1682, **René Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle**, explored the Mississippi River to its mouth at the Gulf of Mexico. La Salle claimed the vast territory drained by the river for France.

Two years later, La Salle returned to the New World with four ships and enough colonists to establish his country's claim. Guided by erroneous maps, this second expedition overshot the mouth of the Mississippi by 400 miles and ended up on the Texas coast. Though short of supplies because of the loss of two of the ships, the French colonists established Fort Saint Louis on Garcitas Creek several miles inland from Lavaca Bay.

In 1687, La Salle and a group of soldiers began an overland trip to find French outposts on the Mississippi River. Somewhere west of the Trinity River, the explorer was murdered by some of his men. His grave has never been found. (*A more detailed account of La Salle's expedition can be found in the Texas Almanac 1998–1999 and on the Texas Almanac website.*)

In 1689, Spanish authorities sent **Capt. Alonso de León**, the governor of Coahuila (which at various times included Texas in its jurisdiction), into Texas to confront the French. He headed eastward from present-day **Eagle Pass** and eventually found the tattered remnants of Fort Saint Louis.

Indians had destroyed the settlement and killed many colonists. León continued tracking survivors of the ill-fated colony into East Texas.

Spanish Rule

Father **Damián Massanet** accompanied León on this journey. The priest was fascinated with tales about the "Tejas" Indians of the region.

Tejas meant *friendly*, but at the time the term was considered a tribal name. Actually these Indians were members of the Caddo Confederacy that controlled parts of four present states: Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Oklahoma.

The Caddo religion acknowledged one supreme god, and when a Tejas chief asked Father Massanet to stay and instruct his people in his faith, the Spaniards promised to return and establish a mission.

The pledge was redeemed in **1690** when the mission San Francisco de los Tejas was founded near present-day Weches in Houston County.

Twin disasters struck this missionary effort. Spanish government officials quickly lost interest when the French threat at colonization diminished. And as was the case with many New World Indians who had no resistance to European diseases, the Tejas soon were felled by an epidemic. The Indians blamed the new religion and resisted conversion. The mission languished, and it was difficult to supply it from other Spanish outposts in northern Mexico. In 1693, the Spanish officials closed the mission effort in **East Texas**.

Although Spain had not made a determined effort to settle Texas, great changes were coming to the territory. Spain introduced horses into the Southwest. By the late 1600s, Comanches were using the horses to expand their range southward across the plains, displacing the Apaches. In the **1720s**, the **Apaches** moved onto the lower Texas Plains, usurping the traditional hunting grounds of the Jumanos and others. The nomadic Coahuiltecan bands were particularly hard hit.

In 1709, Fray Antonio de San Buenaventura y Olivares had made an initial request to establish a mission at San Pedro Springs (today's San Antonio) to minister to the Coahuiltecan. Spanish officials denied the request. However, new fears over the French movement

into East Texas changed that.

Another Franciscan, **Father Francisco Hidalgo**, who had earlier served at the missions in East Texas, returned to them when he and **Father Antonio Margil de Jesús** accompanied **Capt. Diego Ramón** on an expedition to the area in 1716. In that year, the mission of San Francisco de los Neches was established near the site of the old San Francisco de los Tejas mission. Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe was located at the present-day site of Nacogdoches, and Nuestra Señora de los Dolores was placed near present-day San Augustine.

The East Texas missions did little better on the second try, and supplying the frontier missions remained difficult. It became apparent that a way station between northern Mexico and East Texas was needed.

In 1718, Spanish officials consented to Fray Olivares' request to found a mission at San Pedro Springs. That mission, called **San Antonio de Valero**, was later to be known as the **Alamo**. Because the Indians of the region often did not get along with each other, other missions were established to serve each group.

These missions flourished and each became an early ranching center. But the large herds of cattle and horses attracted trouble. The San Antonio missions began to face the wrath of the Apaches. The mission system, which attempted to convert the Indians to Christianity and to "civilize" them, was partially successful in subduing minor tribes but not larger tribes like the Apaches.

The Spanish realized that more stable colonization efforts must be made. Indians from Mexico, such as the Tlascalans who fought with Cortés against the Aztecs, were brought into Texas to serve as examples of "good" Indians for the wayward natives.

In 1731, Spanish colonists from the **Canary Islands** were brought to Texas and founded the **Villa of San Fernando de Béxar**, the first civil jurisdiction in the province and today's **San Antonio**.

In the late 1730s, Spanish officials became concerned over the vulnerability of the large area between the Sierra Madre Oriental and the Gulf Coast in northern Mexico. The area was unsettled, a haven for runaway Indian slaves and marauders, and it was a wide-open pathway for the English or French to travel from the Gulf to the rich silver mines in Durango.

For seven years, the search for the right colonizer went on before **José de Escandón** was selected

in 1746. A professional military man and successful administrator, Escandón earned a high reputation by subduing Indians in central Mexico. On receiving the assignment, he launched a broad land survey of the area running from the mountains to the Gulf and from the Río Pánuco in Tamaulipas, Mexico, to the Nueces River in Texas.

In 1747, he began placing colonists in settlements throughout the area. **Tomás Sánchez** received a land grant on the Río Grande in 1755 from which **Laredo** developed. And other small Texas communities along the river sprang up as a result of Escandón's well-executed plan. Many old Hispanic families in Texas hold title to their land based on grants in this period.

In the following decades, a few other Spanish colonists settled around the old missions and frontier forts. **Antonio Gil Ybarbo** led one group that settled **Nacogdoches** in the **1760s and 1770s**.

The Demise of Spain

Spain's final 60 years of control of the province of Texas were marked with a few successes and a multitude of failures, all of which could be attributed to a breakdown in the administrative system.

Charles III, the fourth of the Bourbon line of kings, took the Spanish throne in 1759. He launched a series of reforms in the New World. The king's choice of administrators was excellent. In 1765, José de Gálvez was dispatched to New Spain (an area that then included all of modern Mexico and much of today's American West) with instructions to improve both the economy and the defense of the area.

Gálvez initially toured parts of the vast region, gaining first-hand insight into the practical problems of the colony. There were many that could be traced to Spain's basic concepts of colonial government. Texas, in particular, suffered from the mercantilist economic system that attempted to funnel all colonial trade through ports in Mexico.

But administrative reforms by Gálvez and his nephew, Bernardo Gálvez, namesake of Galveston, were to be followed by ill-advised policies by successors.

Problems with the Comanches, Apaches and "Norteños," as the Spanish called some tribes, continued to plague the province, too.

About the same time, Spain undertook the ad-

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The Historic
Burgess House
circa 1913



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ministration of the Louisiana Territory. One of the terms of the cession by France was that the region would enjoy certain trading privileges denied to other Spanish dependencies. So although Texas and Louisiana were neighbors, trade between the two provinces was banned.

The Spanish crown further complicated matters by placing the administration of Louisiana under authorities in Cuba, while Texas remained under the authorities in Mexico City.

The death of Charles III in 1788 and the beginning of the French Revolution a year later weakened Spain's hold on the New World dominions. Charles IV was not as good a sovereign as his predecessor, and his choice of ministers was poor. The quality of frontier administrators declined, and relations with Indians soured further.

Charles IV's major blunder, however, was to side with French royalty during the revolution, earning Spain the enmity of Napoleon Bonaparte. Spain also allied with England in an effort to thwart Napoleon, and in this losing cause, the Spanish were forced to cede Louisiana back to France.

In 1803, Napoleon broke a promise to retain the territory and sold it to the United States. Spain's problems in the New World thereby took on an altogether different dimension. Now, Anglo-Americans cast longing eyes on the vast undeveloped territory of Texas.

With certain exceptions for royalists who left the American colonies during the revolution, Spain had maintained a strict prohibition against Anglo or other non-Spanish settlers in their New World territories. But they were unprepared to police the eastern border of Texas after removing the presidios in the 1760s. What had been a provincial line became virtually overnight an international boundary, and an ill-defined one at that.

American Immigrants

Around 1800, Anglo-Americans began to probe the Spanish frontier. Some settled in East Texas and others crossed the Red River and were tolerated by authorities.

Others, however, were thought to have nefarious designs. Philip Nolan was the first of the American



filibusters to test Spanish resolve. Several times he entered Texas to capture wild horses to sell in the United States.

But in 1801, the Spanish perceived an attempted insurrection by Nolan and his followers. He was killed in a battle near present-day Waco, and his company was taken captive to work in the mines in northern Mexico.

Spanish officials were beginning to realize that the economic potential of Texas must be developed if the Anglo-Americans were to be neutralized. But Spain's centuries-long role in the history of Texas was almost over.

Resistance to Spanish rule had developed in the New World colonies. Liberal ideas from the American and French revolutions had grown popular, despite the crown's attempts to prevent their dissemination.

In Spain, three sovereigns — Charles IV, Napoleon's brother Joseph Bonaparte, and Ferdinand VII — claimed the throne, often issuing different edicts

simultaneously. Since the time of Philip II, Spain had been a tightly centralized monarchy with the crown making most decisions. Now, chaos reigned in the colonies.

As Spain's grip on the New World slipped between 1790 and 1820, Texas was almost forgotten, an internal province of little importance. Colonization was ignored; the Spanish government had larger problems in Europe and in Mexico.

Spain's mercantile economic policy penalized colonists in the area, charging them high prices for trade goods and paying low prices for products sent to markets in the interior of New Spain. As a result, settlers from central Mexico had no incentives to come to Texas. Indeed, men of ambition in the province often prospered by turning to illegal trade with Louisiana or to smuggling. On the positive side, however, Indians of the province had been mollified through annual gifts and by developing a dependence on Spain for trade goods.

Ranching flourished. In **1795**, a census found **69 families** living on 45 ranches in the **San Antonio** area. A census in **1803** indicated that there were **100,000 head of cattle** in Texas. But aside from a few additional families in Nacogdoches and La Bahía (near present-day Goliad), the province was thinly populated.

The largest group of early immigrants from the United States was not Anglo, but Indian.

As early as **1818**, **Cherokees** of the southeastern United States came to Texas, settling north of Nacogdoches on lands between the Trinity and Sabine rivers. The Cherokees had been among the first U.S. Indians to accept the federal government's offers of resettlement. As American pioneers entered the newly

acquired lands of Georgia, Alabama and other areas of the Southeast, the Indians were systematically removed, through legal means or otherwise.

Some of the displaced groups settled on land provided in Arkansas Territory, but others, such as the Cherokees, came to Texas. These Cherokees were among the "Five Civilized Tribes" that had adopted agriculture and many Anglo customs in an unsuccessful attempt to get along with their new neighbors. Alabama and Couthatta tribes had exercised squatters' rights in present-day Sabine County in the early 1800s, and soon after the Cherokees arrived, groups of Shawnee, Delaware and Kickapoo Indians came from the United States.

A **second wave of Anglo** immigrants began to arrive in Texas, larger than the first and of a different character. These Anglos were not so interested in agricultural opportunities as in other schemes to quickly recoup their fortunes.

Spain recognized the danger represented by the unregulated colonization by Americans. The Spanish Cortes' colonization law of 1813 attempted to build a buffer between the eastern frontier and northern Mexico. Special permission was required for Americans to settle within 52 miles of the international boundary, although this prohibition often was ignored.

As initially envisioned, Americans would be allowed to settle the interior of Texas. Colonists from Europe and Mexico would be placed along the eastern frontier to limit contact between the Americans and the United States. Spanish officials felt that the Americans already in Texas illegally would be stable if given a stake in the province through land ownership.

Moses Austin, a former Spanish subject in the vast Louisiana Territory, applied for the first empre-



The Tejano Monument, a multi-statue monument honoring the contributions of Texas' early Spanish-Mexican settlers and their descendants, was unveiled March 29, 2012, on the south lawn of the Texas Capitol grounds. The monument, 12 years in the making, was created by sculptor and painter Armando Hinojosa of Laredo. Photo courtesy of armandohinojosa.com.

sario grant from the Spanish government. With the intercession of Baron de Bastrop, a friend of Austin's from Missouri Territory, the request was approved in January 1821.

Austin agreed to settle **300 families** on land bounded by the Brazos and Colorado rivers on the east and west, by El Camino Real (the old military road running from San Antonio to Nacogdoches) on the north, and by the Gulf Coast.

But Austin died in June 1821, leaving the work to his son, **Stephen F. Austin**. Problems began as soon as the first authorized colonists arrived in Texas the following December when it was learned that Mexico had gained independence from Spain.

Mexico, 1810–1836

Mexico's war for independence, 1810–1821, was savage and bloody in the interior provinces, and Texas suffered as well.

In early 1812, Mexican revolutionary **José Bernardo Gutiérrez de Lara** traveled to Natchitoches, La., where, with the help of U.S. agents, an expedition was organized. **Augustus W. Magee**, a West Point graduate, commanded the troop, which entered Texas in August 1812. This "Republican Army of the North" easily took Nacogdoches, where it gathered recruits.

After withstanding a siege at La Bahía, the army took San Antonio and proclaimed the First Republic of Texas in April 1813. A few months later, the republican forces were bloodily subdued at the Battle of Medina River.

Royalist Gen. Joaquín de Arredondo executed a staggering number of more than 300 republicans, including some Americans, at San Antonio, and a young lieutenant, **Antonio López de Santa Anna**, was recognized for valor under fire.

When the war finally ended in Mexico in 1821, little more had been achieved than separation from Spain.

Sensing that liberal reforms in Spain would reduce the authority of royalists in the New World, Mexican conservatives had led the revolt against the mother country. They also achieved early victories in the debate over the form of government the newly independent Mexico should adopt.

An independent Mexico was torn between advocates of centralist and federalist forms of government.

The former royalists won the opening debates, setting Emperor Agustín de Iturbide on the new Mexican throne. But he was overthrown and the Constitution of 1824, a federalist document, was adopted.

The Mexican election of 1828 was a turning point in the history of the country when the legally elected administration of Manuel Gómez Pedraza was overthrown by supporters of Vicente Guerrero, who in turn was ousted by his own vice president Anastasio Bustamante. Mexico's most chaotic political period followed. Between 1833 and 1855, the Mexican presidency changed hands 36 times.

Texas, 1821–1833

Mexico's **land policy**, like Spain's, differed from the U.S. approach. Whereas the United States sold land directly to settlers or to speculators who dealt with the pioneers, the Mexicans retained tight control

of the property transfer until predetermined agreements for development were fulfilled.

But a 4,428-acre *sitio* — a square league — and a 177-acre *labor* could be obtained for only surveying costs and administrative fees as low as \$50. The empresario was rewarded with grants of large tracts of land, but only when he fulfilled his quota of families to be brought to the colonies.

Considering the prices the U.S. government charged, Texas' land was indeed a bargain and a major attraction to those Americans looking for a new start.

More than 25 empresarios were commissioned to settle colonists. Empresarios included **Green DeWitt** and **Martín de León**, who in 1824 founded the city of Guadalupe Victoria (present-day Victoria).

By 1830, Texas boasted an estimated population of 15,000, with Anglo-Americans outnumbering Hispanics by a margin of four to one.

Stephen F. Austin was easily the most successful empresario. After his initial success, Austin was authorized in 1825 to bring 900 more families to Texas, and in 1831, he and his partner, **Samuel Williams**, received another concession to bring 800 Mexican and European families. Through Austin's efforts, 1,540 land titles were issued to settlers.

In the early years of colonization, the settlers busied themselves clearing land, planting crops, building homes and fending off Indian attacks. Many were successful in establishing a subsistence economy.

One weakness of the Mexican colonial policy was that it did not provide the factors for a market economy. Although towns were established, credit, banks and good roads were not provided by the government.

Ports were established at Galveston and Matagorda bays after Mexican independence, but the colonists felt they needed more, particularly one at the mouth of the Brazos. And foreign ships were barred from coastwise trade, which posed a particular hardship because Mexico had few merchant ships.

To settle in Texas, pioneers had to become Mexican citizens and to embrace Roman Catholicism. Most of the Americans were Protestants, if they adhered to any religion, and they were fiercely defensive of the right to **religious freedom** enjoyed in the United States.

Although no more than one-fourth of the Americans ever swore allegiance to the Catholic Church, the requirement was a long-standing irritation.

Slavery, too, was a point of contention. Mexico prohibited the introduction of slavery after December 1827. Nevertheless, several efforts were made to evade the government policy. Austin got the state Legislature to recognize labor contracts under which slaves were technically free but bound themselves to their masters for life. Often entire families were covered by a single contract. While many early Anglo colonists were not slaveholders, they were Southerners, and the ownership of slaves was a cultural institution that they supported. The problem was never settled during Texas' colonial period despite the tensions it generated.

Most of the early Anglo-American colonists in Texas intended to fulfill their pledge to become good Mexican citizens. But the political turmoil following the 1828 presidential election raised doubts in the Americans' minds about the ability of Mexico to make

representative government function properly.

On a tour of Texas in 1827 and 1828, Gen. Manuel Mier y Terán noted that the Texans “carried their constitutions in their pockets.” And he feared the Americans’ desire for more rights and liberties than the government was prepared to offer would lead to rebellion. Unrest increased in Texas when Gen. Mier y Terán began reinforcing existing garrisons and establishing new ones.

But a major factor in the discontent of Americans came with the **decree of April 6, 1830**, when the Mexican government in essence banned further American immigration into Texas and tried to control slavery. (For an account of how Texans opposed this decree at Fort Anahuac, see Texas History Features on the Texas Almanac website.)

Austin protested that the prohibition against American immigration would not stop the flow of Anglos into Texas; it would stop only stable, prosperous Americans from coming.

Austin’s predictions were fulfilled. Illegal immigrants continued to come. By 1836, the estimated number of people in Texas had reached 35,000.

Prelude to Revolution

In the midst of all the turmoil, Texas was prospering. By 1834, some 7,000 bales of cotton with a value of \$315,000 were shipped to New Orleans. In the middle of the decade, Texas exports, including cotton and beaver, otter and deer skins, amounted to \$500,000.

Trade ratios were out of balance, however, because \$630,000 in manufactured goods were imported. And, there was little currency in Texas. Ninety percent of the business transactions were conducted with barter or credit.

In 1833 and 1834, the **Coahuila y Texas** legislature was diligently trying to respond to the complaints of the Texas colonists. The English language was recognized for official purposes. Religious toleration was approved. The court system was revised, providing Texas with an appellate court and trial by jury.

In Mexico City, however, a different scenario was developing. **Santa Anna** assumed supreme authority in April 1834 and began dismantling the federalist government. Among the most offensive changes dictated by Santa Anna was the reduction of the state militias to one man per each 500 population. The intent was to eliminate possible armed opposition to the emerging centralist government.

But liberals in the state of Zacatecas in central Mexico rebelled. Santa Anna’s response was particularly brutal, as he tried to make an example of the rebels. Troops were allowed to sack the state capital after the victory over the insurgents.

Trouble also was brewing closer to the Texans. In March 1833, the Coahuila y Texas legislature moved the state capital from Saltillo to Monclova. The Monclova legislature in 1834 gave the governor authority to sell 400 *sitios* — or 1.77 million acres of land — to finance the government and to provide for protec-

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tion. A year later the lawmakers criticized Santa Anna's reputation on federalism. Seeing a chance to regain lost prestige, Saltillo declared for Santa Anna and set up an opposition government. In the spring of 1835, Santa Anna sent his brother-in-law, Martín Perfecto de Cos, to break up the state government at Monclova.

Texans were appalled by the breakdown in state government, coming on the heels of so many assurances that the political situation was to improve.

Texas politics were polarizing. A "war party" advocated breaking away from Mexico altogether, while a "peace party" urged calm and riding out the political storm. Most of the settlers, however, aligned with neither group.

In January 1835, Santa Anna sent a detachment of soldiers to Anahuac to reinforce the customs office, but duties were being charged irregularly at various ports on the coast. William B. Travis, in an act not supported by all colonists, led a contingent of armed colonists against the Mexican soldiers, who withdrew without a fight.

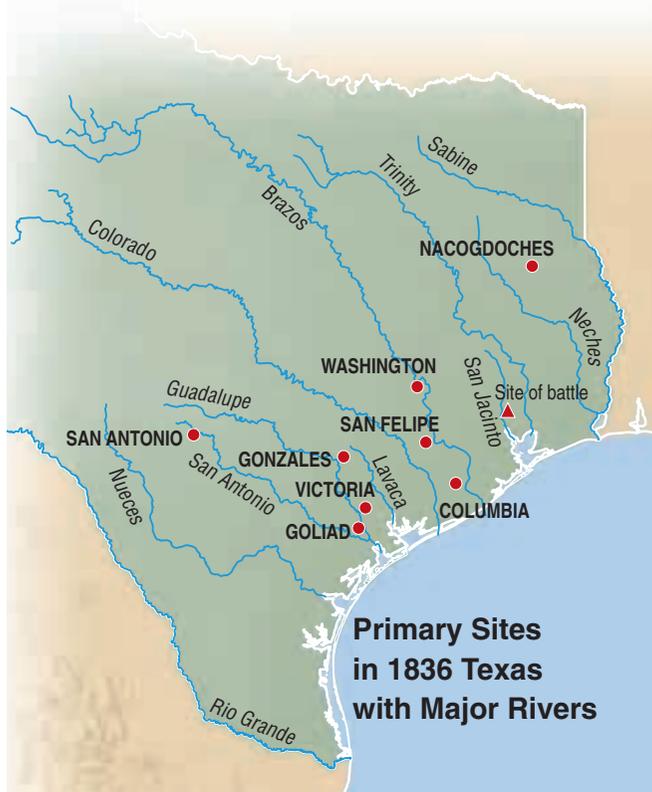
Although some members of the peace party wrote Mexican Gen. **Martín Perfecto de Cos**, stationed at Matamoros, apologizing for the action, he was not compromising. Cos demanded that the group be arrested and turned over to him. The Texans refused.

The committees of correspondence, organized at the Convention of 1832 (which had asked that Texas be separated from Coahuila), began organizing another meeting. Because the term "convention" aroused visions of revolution in the eyes of Mexican officials, the gathering at Washington-on-the-Brazos in October 1835 was called a "consultation." But with the breakdown of the state government and with Santa Anna's repeal of the Constitution of 1824, the American settlers felt well within their rights to provide a new framework with which to govern Texas.

Fresh from brutally putting down the rebellion in Zacatecas, Santa Anna turned his attention to Texas. Gen. Cos was determined to regarrison the state, and the settlers were equally determined to keep soldiers out.

Col. **Domingo de Ugartechea**, headquartered at San Antonio, became concerned about armed rebellion when he heard of the incident at Anahuac. He recalled a six-pound cannon that had been given DeWitt colonists to fight Indians.

Ugartechea ordered Cpl. Casimira de León with five men to Gonzales to retrieve the weapon. No problems were expected, but officials at Gonzales refused to surrender the weapon. When the Mexicans reinforced Cpl. León's men, a call was sent out for volun-



teers to help the Gonzales officials. Dozens responded.

Oct. 2, 1835, the Texans challenged the Mexicans with a "come-and-take-it" flag over the cannon. After a brief skirmish, the Mexicans withdrew, but the first rounds in the Texas Revolution had been fired.

Winning Independence

As 1836 opened, Texans felt in control of their destiny and secure in their land and their liberties. The Mexican army had been driven from their soil.

But tragedy loomed. Easy victories over government forces at Anahuac, Nacogdoches, Goliad, Gonzales and San Antonio in the fall of 1835 had given them a false sense of security. That independent mood was their undoing, for no government worthy of the name coordinated the defense of Texas. Consequently, as the Mexican counterattack developed, no one was in charge. Sam Houston was titular commander-in-chief of the Texas forces, but he had little authority.

Some even thought the Mexicans would not try to re-enter Texas. Few Texans counted on the energy and determination of Santa Anna, the dictator of Mexico.

The status of the strongholds along the San Antonio River was of concern to Houston. In mid-January, Houston sent **James Bowie** to San Antonio to determine if the Alamo was defensible. If not, Bowie had orders to destroy it and withdraw the men and artillery to Gonzales and Copano.

On Feb. 8, David Crockett of Tennessee, bringing 12 men with him, arrived to aid the revolutionaries.

On Feb. 12, 1836, Santa Anna's main force

crossed the Rio Grande headed for San Antonio. The Mexican battle plan had been debated. But Mexico's national pride was bruised by the series of defeats the nation's army had suffered in 1835, capped by Gen. Cos's ouster from San Antonio in December.

On Feb. 11, the Consultation's "governor of the government" **Henry Smith**, sent **William B. Travis** to San Antonio. Immediately a split in command at the **Alamo** garrison arose. Most were American volunteers who looked to the Houston-appointed Bowie as their leader. Travis had only a handful of Texas army regulars. Bowie and Travis agreed to share the command of 150 men.

Arriving at the Alamo on Feb. 23, Santa Anna left no doubt regarding his attitude toward the defenders. He hoisted a blood-red flag, the traditional Mexican symbol of no quarter, no surrender, no mercy. Travis and Bowie defiantly answered the display with a cannon shot.

Immediately the Mexicans began surrounding the Alamo and bombarding it. Throughout the first night and nights to come, Santa Anna kept up a continual din to destroy the defenders' morale.

On Feb. 24, Bowie became ill and relinquished his share of command to Travis. Although the Mexican bombardment of the Alamo continued, none of the defenders was killed. In fact, they conducted several successful forays outside the fortress to burn buildings that were providing cover for the Mexican gunners and to gather firewood.

Messengers also successfully moved through the Mexican lines at will, and 32 reinforcements from

Gonzales made it into the Alamo without a loss on March 1.

Historians disagree over which flag flew over the defenders of the Alamo.

Mexican sources have said that Santa Anna was outraged when he saw flying over the fortress a Mexican tricolor, identical to the ones carried by his troops except with the numbers "1 8 2 4" emblazoned upon it. Some Texas historians have accepted this version because the defenders of the Alamo could not have known that Texas' independence had been declared on March 2. To the knowledge of the Alamo's defenders, the last official position taken by Texas was in support of the Constitution of 1824, which the flag symbolized. But the only flag found after the battle, according to historian Walter Lord, was one flown by the **New Orleans Greys**.

By March 5, Santa Anna had 4,000 men in camp, a force he felt sufficient to subdue the Alamo.

Historians disagree on the date, but the story goes that on March 3 or 5, Travis called his command together and explained the bleak outlook. He then asked those willing to die for freedom to stay and fight; those not willing could try to get through enemy lines to safety. Even the sick Jim Bowie vowed to stay. Only Louis (Moses) Rose, a veteran of Napoleon's retreat from Moscow slipped out of the Alamo that night.

At dawn March 6, Santa Anna's forces attacked. When the fighting stopped between 8:30 and 9 a.m., all the defenders were dead. Only a few women, children and black slaves survived the assault. **Davy Crockett's** fate is still debated. Mexican officer En-

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Independence Hall, a reconstructed version of the building where the Texas Declaration of Independence was signed on March 2, 1836, at Washington-on-the-Brazos, resides in Washington-on-the-Brazos State Historic Site near the town of Washington. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

rique de la Peña held that Crockett was captured with a few other defenders and was executed by Santa Anna.

Santa Anna's victory came at the cost of almost one-third his forces killed or wounded. Their deaths in such number set back Santa Anna's timetable. The fall of the Alamo also brutally shook Texans out of their lethargy.

Sam Houston, finally given command of the entire Texas army, left the convention at **Washington-on-the-Brazos** on the day of the fall of the Alamo.

On March 11, he arrived at Gonzales to begin organizing the troops. Two days later, **Susanna Dickinson**, the wife of one of the victims of the Alamo, and two slaves arrived at Houston's position at Gonzales with the news of the fall of the San Antonio fortress.

Houston then ordered **James Fannin** to abandon the old presidio **La Bahía** at Goliad and to retreat to Victoria. Fannin had arrived at the fort in late January with more than 400 men. As a former West Pointer, he had a background in military planning, but Fannin had refused Travis' pleas for help, and after receiving Houston's orders, Fannin waited for scouting parties to return.

Finally, on March 19, he left, but too late. Forward elements of Gen. José de Urrea's troops caught Fannin's command on an open prairie. After a brief skirmish Fannin surrendered.

Santa Anna was furious when Gen. Urrea appealed for clemency for the captives. The Mexican leader issued orders for their execution. On March 27, a Palm Sunday, most of the prisoners were divided into groups and marched out of Goliad, thinking they were being transferred to other facilities. When the executions began, many escaped. But about 350 were killed.

On March 17, Houston reached the Colorado near

the present city of La Grange and began receiving reinforcements. Within a week, the small force of several hundred had become almost respectable, with 1,200–1,400 men in camp.

By the time Houston reached the Colorado, the convention at Washington-on-the-Brazos was completing work. **David Burnet**, a New Jersey native, was named interim president of the new Texas government, and **Lorenzo de Zavala**, a Yucatán native, was named vice president.

On March 27, Houston moved his men to San Felipe on the Brazos. The Texas army was impatient for a fight, and there was talk in the ranks that, if action did not develop soon, a new commander should be elected.

As the army marched farther back toward the San Jacinto River, two Mexican couriers were captured and gave Houston the information he had hoped for. Santa Anna in his haste had led the small Mexican force in front of Houston. Now the Texans had an opportunity to win the war.

Throughout the revolt, Houston's intelligence system had operated efficiently. Scouts, commanded by **Erastus "Deaf" Smith**, kept the Texans informed of Mexican troop movements. **Hendrick Arnold**, a free black, was a valuable spy, posing as a runaway slave to enter Mexican camps to gain information.

Early on April 21, Gen. Cos reinforced Santa Anna's troops with more than 500 men. The new arrivals, who had marched all night, disrupted the camp's routine for a time, but soon all the soldiers and officers settled down for a midday rest.

About 3 p.m., Houston ordered his men to parade and the battle was launched at 4:30 p.m.

A company of Mexican-Texans, commanded by

Juan Seguín, had served as the rear guard for Houston's army through much of the retreat across Texas and had fought many skirmishes with the Mexican army in the process.

Perhaps fearing the Mexican-Texans would be mistaken for Santa Anna's soldiers, Houston had assigned the company to guard duty as the battle approached. But after the men protested, they fought in the battle of San Jacinto.

Historians disagree widely on the number of troops on each side. Houston probably had about 900 while Santa Anna had between 1,100 and 1,300.

But the Texans had the decided psychological advantage. Two thirds of the fledgling Republic's army were "old Texans" who had family and land to defend. They had an investment of years of toil in building their homes. And they were eager to avenge the massacre of men at the Alamo and Goliad.

In less than 20 minutes they set the Mexican army to rout. More than 600 Mexicans were killed and hundreds more wounded or captured. Only nine of the Texans died in the fight.

It was not until the following day that Santa Anna was captured. One Texan noticed that a grubby soldier his patrol found in the high grass had a silk shirt under his filthy jacket. Although denying he was an officer, he was taken back to camp, where he was acknowledged with cries of "El Presidente" by other prisoners.

Santa Anna introduced himself when taken to the wounded Houston.

President Burnet took charge of Santa Anna, and on May 14 the dictator signed **two treaties at Velasco**, a public document and a secret one. The public agreement declared that hostilities would cease, that the Mexican army would withdraw to south of the **Rio Grande**, that prisoners would be released and that Santa Anna would be shipped to Veracruz as soon as possible.

In the secret treaty, Santa Anna agreed to recognize Texas' independence, to give diplomatic recognition, to negotiate a commercial treaty and to set the Rio Grande as the new Republic's boundary.

Republic of Texas, 1836–1845

Sam Houston was easily the most dominant figure throughout the nearly 10-year history of the Republic

of Texas. While he was roundly criticized for the retreat across Texas during the revolution, the victory at San Jacinto endeared him to most of the new nation's inhabitants.

Houston handily defeated Henry Smith and Stephen F. Austin in the election called in September 1836 by the interim government, and he was inaugurated as president on Oct. 22.

In the same September election, voters overwhelmingly approved a proposal to request annexation to the United States.

The first cabinet appointed by the new president represented an attempt to heal old political wounds. Austin was named secretary of state and Smith was secretary of the treasury. But Texas suffered a major tragedy in late December 1836 when Austin, the acknowledged "**Father of Texas**," died of pneumonia.

A host of problems faced the new government. Santa Anna was still in custody, and public opinion favored his execution. Texas' leadership wisely kept Santa Anna alive, first to keep from giving the Mexicans an emotional rallying point for launching another invasion. Second, the Texas leaders hoped that the dictator would keep his promise to work for recognition of Texas.

Santa Anna was released in November 1836 and made his way to Washington, D.C. Houston hoped the dictator could persuade U.S. President **Andrew Jackson** to recognize Texas. Jackson refused to see Santa Anna, who returned to Mexico, where he had fallen from power.

Another major challenge was the Texas army. The new commander, Felix Huston, favored an invasion of Mexico, and the troops, made up now mostly of American volunteers who came to Texas after the battle of San Jacinto, were rebellious and ready to fight.

President Houston tried to replace Felix Huston with **Albert Sidney Johnston**, but Huston seriously wounded Johnston in a duel. In May 1837, Huston was asked to the capital in Columbia to discuss the invasion. While Huston was away from the troops, Houston sent **Thomas J. Rusk**, the secretary of war, to furlough the army without pay — but with generous land grants. Only 600 men were retained in the army.

The Republic's other problems were less tractable. The economy needed attention, Indians still were



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a threat, Mexico remained warlike, foreign relations had to be developed, and relations with the United States had to be solidified.

The greatest disappointment in Houston's first term was the failure to have the Republic annexed to the United States. Henry Morfit, President Jackson's agent, toured the new Republic in the summer of 1836. Although impressed, Morfit reported that Texas' best chance at continued independence lay in the "stupidity of the rulers of Mexico and the financial embarrassment of the Mexican government." He recommended that annexation be delayed.

Houston's foreign policy achieved initial success when **J. Pinckney Henderson** negotiated a trade treaty with Great Britain. Although the agreement was short of outright diplomatic recognition, it was progress. In the next few years, France, Belgium, The Netherlands and some German states recognized the new Republic.

Under the constitution, Houston's first term lasted only two years, and he could not succeed himself. His successor, **Mirabeau B. Lamar**, had grand visions and was a spendthrift. Houston's first term cost Texas only about \$500,000, while President Lamar and the Congress spent \$5 million in the next three years.

Early in 1839, Lamar gained recognition as the "**Father of Education**" in Texas when the Congress granted each of the existing 23 counties three leagues of land to be used for education. Fifty leagues of land were set aside for a university.

Despite the lip service paid to education, the government did not have the money for several years to

set up a school system. Most education during the Republic was provided by private schools and churches.

Lamar's Indian policies differed greatly from those under Houston. Houston had lived with Cherokees as a youth, was adopted as a member of a tribe and advocated Indian rights long before coming to Texas. Lamar reflected more the frontier attitude toward American Indians. His first experience in public life was as secretary to Gov. George Troup of Georgia, who successfully opposed the federal government's policy of assimilation of Indians at the time. Indians were simply removed from Georgia.

Texans first tried to negotiate the Cherokees' removal from the region, but in July 1839, the Indians were forcibly ejected from Texas at the **Battle of the Neches River** in Van Zandt County. Houston's close friend, the aging Cherokee chief **Philip Bowles**, was killed in the battle while Houston was visiting former President Jackson in Tennessee. The Cherokees moved on to Arkansas and Indian Territory.

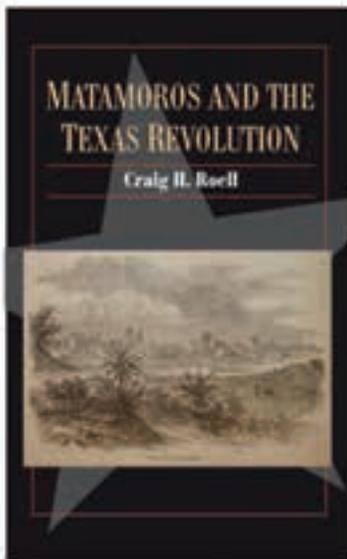
Houston was returned to the presidency of the Republic in 1841. His second administration was even more frugal than his first; soon income almost matched expenditures.

Houston re-entered negotiations with the Indians in Central Texas in an attempt to quell the raids on settlements. A number of trading posts were opened along the frontier to pacify the Indians.

War fever reached a high pitch in Texas in 1842, and Houston grew increasingly unpopular because he would not launch an offensive war against Mexico.

In March 1842, Gen. **Rafael Vázquez** staged

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guerrilla raids on San Antonio, Victoria and Goliad, but quickly left the Republic.

A force of 3,500 Texas volunteers gathered at San Antonio demanding that Mexico be punished. Houston urged calm, but the clamor increased when Mexican **Gen. Adrian Woll** captured San Antonio in September. He raised the Mexican flag and declared the reconquest of Texas.

Ranger Capt. **Jack Hays** was camped nearby. Within days 600 volunteers had joined him, eager to drive the Mexican invaders from Texas soil. Gen. Woll withdrew after the **Battle of Salado**.

Alexander Somervell was ordered by Houston to follow with 700 troops and harass the Mexican army. He reached Laredo in December and found no Mexican troops. Somervell crossed the Rio Grande to find military targets. A few days later, the commander returned home, but 300 soldiers decided to continue the raid under the command of William S. Fisher. On Christmas day, this group attacked the village of **Mier**, only to be defeated by a Mexican force that outnumbered them 10-to-1.

After attempting mass escape, the survivors of the Mier expedition were marched to Mexico City where Santa Anna, again in political power, ordered their execution. When officers refused to carry out the order, it was amended to require execution of one of every 10

Texans. The prisoners drew beans to determine who would be shot; bearers of **black beans** were executed. Texans again were outraged by the treatment of prisoners, but the war fever soon subsided.

As Houston completed his second term, the United States was becoming more interested in annexation. Texas had seriously flirted with Great Britain and France, and the Americans did not want a rival republic with close foreign ties on the North American continent. Houston orchestrated the early stages of the final steps toward annexation. It was left to his successor, **Anson Jones**, to complete the process.

The Republic of Texas' main claim to fame is simply endurance. Its settlers, unlike other Americans who had military help, had cleared a large region of Indians by themselves, had established farms and communities and had persevered through extreme economic hardship.

Adroit political leadership had gained the Republic recognition from many foreign countries. Although dreams of empire may have dimmed, Texans had established an identity on a major portion of the North American continent. The frontier had been pushed to a line running from Corpus Christi through San Antonio and Austin to the Red River.

The U.S. presidential campaign of 1844 was to make Texas a part of the Union. ☆

Annexation to 1845

Annexation

Annexation to the United States was far from automatic for Texas once independence from Mexico was gained in 1836. Sam Houston noted that Texas "was more coy than forward" as negotiations reached a climax in 1845.

William H. Wharton was Texas' first representative in Washington. His instructions were to gain diplomatic recognition of the new Republic's independence.

After some squabbles, the U.S. Congress appropriated funds for a minister to Texas, and President Andrew Jackson recognized the new country in one of his last acts in office in March 1837.

Texas President **Mirabeau B. Lamar** (1838–41) opposed annexation. He held visions of empire in which Texas would rival the United States for supremacy on the North American continent.

During his administration, Great Britain began a close relationship with Texas and made strenuous efforts to get Mexico to recognize the Republic. This relationship between Great Britain and Texas raised fears in the United States that Britain might attempt to make Texas part of its empire.

Southerners feared for the future of slavery in Texas, which had renounced the importation of slaves as a concession to get a trade treaty with Great Britain, and American newspapers noted that trade with Texas had suffered after the Republic received recognition from European countries.

In Houston's second term in the Texas presi-

dency, he instructed **Isaac Van Zandt**, his minister in Washington, to renew the annexation negotiations. Although U.S. President **John Tyler** and his cabinet were eager to annex Texas, they were worried about ratification in the U.S. Senate. The annexation question was put off.

In January 1844, Houston again gave Van Zandt instructions to propose annexation talks. This time the United States agreed to Houston's standing stipulation that, for serious negotiations to take place, the United States must provide military protection to Texas. U.S. naval forces were ordered to the Gulf of Mexico and U.S. troops were positioned on the southwest border close to Texas.

On April 11, 1844, Texas and the United States signed a treaty for annexation. Texas would enter the Union as a territory, not a state, under terms of the treaty. The United States would assume Texas' debt up to \$10 million and would negotiate Texas' southwestern boundary with Mexico.

On June 8, 1844, the U.S. Senate rejected the treaty with a vote of 35-16, with much of the opposition coming from the slavery abolition wing of the Whig Party.

But **westward expansion** became a major issue in the U.S. presidential election that year. James K. Polk, the Democratic nominee, was a supporter of expansion, and the party's platform called for adding Oregon and Texas to the Union.

After Polk won the election in November, President Tyler declared that the people had spoken on the issue of annexation, and he resubmitted the matter to Congress.

Several bills were introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives containing various proposals.

In **February 1845**, the U.S. Congress approved a resolution that would bring Texas into the Union as a state. Texas would cede its public property, such as forts and custom houses, to the United States, but it could keep its public lands and must retain its public debt. The region could be divided into four new states in addition to the original Texas. And the United States would negotiate the Rio Grande boundary claim.

British officials asked the Texas government to delay consideration of the U.S. offer for 90 days to attempt to get Mexico to recognize the Republic. The delay did no good: Texans' minds were made up.

President Anson Jones, who succeeded Houston in 1844, called a convention to write a **state constitution** in Austin on July 4, 1845.

Mexico finally recognized Texas' independence, but the recognition was rejected. **Texas voters overwhelmingly accepted** the U.S. proposal and approved the new constitution in a referendum.

On **Dec. 29, 1845**, the U.S. Congress accepted the state constitution, and Texas became the 28th state in the Union. The first meeting of the Texas Legislature took place on Feb. 16, 1846.

1845–1860

The entry of Texas into the Union touched off the **War with Mexico**, a war that some historians now think was planned by President James K. Polk to obtain the vast American Southwest.

Gen. **Zachary Taylor** was sent to Corpus Christi, just above the Nueces River, in July 1845. In February 1846, right after Texas formally entered the Union, the general was ordered to move troops into the disputed area south of the Nueces to the mouth of the Rio Grande. Mexican officials protested the move, claiming the status of the territory was under negotiation.

After Gen. Taylor refused to leave, Mexican President **Mariano Paredes** declared the opening of a defensive war against the United States on April 24, 1846. After initial encounters at **Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma**, both a few miles north of today's **Brownsville**, the war was fought south of the Rio Grande.

President Polk devised a plan to raise 50,000 volunteers from every section of the United States to fight the war. About 5,000 Texans saw action in Mexico.

Steamboats provided an important supply link for U.S. forces along the Rio Grande. Historical figures such as **Richard King**, founder of the legendary King Ranch, and **Mifflin Kenedy**, another rancher and businessman, first came to the **Lower Rio Grande Valley** as steamboat operators during the war.

Much farther up the Rio Grande, the war was hardly noticed. U.S. forces moved south from Santa Fe, which had been secured in December 1846. After a



minor skirmish with Mexican forces north of El Paso, the U.S. military established American jurisdiction in this part of Texas.

Gen. **Winfield Scott** brought the war to a close in March 1847 with the capture of Mexico City.

When the **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo** was signed on Feb. 2, 1848, the United States had acquired the American Southwest for development. And in Texas, the Rio Grande became an international boundary.

Europeans, of whom the vast majority were **German**, rather than Anglos, were the first whites to push the Texas frontier into west Central Texas after annexation. **John O. Meusebach** became leader of the German immigration movement in Texas, and he led a wagon train of some 120 settlers to the site of **Fredericksburg** in May 1846.

Germans also migrated to the major cities, such as San Antonio and Galveston, and by 1850 there were more people of German birth or parentage in Texas than there were Mexican-Texans.

The estimated population of 150,000 at annexation grew to 212,592, including 58,161 slaves, in the first U.S. census count in Texas in 1850.

As the state's population grew, the regions developed distinct population characteristics. The southeast and eastern sections attracted immigrants from the Lower South, the principal slaveholding states. Major plantations developed in these areas.

North Texas got more Upper Southerners and Midwesterners. These immigrants were mostly small

farmers and few owned slaves.

Mexican-Texans had difficulty with Anglo immigrants. The “**cart war**” broke out in 1857. Mexican teamsters controlled the transportation of goods from the Gulf coast to San Antonio and could charge lower rates than their competition.

A campaign of terror was launched by Anglo haulers, especially around Goliad, in an attempt to drive the Mexican-Texans out of business. Intervention by the U.S. and Mexican governments finally brought the situation under control, but it stands as an example of the attitudes held by Anglo-Texans toward Mexican-Texans.

Cotton was by far the state’s largest money crop, but corn, sweet potatoes, wheat and sugar also were produced. **Saw milling** and grain milling became the major industries, employing 40 percent of the manufacturing workers.

Land disputes and the public-debt issue were settled with the **Compromise of 1850**. Texas gave up claims to territory extending to Santa Fe and beyond in exchange for \$10 million from the federal government. That sum was used to pay off the debt of the Republic.

Personalities, especially Sam Houston, dominated elections during early statehood, but, for most Texans, politics were unimportant. Voter turnouts were low in the 1850s until the movement toward secession gained strength.

Secession

Texas’ population almost tripled in the decade between 1850 and 1860, when 604,215 people were counted, including 182,921 slaves. Many of these new settlers came from the Lower South, a region familiar with slavery. Although three-quarters of the Texas population and two-thirds of the farmers did not own slaves, slaveowners controlled 60 to 70 percent of the wealth of the state and dominated the politics.

In 1850, 41 percent of the state’s officeholders were from the slaveholding class; a decade later, more than 50 percent of the officeholders had slaves.

In addition to the political power of the slaveholders, they also provided role models for new immigrants to the state. After these newcomers got their first land, they saw slave ownership as another step up the economic ladder, whether they owned slaves or not. Slave ownership was an economic goal.

This attitude prevailed even in areas of Texas where slaveholding was not widespread or even practical. These factors were the wind that fanned the flames of the secessionist movement throughout the late 1850s.

The appearance of the **Know-Nothing Party**, which based its platform on a pro-American, anti-immigrant foundation, began to move Texas toward party politics. Because of the large number of foreign-born settlers, the party attracted many Anglo voters. In 1854, the Know-Nothings elected candidates to city offices in San Antonio, and a year later, the mayor of Galveston was elected with the party’s backing. Also in 1855, the Know-Nothings elected 20 representatives and five senators to the Legislature.

The successes spurred the **Democrats** to serious party organization for the first time. In 1857, **Hardin Runnels** was nominated for governor at the Demo-

cratic convention held in Waco. **Sam Houston** sought the governorship as an independent, but he also got Know-Nothing backing. Democrats were organized, however, and Houston was dealt the only election defeat in his political career.

Runnels was a strong states’-rights Democrat who irritated many Texans during his administration by advocating reopening the slave trade. His popularity on the frontier also dropped when Indian raids became more severe.

Most Texans still were ambivalent about secession. The Union was seen as a protector of physical and economic stability. No threats to person or property were perceived in remaining attached to the United States.

In 1859, Houston again challenged Runnels, basing his campaign on Unionism. Combined with Houston’s personal popularity, his position on the secession issue apparently satisfied most voters, for they gave him a solid victory over the more radical Runnels. In addition, Unionists **A.J. Hamilton** and **John H. Reagan** won the state’s two congressional seats. Texans gave the states’-rights Democrats a sound whipping at the polls.

Within a few months, however, events were to change radically the political atmosphere of the state. On the frontier, the army could not control Indian raids, and with the later refusal of a Republican-controlled Congress to provide essential aid in fighting Indians, the federal government fell into disrepute.

Secessionists played on the growing distrust. Then in the summer of 1860, a series of fires in the cities around the state aroused fears that an abolitionist plot was afoot and that a slave uprising might be at hand — a traditional concern in a slaveholding society.

Vigilantes lynched blacks and Northerners across Texas, and a siege mentality developed.

When **Abraham Lincoln** was elected president (he was not on the ballot in Texas), secessionists went to work in earnest.

Pleas were made to Gov. Houston to call the Legislature into session to consider secession. Houston refused, hoping the passions would cool. They did not. Finally, **Oran M. Roberts** and other secessionist leaders issued a call to the counties to hold elections and send delegates to a convention in Austin. Ninety-two of 122 counties responded, and on Jan. 28, 1861, the meeting convened.

Only eight delegates voted against secession, while 166 supported it. An election was called for Feb. 23, 1861, and the ensuing campaign was marked by intolerance and violence. Opponents of secession were often intimidated — except the governor, who courageously stumped the state opposing withdrawal from the Union. Houston also argued that if Texas did secede it should revert to its status as an independent republic and not join the Confederacy.

Only one-fourth of the state’s population had been in Texas during the days of independence, and the argument carried no weight. On election day, 76 percent of 61,000 voters favored secession.

President Lincoln, who took office within a couple of weeks, reportedly sent the Texas governor a letter offering 50,000 federal troops to keep Texas in the Union. But after a meeting with other Unionists,

Houston declined the offer. “I love Texas too well to bring strife and bloodshed upon her,” the governor declared. On March 16, Houston refused to take an oath of loyalty to the Confederacy and was replaced in office by **Lt. Gov. Edward Clark**.

Civil War

Texas did not suffer the devastation of its Southern colleagues in the Civil War. On but a few occasions did Union troops occupy territory in Texas, except in the El Paso area.

The state’s cotton was important to the Confederate war effort because it could be transported from Gulf ports when other Southern shipping lanes were blocked.

Some goods became difficult to buy, but unlike other states of the Confederacy, Texas still received consumer goods because of the trade that was carried on through Mexico during the war.

Although accurate figures are not available, historians estimate that between 70,000 and 90,000 Texans fought for the South, and between 2,000 and 3,000, including some former slaves, saw service in the Union army.

Texans became disenchanted with the Confederate government early in the war. State taxes were levied for the first time since the Compromise of 1850, and by war’s end, the Confederacy had collected more than \$37 million from the state.

But most of the complaints about the government centered on Brig. Gen. **Paul O. Hebert**, the Confederate commander of the Department of Texas.

In April 1862, Gen. Hebert declared martial law without notifying state officials. Opposition to the South’s new conscription law, which exempted persons owning more than 15 slaves among other categories of exemptions, prompted the action.

The violence against suspected Union sympathizers reached its zenith with the “**Great Hanging at Gainesville**,” when 40 men were tried and hanged at Gainesville in October 1862. Two others were shot as they tried to escape. Although the affair reached its climax in Cooke County, men were killed in neighboring Grayson, Wise and Denton counties. Most were accused of treason or insurrection, but evidently few had actually conspired against the Confederacy, and many were innocent of the abolitionist sentiments for which they were tried.

In November 1862, Gen. Hebert prohibited the export of cotton except under government control, and this proved a disastrous policy. The final blow came when the commander failed to defend **Galveston** and it fell into Union hands in the fall of 1862.

Maj. Gen. **John B. Magruder**, who replaced Hebert, was much more popular. The new commander’s first actions were to combat the Union offensive against Texas ports. Sabine Pass had been closed in September 1862 by the Union blockade, and Galveston was in Northern hands.

On Jan. 1, 1863, Magruder retook Galveston with the help of two steamboats lined with cotton bales. Sharpshooters aboard proved devastating in battles against the Union fleet. Three weeks later, Magruder used two other cotton-clad steamboats to break the Union blockade of Sabine Pass, and two of the state’s major ports were reopened.

Late in 1863, the Union launched a major offensive against the Texas coast that was partly successful. On Sept. 8, however, Lt. **Dick Dowling** and 42 men fought off a 1,500-man Union invasion force at **Sabine Pass**. In a brief battle, Dowling’s command sank two Union gunboats and put the other invasion ships to flight.

Federal forces were more successful at the mouth of the Rio Grande. On Nov. 1, 1863, 7,000 Union troops landed at **Brazos Santiago**, and five days later, Union forces entered Brownsville. Texas Unionists led by **E.J. Davis** were active in the Valley, moving

as far upriver as Rio Grande City. Confederate Col. **John S. “Rip” Ford**, commanding state troops, finally pushed the Union soldiers out of Brownsville in July 1864, reopening the important port for the Confederacy.

Most Texans never saw a Union soldier during the war. The only ones they might have seen were in the **prisoner-of-war camps**. The largest, **Camp Ford**, near Tyler, housed 5,000 prisoners. Others operated in Kerr County and at Hempstead.

As the war dragged on, the mood of Texans changed. Those on the homefront began to feel they were sacrificing loved ones and suffering hardship so cotton speculators could profit. Public order broke down as refugees flocked to Texas. And slaves from other states were sent to Texas for safekeeping. When the war ended,



The Treue der Union Monument in Comfort honors German immigrants killed in 1862 at the Nueces River. They were trying to flee to Mexico rather than fight in the Civil War against their adopted homeland. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

there were an estimated 400,000 slaves in Texas, more than double the number counted in the 1860 census.

Morale was low in Texas in early 1865. Soldiers at Galveston and Houston began to mutiny. At Austin, Confederate soldiers raided the state treasury in March and found only \$5,000 in specie. Units began breaking up, and the army was beginning to dissolve before Gen. **Robert E. Lee** surrendered at **Appomattox** in April 1865. He surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia, and while this assured Union victory, the surrender of other Confederate units was to follow until the last unit gave up in Oklahoma at the end of June.

The last land battle of the Civil War was fought at **Palmito Ranch** near Brownsville on May 13, 1865. After the Confederate's victory, they learned the governors of the Western Rebel states had authorized the disbanding of armies, and, a few days later, they accepted a truce with the Union forces.

Reconstruction

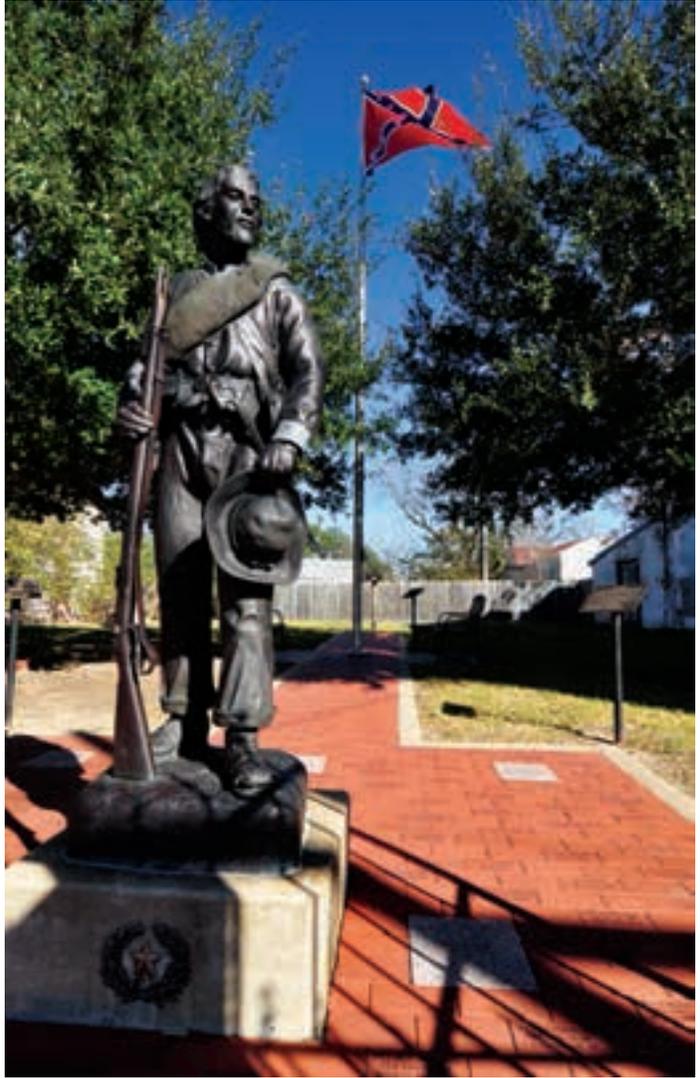
On June 19, 1865, **Gen. Gordon Granger**, under the command of Gen. Philip M. Sheridan, arrived in Galveston with 1,800 federal troops to begin the Union occupation of Texas. Gen. Granger proclaimed the emancipation of the slaves.

A.J. Hamilton, a Unionist and former congressman from Texas, was named provisional governor by President Andrew Johnson.

Texas was in turmoil. Thousands of the state's men had died in the conflict. Indian raids had caused as much damage as the skirmishes with the Union army, causing the frontier to recede up to 100 miles eastward in some areas.

Even worse, confusion reigned. No one knew what to expect from the conquering forces.

Gen. Granger dispatched troops to the population centers of the state to restore civil authority. But only a handful of the 50,000 federal troops that came to Texas was stationed in the interior. Most were sent to the Rio Grande as a show of force against the French forces in Mexico, and clandestine aid was supplied to Mexican President Benito Juarez in his fight against the French and Mexican royalists.



A monument to Confederate soldiers in Confederate Memorial Plaza in Anderson, Grimes County. Photo by Ron Billings; Texas A&M Forest Service.

The **frontier forts**, most of which were built during the early 1850s by the federal government to protect western settlements, had been abandoned by the U.S. Army after secession. These were not remained, and a prohibition against a militia denied settlers a means of self-defense against Indian raids. (*For an overview of the frontier forts, see Texas Almanac 2004–2005 or www.TexasAlmanac.com.*)

Thousands of freed black slaves migrated to the cities, where they felt the federal soldiers would provide protection. Still others traveled the countryside, seeking family members and loved ones from whom they had been separated during the war.

The **Freedman's Bureau**, authorized by Congress in March 1865, began operation in September 1865 under Gen. E.M. Gregory. It had the responsibility to provide education, relief aid, labor supervision and ju-

dicial protection for the newly freed slaves.

The bureau was most successful in opening schools for blacks. Education was a priority because 95 percent of the freed slaves were illiterate.

The agency also was partially successful in getting blacks back to work on plantations under reasonable labor contracts.

Some plantation owners harbored hopes that they would be paid for their property loss when the slaves were freed. In some cases, the slaves were not released from plantations for up to a year.

To add to the confusion, some former slaves had the false notion that the federal government was going to parcel out the plantation lands to them. These blacks simply bided their time, waiting for the division of land.

Under pressure from President Johnson, Gov. Hamilton called for an election of delegates to a constitutional convention in January 1866. Hamilton told the gathering what was expected: Former slaves were to be given civil rights; the secession ordinance had to be repealed; Civil War debt had to be repudiated; and slavery was to be abolished with ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment.

Many delegates to the convention were former secessionists, and there was little support for compromise.

J.W. Throckmorton, a Unionist and one of eight men who had opposed secession in the convention of 1861, was elected chairman of the convention. But a coalition of conservative Unionists and Democrats controlled the meeting. As a consequence, Texas took

limited steps toward appeasing the victorious North.

Slavery was abolished, and blacks were given some civil rights. But they still could not vote and were barred from testifying in trials against whites.

No action was taken on the Thirteenth Amendment because, the argument went, the amendment already had been ratified.

Otherwise, the constitution that was written followed closely the constitution of 1845. President Johnson in August 1866 accepted the new constitution and declared insurrection over in Texas, the last of the states of the Confederacy so accepted under **Presidential Reconstruction**.

Throckmorton was elected governor in June, along with other state and local officials. However, Texans had not learned a lesson from the war.

When the Legislature met, a series of laws limiting the rights of blacks were passed. In labor disputes, for example, the employers were to be the final arbitrators. The codes also bound an entire family's labor, not just the head of the household, to an employer.

Funding for black education would be limited to what could be provided by black taxpayers. Since few blacks owned land or had jobs, that provision effectively denied education to black children. However, the thrust of the laws and the attitude of the legislators was clear: Blacks simply were not to be considered full citizens.

Many of the laws later were overturned by the Freedman's Bureau or military authorities when, in March 1867, Congress began a **Reconstruction plan** of its own. The Southern states were declared to have

COMING FROM THE TEXAS STATE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION IN SPRING 2014



Julian Onderdonk may be the most beloved painter Texas has ever produced. His bluebonnet landscapes remain among the most iconic images of the Lone Star State. But as James Graham Baker demonstrates in *Julian Onderdonk in New York: The Last Years, the Lost Paintings*, they only represent part of the artist's story. Onderdonk spent nine of his most productive years in New York City as a starving artist, painting scenes of Texas and the East Coast. Baker's meticulous research proves that Onderdonk's New York catalog is larger than anyone ever imagined and shows conclusively the Onderdonk was a great national artist, not just a Texas painter. The book will illustrate many newly discovered Onderdonk paintings and reveal that there are more still to be found.



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no legal government and the former Confederacy was divided into districts to be administered by the military until satisfactory Reconstruction was effected. Texas and Louisiana made up the Fifth Military District under the command of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan.

Gov. Throckmorton clashed often with Gen. Sheridan. The governor thought the state had gone far enough in establishing rights for the newly freed slaves and other matters. Finally in August 1867, Throckmorton and other state officials were removed from office by Sheridan because they were considered an “impediment to the reconstruction.” **E.M. Pease**, the former two-term governor and a Unionist, was named provisional governor by military authorities.

A **new constitutional convention** was called by Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, who replaced Sheridan in November 1867. For the first time, blacks were allowed to participate in the elections that selected delegates. A total of 59,633 whites and 49,497 blacks registered. The elected delegates met on June 1, 1868. Deliberations got bogged down on partisan political matters, however, and the convention spent \$200,000, an astronomical sum for the time.

This constitution of 1869, as it came to be known, granted full rights of citizenship to blacks, created a system of education, delegated broad powers to the governor and generally reflected the views of the state’s Unionists.

Gov. Pease, disgusted with the convention and with military authorities, resigned in September 1869. Texas had no chief executive until January 1870, when the newly elected **E.J. Davis** took office.

Meeting in February 1870, the Legislature created a **state militia** under the governor’s control; created a **state police force**, also controlled by the governor; postponed the 1870 general election to 1872; enabled the governor to appoint more than 8,500 local office-holders; and granted subsidized **bonds for railroad construction** at a rate of \$10,000 a mile.

For the first time, a system of public education was created. The law required compulsory attendance at school for four months a year, set aside one-quarter of the state’s annual revenue for education and levied a poll tax to support education. Schools also were to be integrated, which enraged many white Texans.

The Davis administration was the most unpopular in Texas’ history. In fairness, historians have noted that Davis did not feel that whites could be trusted to assure the rights of the newly freed blacks.

Violence was rampant in Texas. One study found that between the close of the Civil War and mid-1868,



Bob Lemmons was born a slave about 1850 south of San Antonio. He traveled to Carrizo Springs during the Civil War with white men seeking new range for their cattle. He was one of the first settlers in the area. Photo taken in 1936 in Carrizo Springs by Dorothea Lange; courtesy of the Library of Congress.

1,035 people were murdered in Texas, including 486 blacks, mostly victims of white violence.

Gov. Davis argued that he needed broad police powers to restore order. Despite their unpopularity, the state police and militia — blacks made up 40 percent of the police and a majority of the militia — brought the lawlessness under control in many areas.

Democrats, aided by moderate Republicans, regained control of the Legislature in the 1872 elections, and, in 1873, the lawmakers set about stripping the governor of many of his powers.

The political turmoil ended with the gubernatorial election of 1873, when **Richard Coke** easily defeated Davis. Davis tried to get federal authorities to keep him in office, but President Grant refused to intervene.

In January of 1874, Democrats were in control of state government again. The end of Reconstruction concluded the turbulent Civil War era, although the attitudes that developed during the period lasted well into the 20th century.

Capital and Labor

A **constitutional convention** was called in 1875 to rewrite the 1869 constitution, a hated vestige of Radical Republican rule.

Every avenue to cutting spending at any level of government was explored. Salaries of public officials were slashed. The number of offices was reduced. Judgeships, along with most other offices, were made elective rather than appointive.

The state road program was curtailed, and the immigration bureau was eliminated.

Perhaps the worst change was the destruction of the statewide school system. The new charter created a "community system" without a power of taxation, and schools were segregated by race.

Despite the basic reactionary character, the new constitution also was visionary. Following the lead of several other states, the Democrats declared railroads to be common carriers and subject to regulation.

To meet the dual challenge of lawlessness and Indian insurrection, Gov. Coke in 1874 re-established the **Texas Rangers**.

While cowboys and cattle drives are romantic subjects for movies on the Texas of this period, the fact is that the simple cotton farmer was the backbone of the state's economy.

But neither the farmer nor the cattleman prospered throughout the last quarter of the 19th century. At the root of their problems was federal monetary policy and the lingering effects of the Civil War.

Although the issuance of paper money had brought about a business boom in the Union during the war, inflation also increased. Silver was demonetized in 1873. Congress passed the Specie Resumption Act in 1875 that returned the nation to the gold standard in 1879. Almost immediately a contraction in currency began. Between 1873 and 1891, the amount of national bank notes in circulation declined from \$339 million to \$168 million.

The reduction in the money supply was devastating in the defeated South. Land values plummeted. In 1870, Texas land was valued at an average of \$2.62 an acre, compared with the national average of \$18.26 an acre. With the money supply declining and the national economy growing, farm prices dropped. In 1870, a bushel of wheat brought \$1. In the 1890s, wheat was 60 cents a bushel. Except for a brief spurt in the early 1880s, cattle prices followed those of crops.

Between 1880 and 1890, the number of farms in Texas doubled, but the number of tenants tripled. By 1900, almost half the state's farmers were tenants.

The much-criticized crop-lien system was developed following the war to meet credit needs of the small farmers. Merchants would extend credit to farmers through the year in exchange for liens on their crops. But the result of the crop-lien system, particularly when small farmers did not have enough acreage to operate efficiently, was a state of continual debt and despair.

The work ethic held that a man would benefit from his toil. When this apparently failed, farmers looked to the monetary system and the railroads as the causes. Their discontent hence became the source of the agrarian revolt that developed in the 1880s and 1890s.

The entry of the Texas & Pacific and the Missouri-Kansas-Texas **railroads** from the northeast changed trade patterns in the state.

Since the days of the Republic, trade generally had flowed to Gulf ports, primarily Galveston. Jefferson in

Northeast Texas served as a gateway to the Mississippi River, but it never carried the volume of trade that was common at Galveston.

The earliest railroad systems in the state also were centered around Houston and Galveston, again directing trade southward. With the T&P and Katy lines, North Texas had direct access to markets in St. Louis and the East.

Problems developed with the railroads, however. In 1882, Jay Gould and Collis P. Huntington, owner of the Southern Pacific, entered into a secret agreement that amounted to creation of a monopoly of rail service in Texas. They agreed to stop competitive track extensions; to divide under a pooling arrangement freight moving from New Orleans and El Paso; to purchase all competing railroads in Texas; and to share the track between Sierra Blanca and El Paso.

The Legislature made weak attempts to regulate railroads, as provided by the state constitution. Gould thwarted an attempt to create a commission to regulate the railroads in 1881 with a visit to the state during the Legislature's debate.

The railroad tycoon subdued the lawmakers' interest with thinly disguised threats that capital would abandon Texas if the state interfered with railroad business.

As the 19th century closed, Texas remained an agricultural state. But the industrial base was growing. Between 1870 and 1900, the per capita value of manufactured goods in the United States rose from \$109 to \$171. In Texas, these per capita values increased from \$14 to \$39, but manufacturing values in Texas industry still were only one-half of annual agricultural values.

In 1886, a new breed of Texas politician appeared. **James Stephen Hogg** was not a Confederate veteran, and he was not tied to party policies of the past.

As a reform-minded attorney general, Hogg had actively enforced the state's few railroad regulatory laws. With farmers' support, Hogg was elected governor in 1890, and at the same time, a debate on the constitutionality of a **railroad commission** was settled when voters amended the constitution to provide for one. The reform mood of the state was evident. Voters returned only 22 of the 106 members of the Texas House in 1890.

Despite his reputation as a reformer, Hogg accepted the growing use of **Jim Crow laws** to limit blacks' access to public services. In 1891, the Legislature responded to public demands and required railroads to provide separate accommodations for blacks and whites.

The stage was being set for one of the major political campaigns in Texas history, however. Farmers did not think that Hogg had gone far enough in his reform program, and they were distressed that Hogg had not appointed a farmer to the railroad commission. Many began to look elsewhere for the solutions to their problems. The **People's Party** in Texas was formed in August 1891.

The 1892 general election was one of the most spirited in the state's history. Gov. Hogg's supporters shut conservative Democrats out of the convention in Houston, so the conservatives bolted and nominated railroad attorney George Clark for governor.



This photo called "Renters" shows a family of itinerant Texas farmers who rented a farm near Corsicana for a year and would then move on, giving them nomadic habits. Photographer Lewis Wickes Hine, 1874–1940, who took the photo in October 1913, noted, "the house was unpainted and ill-cared for; the children from 5 years old upward pick cotton and help with the farm work, but get little or no schooling; the 9 year old girl picks 150 pounds a day. Father is in town. Farm comprises 50 acres and they get about 20 bales of cotton this year, which is not a good year." Courtesy of the Library of Congress.

The People's Party, or **Populists**, for the first time had a presidential candidate, James Weaver, and a gubernatorial candidate, T.L. Nugent.

Texas Republicans also broke ranks. The party's strength centered in the black vote. After the death of former Gov. E.J. Davis in 1883, **Norris Wright Cuney**, a black, was party leader. Cuney was considered one of the most astute politicians of the period, and he controlled federal patronage.

White Republicans revolted against the black leadership, and these "Lily-whites" nominated **Andrew Jackson Houston**, son of Sam Houston, for governor.

Black Republicans recognized that alone their strength was limited, and throughout the latter part of the 19th century, they practiced fusion politics, backing candidates of third parties when they deemed it appropriate. Cuney led the Republicans into a coalition with the conservative Democrats in 1892, backing George Clark.

The election also marked the first time major Democratic candidates courted the black vote. Gov. Hogg's supporters organized black voter clubs, and the governor got about half of the black vote.

Black farmers were in a quandary. Their financial problems were the same as those small farmers who backed the Populists.

White Populists varied in their sympathy with the racial concerns of blacks. On the local level, some whites showed sympathy with black concerns about education, voting, and law enforcement. Black farmers also were reluctant to abandon the Republican Party because it was their only political base in Texas.

Hogg was re-elected in 1892 with a 43 percent plurality in a field of five candidates.

Populists continued to run well in state races until 1898. Historians have placed the beginning of the party's demise in the 1896 presidential election in which national Populists fused with the Democrats and supported **William Jennings Bryan**.

Although the Populist philosophy lived on, the party declined in importance after 1898. Farmers remained active in politics, but most returned to the Democratic Party, which usurped many of the Populists' issues.

Oil

Seldom can a people's history be profoundly changed by a single event on a single day. But Texas' entrance into the industrial age can be linked directly to the discovery of oil at **Spindletop**, three miles from **Beaumont**, on Jan. 10, 1901.

From that day, Texas' progress from a rural, agricultural state to a modern industrial giant was steady.

1900–1920

One of the greatest natural disasters ever to strike the state occurred on Sept. 8, 1900, when a **hurricane devastated Galveston**, killing 6,000 people. (For a more detailed account, see "After the Great Storm" in the *Texas Almanac 1998–1999*). In rebuilding from that disaster, Galveston's civic leaders fashioned the **commission form of municipal government**.

Amarillo later refined the system into the council-manager organization that is widely used today.

The great Galveston storm also reinforced argu-

ments by Houston's leadership that an inland port should be built for protection against such tragedies and disruptions of trade. The **Houston Ship Channel** was soon a reality.

The reform spirit in government was not dead after the departure of Jim Hogg. In 1901, the Legislature prohibited the issuing of railroad passes to public officials. More than 270,000 passes were issued to officials that year, and farmers claimed that the free rides increased their freight rates and influenced public policy as well.

In 1903, state Sen. **A.W. Terrell** got a major **election-reform law** approved, a measure that was further modified two years later. A **primary system** was established to replace a hodgepodge of practices for nominating candidates that had led to charges of irregularities after each election.

Also in the reform spirit, the Legislature in 1903 prohibited abuse of **child labor** and set minimum ages at which children could work in certain industries. The action preceded federal child-labor laws by 13 years.

However, the state, for the first time, imposed the **poll tax** as a requirement for voting. Historians differ on whether the levy was designed to keep blacks or poor whites — or both — from voting. Certainly the poll tax cut election turnouts. Black voter participation dropped from about 100,000 in the 1890s to an estimated 5,000 in 1906.

The Democratic State Executive Committee also recommended that county committees limit participation in primaries to whites only, and most accepted the suggestion.

The election of **Thomas M. Campbell** as governor in 1906 marked the start of a progressive period in Texas politics. Interest revived in controlling corporate influence.

Under Campbell, the state's **antitrust laws** were strengthened and a **pure food and drug bill** was passed. Life insurance companies were required to invest in Texas 75 percent of their reserves on policies in the state. Less than one percent of the reserves had been invested prior to the law.

Some companies left Texas. But the law was beneficial in the capital-starved economy. In 1904, voters amended the constitution to allow the state to charter **banks** for the first time, and this eased some of the farmers' credit problems. In 1909, the Legislature approved a bank-deposit insurance plan that predated the federal program.

With corporate influence under acceptable control, attention turned to the issue of prohibition of alcohol. Progressives and prohibitionists joined forces against the conservative establishment to exert a major influence in state government for the next two decades.

Prohibitionists had long been active in Texas. They had the **local-option clause** written into the Constitution of 1876, which allowed counties or their subdivisions to be voted dry. But in 1887, a prohibition amendment to the state constitution had been defeated by a two-to-one margin, and public attention had turned to other problems.

In the early 20th century, the prohibition movement gathered strength. Most of Texas already was dry because of local option. When voters rejected a prohibition amendment by a slim margin in 1911, the

state had 167 dry counties and 82 wet or partially wet counties. The heavily populated counties, however, were wet. Prohibition continued to be a major issue.

Problems along the U.S.-Mexico border escalated in 1911 as the decade-long **Mexican Revolution** broke out. Soon the revolutionaries controlled some northern Mexican states, including Chihuahua. Juarez and El Paso were major contact points. El Paso residents could stand on rooftops to observe the fighting between revolutionaries and government troops. Some Americans were killed.

After pleas to the federal government got no action, Gov. Oscar Colquitt sent state militia and Texas Rangers into the Valley in 1913 to protect Texans after Matamoros fell to the rebels. Unfortunately, the Rangers killed many innocent Mexican-Texans during the operation. In addition to problems caused by the fighting and raids, thousands of Mexican refugees flooded Texas border towns to escape the violence of the revolution.

In 1914, **James E. Ferguson** entered Texas politics and for the next three decades, "Farmer Jim" was one of the most dominating and colorful figures on the political stage. Ferguson, a banker from Temple, skirted the prohibition issue by pledging to veto any legislation pertaining to alcoholic beverages.

His strength was among farmers, however. Sixty-two percent of Texas' farmers were tenants, and Ferguson pledged to back legislation to limit tenant rents. Ferguson also was a dynamic orator. He easily won the primary and beat out three opponents in the general election.

Ferguson's first administration was successful. The Legislature passed the law limiting tenants' rents, although it was poorly enforced, and aid to rural schools was improved.

In 1915, the border problems heated up. A Mexican national was arrested in the Lower Rio Grande Valley carrying a document outlining plans for Mexican-Americans, Indians, Japanese and blacks in Texas and the Southwest to eliminate all Anglo males over age 16 and create a new republic. The document, whose author was never determined, started a bloodbath in the Valley. Mexican soldiers participated in raids across the Rio Grande, and Gov. Ferguson sent in the Texas Rangers.

Historians differ on the number of people who were killed, but a safe assessment would be hundreds. Gov. Ferguson and Mexican President Venustiano Carranza met at Nuevo Laredo in November 1915 in an attempt to improve relations. The raids continued.

Pancho Villa raided Columbus, N.M., in early 1916; two small Texas villages in the Big Bend, Glenn Springs and Boquillas, also were attacked. In July, President **Woodrow Wilson** determined that the hostilities were critical and activated the National Guard. Soon 100,000 U.S. troops were stationed along the border. **Fort Bliss** in El Paso housed 60,000 men, and **Fort Duncan** near Eagle Pass was home to 16,000.

With the exception of Gen. John J. Pershing's pursuit of Villa into Northern Mexico, few U.S. troops crossed into Mexico. But the service along the border gave soldiers basic training that was put to use when the United States entered World War I in 1917.

Ferguson was easily re-elected in 1916, and he

worked well with the Legislature the following year. But after the Legislature adjourned, the governor got into a dispute with the board of regents of the **University of Texas**. The disagreement culminated in the governor's vetoing all appropriations for the school. As the controversy swirled, the Travis County grand jury indicted Ferguson for misappropriation of funds and for embezzlement. In July 1917, Speaker of the Texas House F.O. Fuller called a special session of the Legislature to consider **impeachment** of the governor.

The Texas House voted 21 articles of impeachment, and the Senate in August 1917 convicted Ferguson on 10 of the charges. The Senate's judgment not only removed Ferguson from office, but also barred him from seeking office again. Ferguson resigned the day before the Senate rendered the decision in an attempt to avoid the prohibition against seeking further office.

Texas participated actively in **World War I**. Almost 200,000 young Texans, including 31,000 blacks, volunteered for military service, and 450 Texas women served in the nurses' corps. Five thousand lost their lives overseas, either fighting or in the **influenza pandemic** that swept the globe.

Texas also was a major training ground during the conflict, with 250,000 soldiers getting basic training in the state. On the negative side, the war frenzy opened a period of intolerance and nativism in the state. German-Texans were suspect because of their ancestry. A law was passed to prohibit speaking against the war effort. Persons who failed to participate in patriotic activities often were punished. Gov. William P. Hobby even vetoed the appropriation for the German department at the University of Texas.

Ferguson's removal from office was a devastating blow to the anti-prohibitionists. Word that the former governor had received a \$156,000 loan from members of the brewers' association while in office provided ammunition for the progressives. In February 1918, a special session of the Legislature prohibited saloons within a 10-mile radius of military posts and ratified the national prohibition amendment, which had been introduced in Congress by Texas Sen. **Morris Shepard**.

Women also were given the **right to vote in state primaries** at the same session.

Although national prohibition was to become effective in early 1920, the Legislature presented a prohibition amendment to voters in May 1919, and it was approved, bringing prohibition to Texas earlier than to the rest of the nation. At the same time, a woman suffrage amendment, which would have granted women the right to vote in all elections, was defeated.

Although World War I ended in November 1918, it brought many changes to Texas. Rising prices during the war had increased the militancy of labor unions.

Blacks also became more militant after the war. Discrimination against black soldiers led in 1917 to a riot in Houston in which several people were killed.

With the election of Mexican President Alvaro Obregón in 1920, the fighting along the border subsided. In 1919, state Rep. J.T. Canales of Brownsville initiated an investigation of the **Texas Rangers'** role in the border problems. As a result of the study, the Rangers' manpower was reduced from 1,000 members to

76, and stringent limitations were placed on the agency's activities. Standards for members of the force also were upgraded.

By 1920, although still a rural state, the face of Texas was changing. Nearly one-third of the population was in the cities. **Pat M. Neff** won the gubernatorial election of 1920, beating Sen. Joseph W. Bailey in the primary. As a former prosecuting attorney in McLennan County, Neff made law and order the major thrust of his administration. During his tenure the state took full responsibility for developing a **highway system**, a **gasoline tax** was imposed, and a state **park board** was established.

In 1921, a group of West Texans threatened to form a new state because Neff vetoed the creation of a new college in their area. Two years later, **Texas Technological College** (now Texas Tech University) was authorized in Lubbock and opened its doors in 1925.

Although still predominantly a rural state, Texas cities were growing. In 1900, only 17 percent of the population lived in urban areas; by 1920, that figure had almost doubled to 32 percent. A discontent developed with the growth of the cities. Rural Texans had long seen cities as hotbeds of vice and immorality. Simple rural values were cherished, and it seemed that those values were threatened in a changing world. After World War I, this transition accelerated.

KKK and Minorities

In addition, "foreigners" in the state became suspect; nativism reasserted itself. German-Texans were associated with the enemy in the war, and Mexican-Texans were mostly Roman Catholics and likened to the troublemakers along the border. Texas was a fertile ground for the new **Ku Klux Klan** that entered the state in late 1920. The Klan's philosophy was a mixture of patriotism, law-and-order, nativism, white supremacy and Victorian morals. Its influence spread quickly across the state, and reports of Klan violence and murder were rampant.

Prohibition had brought a widespread disrespect for law. Peace officers and other officials often ignored speakeasies and gambling. The Klan seemed to many Texans to be an appropriate instrument for restoring law and order and for maintaining morality in towns and cities. By 1922, many of the state's large communities were under direct Klan influence, and a Klan-backed candidate, Earle Mayfield, was elected to the U.S. Senate, giving Texas the reputation as the most powerful Klan bastion in the Union. Hiram Wesley Evans of Dallas also was elected imperial wizard of the national Klan in that year.

The Klan became more directly involved in politics and planned to elect the next governor in 1924. Judge Felix Robertson of Dallas got the organization's backing in the Democratic primary. Former governor Jim Ferguson filed to run for the office, but the Texas Supreme Court ruled that he could not because of his impeachment conviction. So Ferguson placed his wife, Miriam A. Ferguson, on the ballot. Several other prominent Democrats also entered the race.

The Fergusons made no secret that Jim would have a big influence on his wife's administration. One campaign slogan was, "Two governors for the price of one." Mrs. Ferguson easily won the runoff against

Robertson when many Texans decided that “Fergusonism” was preferable to the Klan in the governor’s office.

Minorities began organizing in Texas to seek their civil rights. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) opened a Texas chapter in 1912, and by 1919, there were chapters in 31 Texas communities. Similarly, Mexican-Texans formed Orden Hijos de America in 1921, and in 1929, the **League of United Latin American Citizens** (LULAC) was organized in Corpus Christi.

The Klan dominated the Legislature in 1923, passing a law barring blacks from participation in the Democratic primary. Although blacks had in fact been barred from voting in primaries for years, this law gave **Dr. Lawrence A. Nixon**, a black dentist from El Paso, the opportunity to go to court to fight the all-white primary. In 1927, the U.S. Supreme Court overturned the statute, but that was only the beginning of several court battles, which were not resolved until 1944.

Disgruntled Democrats and Klansmen tried to beat Mrs. Ferguson in the general election in 1924, but she was too strong. Voters also sent 91 new members to the Texas House, purging it of many of the Klan-backed representatives. After that election, the Klan’s power ebbed rapidly in Texas.

Mrs. Ferguson named Emma Grigsby Meharg as Texas’ first woman secretary of state in 1925. The governors Ferguson administration was stormy. Jim was accused of cronyism in awarding highway contracts and in other matters. And “Ma” returned to her husband’s practice of liberal clemency for prisoners. In two years, Mrs. Ferguson extended clemency to 3,595 inmates.

Although Jim Ferguson was at his bombastic best in the 1926 Democratic primary, young Attorney General **Dan Moody** had little trouble winning the nomination and the general election.

At age 33, Moody was the youngest person ever to become governor of Texas. Like many governors during this period, he was more progressive than the Legislature, and much of his program did not pass. Moody was successful in some government reorganization. He also cleaned up the highway department, which had been criticized under the Fergusons, and abandoned the liberal clemency policy for prisoners. And Moody worked at changing Texas’ image as an anti-business state. “The day of the political trust-buster is gone,” he told one Eastern journalist.

Progressives and prohibitionists still had a major influence on the Democratic Party, and 1928 was a watershed year for them. Moody easily won renomination and re-election. But the state party was drifting away from the direction of national Democrats. When **Al Smith**, a wet and a Roman Catholic, won the presidential nomination at the national Democratic convention in Houston, Texans were hard-pressed to remain faithful to the “party of the fathers.” Moody, who had been considered a potential national figure, ruined his political career trying to straddle the fence, angering both wets and dries, Catholics and Protestants. Former governor O.B. Colquitt led an exodus of so-called “**Hoovercrats**” from the state Democratic convention in 1928, and for the first time in its history, Texas gave

its electoral votes to a Republican, Herbert Hoover, in the general election.

Through the 1920s, oil continued to increase in importance in Texas’ economy. New discoveries were made at Mexia in 1920, Luling in 1922, Big Lake in Reagan County in 1923, in the Wortham Field in 1924 and in Borger in 1926. But oil still did not dominate the state’s economic life.

As late as **1929**, meat packing, cottonseed processing and various milling operations exceeded the added value of petroleum refining. And as the 1920s ended, lumbering and food processing shared major economic roles with the petroleum industry. During the decade, Texas grew between 35 and 42 percent of U.S. cotton and 20-30 percent of the world crop. Irrigation and mechanization opened the South Plains to cotton growing. Eight years later, more than 1.1 million bales were grown in the region, mostly around Lubbock.

But Texas, with the rest of the nation, was on the threshold of a major economic disaster that would have irreversible consequences. The **Great Depression** was at hand.

Depression Years

Historians have noted that the state’s economic collapse was not as severe as that which struck the industrialized states. Texas’ economy had sputtered through the decade of the 1920s, primarily because of the fluctuation of the price of cotton and other agricultural products. But agricultural prices were improving toward the end of the decade.

The Fergusons attempted a political comeback in the gubernatorial election of 1930. But Texans elected **Ross S. Sterling**, the founder of Humble Oil Co. Early in the Depression, Texans remained optimistic that the economic problems were temporary, another of the cyclical downturns the nation experienced periodically. Indeed, some Texans even felt that the hardships would be beneficial, ridding the economy of speculators and poor businessmen. Those attitudes gave way to increasing concern as the poor business conditions dragged on.

A piece of good luck turned into a near economic disaster for the state in late 1930. **C.M. “Dad” Joiner** struck oil near Kilgore, and soon the **East Texas oil boom** was in full swing. Millions of barrels of new oil flooded the market, making producers and small landowners wealthy. Soon the glut of new oil drove market prices down from \$1.10 a barrel in 1930 to 10 cents in 1931. Many wells had to be shut in around the state because they could not produce oil profitably at the low prices.

The Texas Railroad Commission attempted in the spring of 1931 to control production through proration, which assigned production quotas to each well (called the allowable). The first proration order limited each well to about 1,000 barrels a day of production. **Proration** had two goals: to protect reserves through conservation and to maintain prices by limiting production. But, on July 28, a federal court ruled that proration was an illegal attempt to fix prices.

In August 1931, Gov. Sterling placed four counties of the East Texas field under martial law and briefly shut down oil production there altogether. A federal



A family, who left their home in South Texas trying to reach the Arkansas Delta for work in the cotton fields, breaks down between Austin and Dallas. Photographer Dorothea Lange, who took the photo in August 1936, noted, "Penniless people. No food and three gallons of gas in the tank. The father is trying to repair a tire. Three children. Father says, 'It's tough but life's tough anyway you take it.'" Courtesy of the Library of Congress.

court later ruled the governor's actions illegal. Gov. Sterling was roundly criticized for sending troops. Opponents said the action was taken to aid the major oil companies to the disadvantage of independent producers.

In 1932, Gov. Sterling appointed **Ernest O. Thompson** to a vacancy on the railroad commission. Thompson, who had led a coalition in favor of output regulation, is credited with fashioning a compromise between independents and major oil companies. In April 1933, the railroad commission prorated production on the basis, in part, of bottom-hole pressure in each well, and the courts upheld this approach. But enforcement remained a problem.

Finally in 1935, Texas' Sen. **Tom Connally** authored the Hot Oil Act, which involved the federal government in regulation by prohibiting oil produced in violation of state law from being sold in interstate commerce. Thereafter, Texas' producers accepted the concept of proration. Since Texas was the nation's largest oil producer, the railroad commission could set the national price of oil through proration for several decades thereafter.

Despite these problems, the oil boom helped East Texas weather the Depression better than other parts of the state. Farmers were hit particularly hard in 1931. Bumper crops had produced the familiar reduction in prices. Cotton dropped from 18 cents per

pound in 1928 to six cents in 1931. That year Louisiana Gov. **Huey Long** proposed a ban on growing cotton in 1932 to eliminate the surplus. The Louisiana legislature enacted the ban, but Texas was the key state to the plan since it led the nation in cotton production. Gov. Sterling was cool to the idea, but responded to public support of it by calling a special session of the Legislature. The lawmakers passed a **cotton acreage limitation** bill in 1931, but the law was declared unconstitutional the following year.

One feature of the Depression had become the number of transients drifting from city to city looking for work. Local governments and private agencies tried to provide relief for the unemployed, but the effort was soon overwhelmed by the number of persons needing help. In Houston, blacks and Mexican-Texans were warned not to apply for relief because there was not enough money to take care of whites, and many Mexicans returned to Mexico voluntarily and otherwise.

To relieve the local governments, Gov. Sterling proposed a bond program to repay counties for highways they had built and to start a public-works program. Texans' long-held faith in self-reliance and rugged individualism was put to a severe test.

By 1932, many were looking to the federal government to provide relief from the effects of the Depression.

U.S. Speaker of the House **John Nance Garner** of Texas was a presidential candidate when the Democrats held their national convention. To avoid a deadlocked convention, Garner maneuvered the Texans to change strategy. On the fourth ballot, the Texas delegation voted for the eventual nominee, New York Gov. **Franklin D. Roosevelt**. Garner got the second place on the ticket that swept into office in the general election.

In Texas, **Miriam Ferguson** was successful in unseating Gov. Sterling in the Democratic primary, winning by about 4,000 votes. Her second administration was less turbulent than the first. State government costs were reduced, and voters approved \$20 million in so-called “bread bonds” to help provide relief. In 1933, **horse racing** came to the state, authorized through a rider on an appropriations bill legalizing pari-mutuel betting. The law was repealed in 1937.

Prohibition also was repealed in 1933, although much of Texas remained dry under the **local-option** laws and the prohibition against open saloons.

State government faced a series of financial problems during Mrs. Ferguson’s second term. The annual deficit climbed to \$14 million, and the state had to default on the interest payments on some bonds. Voters aggravated the situation by approving a \$3,000 **homestead exemption**. Many property owners were losing their homes because they could not pay taxes. And while the exemption saved their homesteads, it worsened the state’s financial problems.

Many Texas banks failed during the Depression, as did banks nationally. One of Roosevelt’s first actions was to declare a national bank holiday in 1933. Gov. Ferguson closed state banks at the same time, although she had to “assume” authority that was not in the law.

The New Deal

In Washington, Texans played an important role in shaping Roosevelt’s **New Deal**. As vice president, Garner presided over the Senate and maneuvered legislation through the upper house. **Texans** also chaired major committees in the House: **Sam Rayburn**, Interstate and Foreign Commerce; **Hatton W. Sumners**, Judiciary; **Fritz G. Lanham**, Public Buildings and Grounds; **J.J. Mansfield**, Rivers and Harbors; and **James P. Buchanan**, Appropriations. With this influence, the Texas delegation supported the president’s early social programs. In addition, **Jesse Jones** of Houston served as director of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Federal Loan Administration and as Secretary of Commerce. Jones was one of the

most influential men in Washington and second only to Roosevelt in wielding financial power to effect recovery.

Poor conservation practices had left many of the state’s farmlands open to erosion. During the **Dust Bowl** days of the early and mid-1930s, for example, the weather bureau in Amarillo reported 192 dust storms within a three-year period. Cooperation between state and federal agencies helped improve farmers’ conservation efforts and reduced the erosion problem by the end of the decade.

Mrs. Ferguson did not seek reelection in 1934, and Attorney General **James V. Allred** was elected. Under his administration, several social-welfare programs were initiated, including old-age pensions, teachers’ retirement and worker’s compensation. Allred was re-elected in 1936.

Some of the New Deal’s luster dimmed when the nation was struck by another recession in 1937.

Although Texas’ economic condition improved toward the end of the decade, a full recovery was not realized until the beginning of World War II — when the state went through another industrial revolution.

Tragedy struck the small East Texas town of **New London** in Rusk County on March 18, 1937. At 3:05 p.m., natural gas,

which had seeped undetected into an enclosed area beneath a school building from a faulty pipe connection, exploded when a shop teacher turned on a sander. Approximately 298 of the 540 students and teachers in the school died, and all but 130 of the survivors were injured. The disaster prompted the Legislature to pass a law requiring that a malodorant be added to gas so leaks could be detected by smell.

In 1938, voters elected one of the most colorful figures in the state’s political history to the governor’s office. **W. Lee “Pappy” O’Daniel**, a flour salesman and leader of a radio hillbilly band, came from nowhere to defeat a field of much better known candidates in the Democratic primary and to easily win the general election. When re-elected two years later, O’Daniel became the first candidate to poll more than one million votes in a Texas election.

But O’Daniel’s skills of state did not equal his campaigning ability, and throughout his administration, the governor and the Legislature were in conflict. In early 1941, long-time U.S. Senator Morris Sheppard died, and O’Daniel wanted the office. He appointed Andrew Jackson Houston, Sam Houston’s aged son, to fill the vacancy. Houston died after only 24 days in office. O’Daniel won the special election for the post in a close race with a young congressman, **Lyndon B. Johnson**.



Miriam “Ma” Ferguson unseated Gov. Sterling in the Democratic primary in 1932, winning her second term as governor. Photo courtesy of the Texas State Library and Archives.

Lt. Gov. **Coke R. Stevenson** succeeded O'Daniel as governor and brought a broad knowledge of government to the office. Stevenson was elected to two full terms. Thanks to frugal management and greatly increasing revenues during the war years, he left the state treasury with a surplus in 1947. Voters also solved the continuing deficit problem by approving a pay-as-you-go amendment to the constitution in 1942. It requires the state comptroller to certify that tax revenues will be available to support appropriations. Otherwise the money cannot be spent.

World War II

As in every war after Texas entered the Union, young Texans flocked to military service when the United States entered World War II. More than 750,000 served, including 12,000 women in the auxiliary services. In December 1942, U.S. Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said Texas contributed the largest percentage of its male population to the armed forces of any state. Thirty Texans won Congressional Medals of Honor in the fighting. **Audie Murphy**, a young farm boy from Farmersville, became one of the most decorated soldiers of the war. Dallas-born **Sam Dealey** was the most-decorated Navy man.

Important contributions also were made at home. Texas was the site of 15 training posts, at which more than one and a quarter million men were trained, and of several prisoner-of-war camps.

World War II irrevocably changed the face of Texas. During the decade of the 1940s, the state's population switched from predominantly rural to 60 percent urban. The number of **manufacturing** workers almost doubled. And as had been the dream of Texas leaders for more than a century, the state began to attract new industries.

Conservatives vs. Liberals

The state's politics became increasingly controlled by conservative Democrats after Gov. Allred left office. In 1946, **Beauford H. Jester**, a member of the railroad commission, gained the governorship. Under Jester in 1947, the Legislature passed the state's right-to-work law, prohibiting mandatory union membership, and reorganized public education with passage of the **Gilmer-Aikin Act**.

During the Jester administration several major constitutional amendments were adopted. Also, one of Texas' greatest tragedies occurred on April 16, 1947, when the French ship *SS Grandcamp*, carrying a load of ammonium nitrate, exploded at **Texas City**. More than 500 died and 4,000 sustained injuries. Property damage exceeded \$200 million.

In 1948, Sen. W. Lee O'Daniel did not seek re-election. Congressman Lyndon Johnson and former Gov. Coke Stevenson vied for the Democratic nomination. In the runoff, Johnson won by a mere **87 votes** in the closest — and most hotly disputed — statewide election in Texas' history. Johnson quickly rose to a leadership position in the U.S. Senate, and, with House Speaker Sam Rayburn, gave Texas substantial influence in national political affairs.

Although re-elected in 1948, Jester died in July 1949, the only Texas governor to die in office, and Lt. Gov. **Allan Shivers** succeeded him. During Shivers'

administration, state spending more than doubled, reaching \$805.7 million in 1956, as the governor increased appropriations for public-health institutions, school salaries, retirement benefits, highways and old-age pensions.

Shivers broke with tradition, successfully winning three full terms as governor after completing Jester's unexpired term. Shivers also led a revolt by Texas Democrats against the national party in **1952**. The governor, who gained both the Democratic and Republican nominations for the office under the law that allowed cross-filing that year, supported Republican Dwight Eisenhower for the presidency. Many Texas Democrats broke with the national party over the so-called "**Tidelands issue**." Texas claimed land 12 miles out into the Gulf as state lands. The issue was important because revenue from oil and natural gas production from the area supported public education in the state.

Major oil companies also backed Texas' position because state royalties on minerals produced from the land were much lower than federal royalties. President Harry S. Truman vetoed legislation that would have given Texas title to the land. Democratic presidential nominee Adlai Stevenson was no more sympathetic to the issue, and Texas gave its electoral votes to Republican Dwight Eisenhower in an election that attracted a two million-vote turnout for the first time in Texas. President Eisenhower signed a measure into law guaranteeing Texas' tidelands.

Scandal struck state government in 1954 when irregularities were discovered in the handling of funds in the veterans' land program in the General Land Office. Land Commissioner Bascom Giles was convicted of several charges and sent to prison. Several insurance companies also went bankrupt in the mid-1950s, prompting a reorganization of the State Board of Insurance in 1957.

In 1954, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled unconstitutional the segregation of schools, and for the next quarter-century, **school integration** became a major political issue. By the late 1960s, most institutions were integrated, but the state's major cities continued to wage court battles against forced busing of students to attain racial balance. Blacks and Mexican-Texans also made gains in voting rights during the 1950s.

Shivers had easily defeated **Ralph W. Yarborough** in the Democratic primary in 1952, but the divisions between the party's loyalists and those who bolted ranks to join Republicans in presidential races were growing. Shivers barely led the first 1954 primary over Yarborough and won the nomination with 53 percent of the vote in the runoff. Yarborough ran an equally close race against **Price Daniel**, a U.S. Senator who sought the governorship in 1956. Upon election as governor, Daniel left the Senate, and Yarborough won a special election to fill the vacancy in 1957. Yarborough won re-election in 1964 before losing to **Lloyd Bentsen** in 1970 in the Democratic primary. Although a liberal, Yarborough proved to be unusually durable in Texas' conservative political climate.

The state budget topped \$1 billion for the first time in 1958. The Legislature met for 205 days in regular and special sessions in 1961–62 and levied, over Gov. Daniel's opposition, the state's first broad-based



Members of the Apollo 11 Lunar Geology Experiment Team work in the Science Operations Room at Mission Control in Houston during the historic moon landing on July 20, 1969. Gene Shoemaker, right, principal investigator, discusses the landing site with other personnel from Flight Control. Photo courtesy of the USGS.

sales tax in 1962.

Technological Growth

Through the 1950s and 1960s, Texas' industrial base had expanded and diversified. Petroleum production and refining remained the cornerstones, but other industries grew. Attracted by cheap electricity, the aluminum industry came to Texas. Starting from the base developed during World War II, defense industries and associated high-tech firms, specializing in electronics and computers, centered on the Dallas–Fort Worth area and Houston. One of the most important scientific breakthroughs of the century came in 1958 in Dallas. **Jack Kilby**, an engineer at **Texas Instruments**, developed and patented the integrated circuit that became the central part of computers.

Sen. Lyndon Johnson unsuccessfully sought the Democratic presidential nomination in 1960, and **John F. Kennedy** subsequently selected the Texan as his running mate. Johnson is credited with keeping several Southern states, including Texas, in the Democratic column in the close election. Kennedy was a Roman Catholic and a liberal, a combination normally rejected by the Southern states. When Johnson left the Senate to assume his new office in 1961, **John Tower** won a special election that attracted more than 70 candidates. Tower became the first Republican since Reconstruction to serve as a Texas senator.

During the early 1960s, Harris County was chosen as the site for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's manned spacecraft center. The acquisition of **NASA** further diversified Texas' industrial base.

In 1962, **John B. Connally**, a former aide to LBJ and Secretary of the Navy under Kennedy, returned to Texas to seek the governorship. Gov. Daniel Clark sought an unprecedented fourth term and was defeated in the Democratic primary. Connally won a close Democratic runoff over liberal **Don Yarborough** and was elected easily. As governor, Connally concentrated on improving **public education, state services and water development**. He was re-elected in 1964 and 1966.

The Assassination

One of the major tragedies in the nation's history occurred in Dallas on **Nov. 22, 1963**, when President Kennedy was assassinated while riding in a motorcade. Gov. Connally also was seriously wounded. Lyndon Johnson was administered the oath of the presidency by Federal Judge Sarah T. Hughes of Dallas aboard Air Force One at Love Field. Lee Harvey Oswald was arrested for the murder of the president on the afternoon of the assassination, but Oswald was killed by Dallas nightclub operator Jack Ruby two days later.

An extensive investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy was conducted by the Warren Commission. The panel concluded that Oswald was the killer and that he acted alone. Ruby, who was convicted of killing Oswald, died of cancer in the Dallas County jail in 1967 while the case was being appealed.

The assassination damaged the Republican Party in Texas, however. Building strength in Texas' conservative political atmosphere in 1962, eight Republicans, the most in decades, had been elected to the Texas House. And two Republicans — Ed Foreman of

Odessa and Bruce Alger of Dallas — served in Congress. All were defeated in the 1964 general election.

In the emotional aftermath of the tragedy, Johnson, who won the presidency outright in a **landslide election in 1964**, persuaded the Congress to pass a series of civil-rights and social-welfare programs that changed the face of the nation. Texas was particularly affected by the civil-rights legislation and a series of lawsuits challenging election practices. During the 1960s, the state constitutional limitation of urban representation in the Legislature was overturned. The poll tax was declared unconstitutional, and the practice of electing officials from at-large districts fell to the so-called “one-man, one-vote” ruling. As a result, more Republican, minority and liberal officials were elected, particularly from urban areas. In 1966, **Curtis Graves** and **Barbara Jordan** of Houston and **Joe Lockridge** of Dallas became the first blacks to serve in the Texas Legislature since 1898.

Lyndon Johnson did not seek re-election in 1968. The nation had become involved in an unpopular war in Vietnam, and Johnson bowed out of the race in the interest of national unity.

Sharpstown Scandal

Democrats stayed firmly in control of state government. **Preston Smith** was elected governor, and **Ben Barnes** gained the lieutenant governorship. Both were re-elected in 1970. Although state spending continued to increase, particularly on education, the Legislature otherwise was quiet. A minimum-wage law was approved, and public kindergartens were authorized in 1969.

At a special session, the **Sharpstown scandal**, one of the state’s major scandals developed. Gov. Smith allowed the lawmakers to consider special banking legislation supported by Houston banker Frank Sharp. Several public officials were implicated in receiving favors from the banker for seeing that the legislation passed. Texas House Speaker Gus Mutscher and Rep. Tommy Shannon were convicted of conspiracy to accept bribes in a trial held in Abilene.

Voters in **1972** demanded a new leadership in the state capital. Smith and Barnes were defeated in the Democratic primary, and **Dolph Briscoe** was elected governor. In the fall, Texans gave presidential candidate Richard Nixon the state’s electoral votes. Nixon carried 246 counties over Democrat George McGovern and received more than 65 percent of the popular vote.

The Legislature in 1973 was dominated by a reform atmosphere in the wake of the Sharpstown scandal. Price Daniel Jr., son of the former governor, was selected speaker of the House, and several laws concerning ethics and disclosure of campaign donations and spending were passed. Open meetings and open records statutes also were approved.

By 1970, Texas had become an even more urban state. The census found almost 11.2 million people in the state, ranking it sixth nationally. Three Texas cities, Houston, Dallas and San Antonio, were among the 10 largest in the nation.

Through the first half of the 1970s, several major changes were made in state policy. **Liquor-by-the-drink** became legal and the age of majority was

lowered from 20 to 18, giving young people the right to vote. Also, the state’s first Public Utilities Commission was created, hearing its initial case in September 1976.

Prosperity

Texas entered a period of unparalleled prosperity in 1973 when the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) boycotted the U.S. market. Severe energy shortages resulted, and the price of oil and natural gas skyrocketed. The federal government had allowed foreign oil to be imported through the 1960s, severely reducing the incentives to find and produce domestic oil. Consequently, domestic producers could not compensate for the loss in foreign oil as a result of the boycott.

The Texas Railroad Commission had long complained about the importation of foreign oil, and in 1972, the panel had removed proration controls from wells in the state, allowing 100 percent production. For the rest of the decade, domestic producers mounted a major exploration effort, drilling thousands of wells. Nevertheless, **Texas’ oil and gas production peaked in 1970** and has been declining since. Newly discovered oil and gas have not replaced the declining reserves. While Texans suffered from the inflation that followed, the state prospered. Tax revenues at all levels of government increased, and state revenues, basically derived from oil and gas taxes, spiraled, as did the state budget.

With the new revenue from inflation and petroleum taxes, state spending rose from \$2.95 billion in 1970 to \$8.6 billion in 1979, and education led the advance, moving from 42 percent of the budget to 51.5 percent. But there was no increase in state tax rates.

It was no surprise that **education** was one of the major beneficiaries of increased state spending. After World War II, more emphasis was placed on education across the state. **Community colleges** sprang up in many cities, and a total of 109 colleges were established between the end of the war and 1980. Quantity did not assure quality, however, and Texas’ public and higher education seldom were ranked among national leaders.

In 1972, voters approved an amendment authorizing the Legislature to sit as a **constitutional convention** to rewrite the 1876 charter. The lawmakers met for several months and spent \$5 million, but they failed to propose anything to be considered by voters. The public was outraged, and in 1975, the Legislature presented the work of the convention to voters in the form of eight constitutional amendments. All were defeated in a special election in November 1975.

Texas voters participated in their **first presidential primary in 1976**. Jimmy Carter of Georgia won the Democratic primary, and eventually the presidency. Ronald Reagan carried the state’s Republicans, but lost the party’s nomination to President Gerald Ford.

The state proved politically volatile in **1978**. First, Attorney General **John Hill** defeated Gov. Dolph Briscoe in the Democratic primary. A political newcomer, Dallas businessman **William P. Clements**, upset Hill in the general election, giving Texas its first Republican governor since Reconstruction. Also for the first time since Reconstruction, state officials were elected to **four-year terms**. ☆



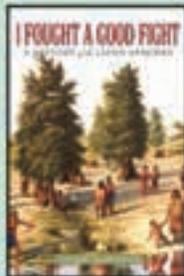
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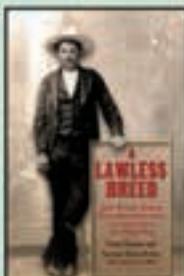


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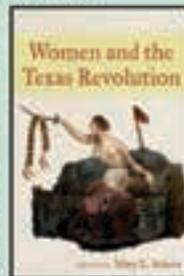
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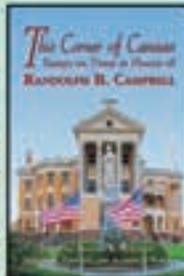


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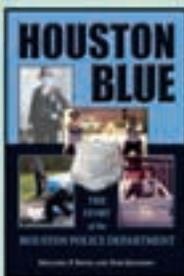


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Environment



A sprawling live oak tree near Independence. Photo by Ron Billings; Texas A&M Forest Service.

Physical Regions

Geology

Soils

Aquifers, Rivers, Lakes

Plant Life

Forests and Grasslands

Wildlife

The Physical State of Texas

The Area of Texas

Texas occupies about 7 percent of the total water and land area of the United States. Second in size among the states, **Texas has a land and water area of 268,596 square miles**, as compared with Alaska's 665,384 square miles, according to the United States Bureau of the Census. California, the third-largest state, has 163,695 square miles. Texas is as large as all of New England, New York, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Virginia combined.

The **state's total area** consists of 261,232 square miles of land and 7,365 square miles of water.

Length and Breadth

The **longest straight-line distance** in a general north-south direction is 801 miles from the northwest corner of the Panhandle to the extreme southern tip of Texas on the Rio Grande southeast of Brownsville. The greatest east-west distance is 773 miles from the extreme eastward bend in the Sabine River in Newton County to the extreme western bulge of the Rio Grande just northwest of El Paso.

The **geographic center** of Texas is southwest of Mercury in northern McCulloch County at approximately 99° 20' West longitude and 31° 08' North latitude.

Texas' Boundary Lines

The boundary of Texas by segments, including only larger river bends and only the great arc of the coastline, is as follows:

BOUNDARY	MILES
Rio Grande	889.0
Coastline	367.0
Sabine River, Lake, and Pass	180.0
Sabine River to Red River	106.5
Red River	480.0
East Panhandle line	133.6
North Panhandle line	167.0
West Panhandle line	310.2
Along 32nd parallel	209.0
TOTAL	2,842.3

Following the smaller meanderings of the rivers and the tidewater coastline, the following are the boundary measurements:

BOUNDARY	MILES
Rio Grande	1,254.0
Coastline (tidewater)	624.0
Sabine River, Lake, and Pass	292.0
Sabine River to Red River	106.5
Red River	726.0
East Panhandle line	133.6
North Panhandle line	167.0
West Panhandle line	310.2
Along 32nd parallel	209.0
TOTAL	3,822.3

Latitude and Longitude

The extremes of latitude and longitude in Texas are as follows:

— From **25° 50' North latitude** at the extreme southern turn of the Rio Grande on the south line of Cameron County to **36° 30' North latitude** along the north line of the Panhandle, and

— From **93° 31' West longitude** at the extreme eastern point of the Sabine River on the east line of Newton County to **106° 38' West longitude** at the extreme westward point of the Rio Grande on the western edge of El Paso.

Named Mountain Peaks in Texas

Above 8,000 Feet

The highest point in the state is **Guadalupe Peak** at **8,749 feet** above sea level. Its twin, **El Capitan**, stands at **8,085 feet** and also is located in Culberson County near the New Mexico state line.

Both are in Guadalupe Mountains National Park, which includes the scenic McKittrick Canyon.

The elevations used on this page are from various sources, including the U.S. Geological Survey, the National Park Service, and the Texas Department of Transportation.

The named peaks above 8,000 feet and the counties in which they are located are listed below.

NAME	COUNTY	ELEVATION
Guadalupe Peak	Culberson	8,749
Bush Mountain	Culberson	8,631
Shumard Peak	Culberson	8,615
Bartlett Peak	Culberson	8,508
Mount Livermore (Baldy Peak)	Jeff Davis	8,378
Hunter Peak (Pine Top Mtn.)	Culberson	8,368
El Capitan	Culberson	8,085

Elevation Highs and Lows

HIGHEST TOWN: **Fort Davis** in Jeff Davis County is the **highest town** of any size in Texas at 5,050 feet above sea level, and the county has the **highest average elevation**.

HIGHEST HIGHWAY: The **highest state highway point** also is in Jeff Davis County at **McDonald Observatory** on **Mount Locke**, where the road reaches 6,781 feet above sea level, as determined by the Texas Department of Transportation.

HIGHEST RAILWAY: The **highest railway point** is Paisano Pass, 14 miles east of Marfa in Presidio County, which is 5,074 above sea level.

LOWEST POINT: Sea level is the **lowest elevation** determined in Texas, and it can be found in all the coastal counties. No point in the state has been found by the geological survey to be below sea level. ☆



Waterfowl in Chambers County create circles in flooded rice fields, which are ideal for feeding, resting, and roosting. These fields, which lie in the Gulf Coastal Plains, are enrolled in the national Migratory Bird Habitat Initiative. Photo by Beverly Moseley; USDA National Resources Conservation Service.

Physical Regions

This section was reviewed by Dr. David R. Butler, Texas State University System Regents' Professor of Geography at Texas State University—San Marcos.

The principal physical regions of Texas are usually listed as follows (*see also*, the maps for Vegetational Areas and Soils):

I. GULF COASTAL PLAINS

Texas' Gulf Coastal Plains are the western extension of the coastal plain extending from the Atlantic Ocean to beyond the Rio Grande. Its characteristic rolling to hilly surface covered with a heavy growth of pine and hardwoods extends into East Texas. In the increasingly arid west, however, its forests become secondary in nature, consisting largely of post oaks and, farther west, prairies and brushlands.

The interior limit of the Gulf Coastal Plains in Texas is the line of the **Balcones Fault and Escarpment**. This geologic fault or shearing of underground strata extends eastward from a point on the Rio Grande near Del Rio. It extends to the northwestern part of Bexar County, where it turns northeastward and extends through Comal, Hays, and Travis counties, intersecting the Colorado River immediately north of Austin. The fault line is a single, definite geologic feature, accompanied by a line of southward- and eastward-facing hills.

The resemblance of the hills to balconies when viewed from the plain below accounts for the Spanish name for this area: *balcones*.

North of Waco, features of the fault zone are sufficiently inconspicuous that the interior boundary of the Coastal Plain follows the traditional geologic contact between upper and lower Cretaceous rocks. This contact is along the eastern edge of the **Eastern Cross Timbers**.

This fault line is usually accepted as the boundary between lowland and upland Texas. Below the fault line, the surface is characteristically coastal plains. Above the Balcones Fault, the surface is characteristically interior rolling plains.

A. Pine Belt or "Piney Woods"

The Pine Belt, called the "**Piney Woods**," extends 75 to 125 miles into Texas from the east. From north to south, it extends from the Red River to within about 25 miles of the Gulf Coast. Interspersed among the pines are hardwood timbers, usually in valleys of rivers and creeks. This area is the source of practically all of Texas' **commercial timber production** (*see Texas Forest Resources, page 120*). It was settled early in Texas' history and is one of the oldest farming areas in the state.

This area's soils and climate are adaptable to the production of a variety of fruit and vegetable crops. Cattle raising is widespread, along with the development of

pastures planted to improved grasses. Lumber production is the principal industry. There is a large **iron-and-steel industry** near Daingerfield in Morris County based on nearby iron deposits. Iron deposits are also worked in Rusk and one or two other counties.

A **great oil field** discovered in Gregg, Rusk, and Smith counties in 1931 has done more than anything else to contribute to the economic growth of the area. This area has a variety of clays, lignite, and other minerals as potentials for development.

B. Post Oak Belt

The main Post Oak Belt of Texas is wedged between the Pine Belt on the east, Blacklands on the west, and the Coastal Prairies on the south, covering a considerable area in East-Central Texas. The principal industry is diversified farming and livestock raising.

Throughout, it is spotty in character, with some insular areas of blackland soil and some that closely resemble those of the Pine Belt. There is a small, isolated area of loblolly pines in Bastrop, Caldwell, Fayette, and Lee counties known as the “**Lost Pines**,” the westernmost southern pines in the United States. The Post Oak Belt has lignite, commercial clays, and some other minerals.

C. Blackland Belt

The Blackland Belt stretches from the Rio Grande to the Red River, lying just below the line of the **Balcones Fault** and varying in width from 15 to 70 miles. It is narrowest below the segment of the Balcones Fault from the Rio Grande to Bexar County and gradually widens as it runs northeast to the Red River. Its rolling prairie, easily turned by the plow, developed rapidly as a farming area until the 1930s and was the principal cotton-producing area of Texas. Now, however, other Texas areas that are irrigated and mechanized lead in farming.

Because of the early growth, the Blackland Belt is still the **most thickly populated area in the state** and contains within it and along its border more of the state's large and middle-sized cities than any other area. Primarily because of this concentration of population, this belt has the most diversified manufacturing industry of the state.

D. Coastal Prairies

The Texas Coastal Prairies extend westward along the coast from the Sabine River, reaching inland 30 to 60 miles. Between the Sabine and Galveston Bay, the line of demarcation between the prairies and the Pine Belt forests to the north is very distinct. The Coastal Prairies extend along the Gulf of Mexico from the Sabine to the Lower Rio Grande Valley.

The eastern half is covered with a heavy growth of grass; the western half, which is more arid, is covered with short grass and, in some places, with small timber and brush. The soil is heavy clay. Grass supports the **densest cattle population in Texas**, and cattle ranching is the principal agricultural industry. Rice is a major crop, grown under irrigation from wells and rivers. Cotton, grain sorghum, and truck crops also are grown.

Coastal Prairie areas have seen the greatest industrial development in Texas history since World War II. Chief concentration has been from Orange and Beaumont to Houston, and much of the development has been in **petrochemicals and the aerospace industry**.

Corpus Christi, in the Coastal Bend, and Brownsville, in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, have seaports and agricultural and industrial sections. **Cotton, grain, vegetables, and citrus fruits** are the principal crops. Cattle production is significant, with the famed King Ranch and other large ranches located here.

E. Lower Rio Grande Valley

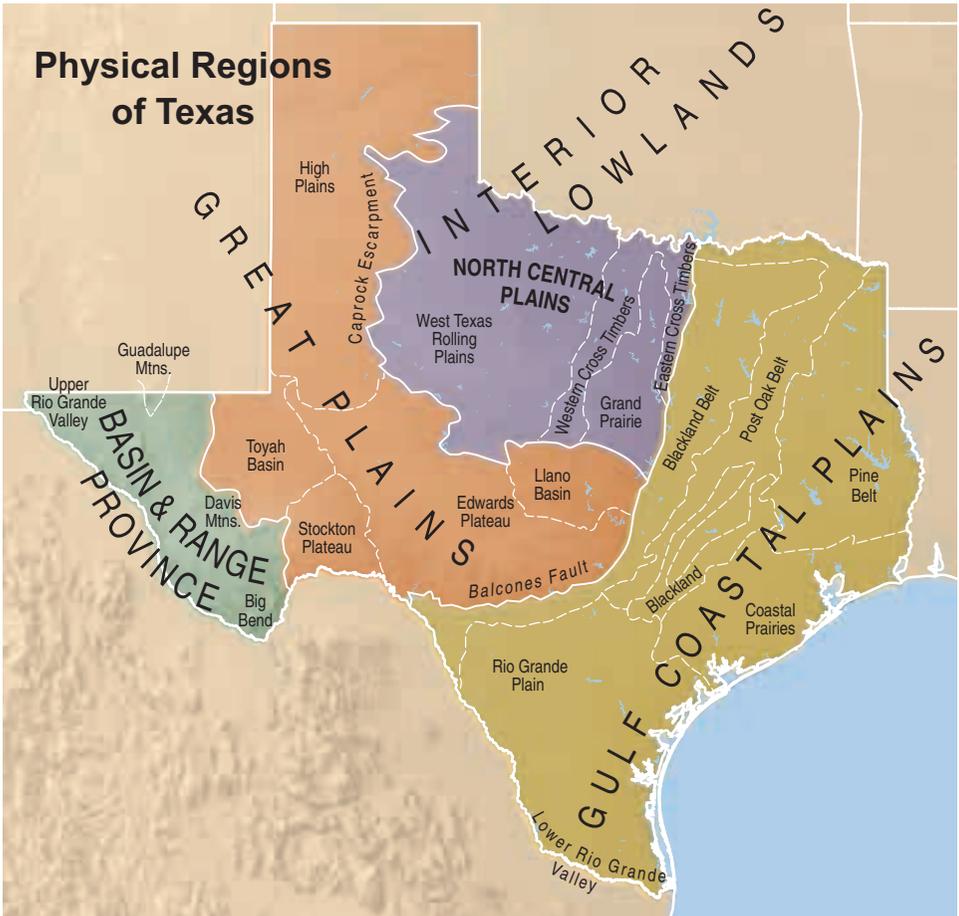
The deep alluvial soils and distinctive economy cause the Lower Rio Grande Valley to be classified as a subregion of the Gulf Coastal Plains. “**The Valley**,” as it is called locally, is Texas' greatest citrus and winter vegetable growing region because of the normal absence of freezing weather and the rich delta soils of the Rio Grande. Despite occasional damaging freezes, the Lower Valley ranks high among the nation's fruit and truck-farming regions. Much of the acreage is irrigated, although dry-land farming also is practiced.

F. Rio Grande Plain

This area may be roughly defined as lying south of San Antonio between the Rio Grande and the Gulf



A sunflower field leads up to hills along Texas 254 in Palo Pinto County, which is part of the North Central Plains in the Interior Lowlands physical region. Photo by Robert Plocheck.



Coast. The Rio Grande Plain shows characteristics of both the Gulf Coastal Plains and the North Mexico Plains because there is similarity of topography, climate, and plant life all the way from the Balcones Escarpment in Texas to the Sierra Madre Oriental in Mexico, which runs past Monterrey about 160 miles south of Laredo.

The Rio Grande Plain is partly prairie, but much of it is covered with a dense growth of **prickly pear, mesquite, dwarf oak, catclaw, guajillo, huisache, blackbrush, cenizo**, and other cactus and wild shrubs. It is devoted primarily to raising cattle, sheep, and goats. The **Texas Angora goat and mohair industry** centers in this area and on the Edwards Plateau, which borders it on the north. San Antonio and Laredo are its chief commercial centers, with San Antonio dominating trade.

There is some farming, and the **Winter Garden**, centering in Dimmit and Zavala counties north of Laredo, is irrigated from wells and streams to produce vegetables in late winter and early spring. Primarily, however, the central and western part of the Rio Grande Plain is devoted to **livestock raising**.

The rainfall is less than 25 inches annually, and the hot summers cause heavy evaporation, so that cultivation without irrigation is limited.

Over a large area in the central and western parts of the Rio Grande Plain, the growth of **small oaks, mesquite, prickly pear (Opuntia) cactus**, and a variety of wild shrubs is very dense, and it is often called the **Brush Country**. It is also referred to as the **chaparral** and the **monte**. (*Monte* is a Spanish word, one meaning

of which is dense brush.)

II. INTERIOR LOWLANDS

North Central Plains

The North Central Plains of Texas are a southwestern extension into Texas of the **interior, or central, lowlands** that extend northward to the Canadian border, paralleling the Great Plains to the West. The North Central Plains of Texas extend from the **Blackland Belt** on the east to the **Caprock Escarpment** on the west. From north to south, they extend from the Red River to the Colorado River.

A. West Texas Rolling Plains

The West Texas Rolling Plains, approximately the western two-thirds of the North Central Plains in Texas, rise from east to west in altitude from about 750 feet to 2,000 feet at the base of the **Caprock Escarpment**. Annual rainfall ranges from about 30 inches on the east to 20 inches on the west. In general, as one progresses westward in Texas, the precipitation not only declines but also becomes more variable from year to year. Temperature varies rather widely between summer's heat and winter's cold.

This area still has a **large cattle-raising industry** with many of the state's largest ranches. However, there is much level, cultivable land.

B. Grand Prairie

Near the eastern edge of the North Central Plains is



A variety of wildflowers and cactus grow on a hillside off Texas 26 in Llano County, which lies in the Llano Basin of the Great Plains. Photo by Ron Billings; Texas A&M Forest Service.

the **Grand Prairie**, extending south from the Red River in an irregular band through Cooke, Montague, Wise, Denton, Tarrant, Parker, Hood, Johnson, Bosque, Coryell, and some adjacent counties.

It is a limestone-based area, usually treeless except along the numerous streams, and adapted primarily to raising livestock and growing staple crops. Sometimes called the **Fort Worth Prairie**, it has an agricultural economy and largely rural population, with no large cities, except Fort Worth on its eastern boundary.

C. Eastern and Western Cross Timbers

Hanging over the top of the Grand Prairie and dropping down on each side are the Eastern and Western Cross Timbers. The two southward-extending bands are connected by a narrow strip along the Red River.

The **Eastern Cross Timbers** extend southward from the Red River through eastern Denton County and along the boundary between Dallas and Tarrant counties. It then stretches through Johnson County to the Brazos River and into Hill County.

The much larger **Western Cross Timbers** extend from the Red River south through Clay, Montague, Jack, Wise, Parker, Palo Pinto, Hood, Erath, Eastland, Comanche, Brown, and Mills counties to the Colorado River, where they meet the **Llano Basin**.

Their soils are adapted to fruit and vegetable crops, which reach considerable commercial production in some areas in Parker, Erath, Eastland, and Comanche counties.

III. GREAT PLAINS

A. High Plains

The Great Plains, which lie to the east of the base of the Rocky Mountains, extend into northwestern Texas. This area, commonly known as the **High Plains**, is a vast, flat, high plain covered with thick layers of alluvial material. It is also known as the **Staked Plains** or the Spanish equivalent, **Llano Estacado**.

Historians differ as to the origin of this name. Some say it came from the fact that the explorer Coronado's

expedition used stakes to mark its route across the trackless sea of grass so that it would be guided on its return trip. Others think that the *estacado* refers to the **palisaded appearance** of the Caprock in many places, especially the west-facing escarpment in New Mexico.

The **Caprock Escarpment** is the dividing line between the High Plains and the lower West Texas Rolling Plains. Like the Balcones Escarpment, the Caprock Escarpment is a striking physical feature, rising abruptly 200, 500, and in some places almost 1,000 feet above the plains. Unlike the **Balcones Escarpment**, the Caprock was caused by surface erosion.

Where rivers issue from the eastern face of the Caprock, there frequently are notable canyons, such as **Palo Duro Canyon** on the **Prairie Dog Town Fork of the Red River**, **Blanco Canyon on the White River**, as well as the breaks along the Canadian River as it crosses the Panhandle north of Amarillo.

Along the eastern edge of the Panhandle, there is a gradual descent of the land's surface from high to low plains; but at the Red River, the Caprock Escarpment becomes a striking surface feature. It continues as an east-facing wall south through Briscoe, Floyd, Motley, Dickens, Crosby, Garza, and Borden counties, gradually decreasing in elevation. South of Borden County, the escarpment is less obvious, and the boundary between the High Plains and the **Edwards Plateau** occurs where the alluvial cover of the High Plains disappears.

Stretching over the largest level plain of its kind in the United States, the High Plains rise gradually from about 2,700 feet on the east to more than 4,000 in spots along the New Mexico border.

Chiefly because of climate and the resultant agriculture, subdivisions are called the North Plains and South Plains. The **North Plains**, from Hale County north, has primarily **wheat and grain sorghum farming**, but with significant ranching and petroleum developments. Amarillo is the largest city, with Plainview on the south and Borger on the north as important commercial centers.

The **South Plains**, also a leading grain sorghum region, **leads Texas in cotton production**. Lubbock is the

principal city, and Lubbock County is one of the state's largest cotton producers. Irrigation from underground reservoirs, centered around Lubbock and Plainview, waters much of the crop acreage.

B. Edwards Plateau

Geographers usually consider that the Great Plains at the foot of the Rocky Mountains actually continue southward from the High Plains of Texas to the Rio Grande and the Balcones Escarpment. This southern and lower extension of the Great Plains in Texas is known as the **Edwards Plateau**.

It lies between the Rio Grande and the Colorado River. Its southeastern border is the Balcones Escarpment from the Rio Grande at Del Rio eastward to San Antonio and thence to Austin on the Colorado River. Its upper boundary is the Pecos River, though the **Stockton Plateau** is geologically and topographically classed with the Edwards Plateau.

The Edwards Plateau varies from about 750 feet high at its southern and eastern borders to about 2,700 feet in places. Almost the entire surface is a thin, limestone-based soil covered with a medium to thick growth of **cedar, small oak, and mesquite** and a varying growth of **prickly pear**. Grass for cattle, weeds for sheep, and tree foliage for the browsing goats support three industries — **cattle, goat, and sheep raising** — upon which the area's economy depends. It is the **nation's leading Angora goat and mohair producing region** and one of the nation's leading sheep and wool areas. A few crops are grown.

Hill Country

The Hill Country is a popular name for the **eastern portion of the Edwards Plateau** south of the Llano Basin. Its notable large springs include **Barton Springs** at Austin, **San Marcos Springs** at San Marcos, **Comal Springs** at New Braunfels, several springs at San Antonio, and a number of others.

The Hill Country is characterized by rugged hills with relatively steep slopes and thin soils overlying limestone bedrock. High gradient streams combine with these steep hillslopes and occasionally heavy precipitation to

produce an area with a significant flash-flood hazard.

C. Toyah Basin

To the northwest of the Edwards and Stockton plateaus is the Toyah Basin, a broad, flat remnant of **an old sea floor** that occupied the region as recently as Quaternary time.

Located in the **Pecos River Valley**, this region, in relatively recent time, has become important for many agricultural products as a result of irrigation. Additional economic activity is afforded by **local oil fields**.

D. Llano Basin

The Llano Basin lies at the junction of the Colorado and Llano rivers in Burnet and Llano counties. Earlier, this was known as the "**Central Mineral Region**" because of evidence there of a large number of minerals.

On the Colorado River in this area, a succession of dams impounds two large and five small reservoirs. Uppermost is **Lake Buchanan**, one of the large reservoirs, between Burnet and Llano counties. Below it in the western part of Travis County is **Lake Travis**.

Between these two large reservoirs are three smaller ones, **Inks, L.B. Johnson** (formerly Granite Shoals), and **Marble Falls** reservoirs, used primarily to produce electric power from the overflow from Lake Buchanan. **Lake Austin** is along the western part of the city of Austin. Still another small lake, **Lady Bird Lake** (formerly Town Lake), is formed by a low-water dam in Austin.

The recreational area around these lakes has been called the **Highland Lakes Country**. This is an interesting area with Precambrian and Paleozoic rocks found on the surface. Granitic domes, exemplified by **Enchanted Rock** north of Fredericksburg, form the core of this area of ancient rocks.

IV. BASIN and RANGE PROVINCE

The Basin and Range province, with its center in Nevada, surrounds the Colorado Plateau on the west and south and enters far West Texas from southern New Mexico on the east. It consists of broad interior **drainage basins** interspersed with scattered **fault-block moun-**



The area near Candelaria in Presidio County is in the Basin and Range Province, consisting of broad interior drainage basins interspersed with scattered fault-block mountain ranges. Photo by Ron Billings; Texas A&M Forest Service.

tain ranges.

Although this is the only part of Texas regarded as mountainous, these should not be confused with the Rocky Mountains. Of all the independent ranges in West Texas, only the Davis Mountains resemble the Rockies, and there is much debate about this.

Texas west of the Edwards Plateau, bounded on the north by New Mexico and on the south by the Rio Grande, is distinctive in its physical and economic conditions. Traversed from north to south by fault-block mountains, it contains all of Texas' true mountains and also is very interesting geologically.

A. Guadalupe Mountains

Highest of the Trans-Pecos Mountains is the **Guadalupe Range**, which enters Texas from New Mexico. It abruptly ends about 20 miles south of the boundary line, where **Guadalupe Peak**, (8,749 feet, highest in Texas) and **El Capitan** (8,085 feet) are situated. El Capitan, because of perspective, appears to the observer on the plain below to be higher than Guadalupe.

Lying just west of the Guadalupe Range and extending to the **Hueco Mountains** a short distance east of El Paso is the **Diablo Plateau** or basin. It has no drainage outlet to the sea. The runoff from the scant rain that falls on its surface drains into a series of salt lakes that lie just west of the Guadalupe Mountains. These lakes are dry during periods of low rainfall, exposing bottoms of solid salt; for years they were a source of **commercial salt**. West of the Hueco Mountains are the **Franklin Mountains** in El Paso, with the Hueco Bolson (a down-dropped area approximately 4,000 feet above sea level) separating the two fault-block ranges.

B. Davis Mountains

The Davis Mountains are principally in Jeff Davis

County. The highest peak, **Mount Livermore** (8,378 feet), is **one of the highest in Texas**; there are several others more than 7,000 feet high. These mountains intercept the moisture-bearing winds and receive more precipitation than elsewhere in the Trans-Pecos, so they have **more vegetation** than the other Trans-Pecos mountains. Noteworthy are the **San Solomon Springs** at the northern base of these mountains.

C. Big Bend

South of the Davis Mountains lies the Big Bend country, so called because it is encompassed on three sides by a great southward swing of the Rio Grande. It is a mountainous country of scant rainfall and sparse population. Its principal mountains, the **Chisos**, rise to 7,825 feet in **Mount Emory**.

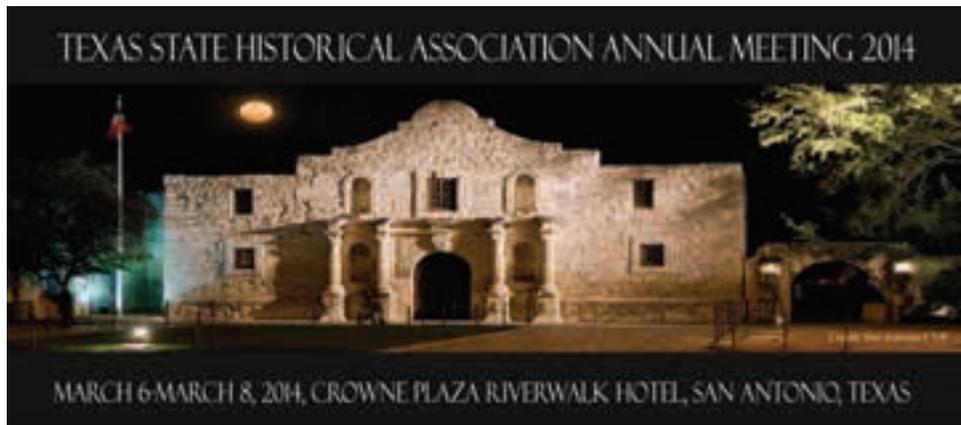
Along the Rio Grande are the **Santa Elena, Mariscal**, and **Boquillas canyons** with rim elevations of 3,500 to 3,775 feet. They are among the noteworthy canyons of the North American continent.

Because of its remarkable topography and plant and animal life, the southern part of this region along the Rio Grande is home to **Big Bend National Park**, with headquarters in the Chisos Basin, a deep valley in the Chisos Mountains. It is a favorite recreation area.

D. Upper Rio Grande Valley

The Upper Rio Grande Valley, or El Paso Valley, is a narrow strip of irrigated land running down the river from El Paso for a distance of 75 miles or more.

In this area are the historic towns and missions of **Ysleta, Socorro**, and **San Elizario**, some of the oldest in Texas. Cotton is the chief product of this valley, much of it the long-staple variety. This limited area has a dense urban and rural population, in marked contrast to the territory surrounding it. ☆



Registration is open to members and non-members. Detailed program available in January 2014.
Special hotel rates available.

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Old Baldy is a limestone mountain that overlooks popular Garner State Park near Concan in Uvalde County. The rock formations in this area are early Cretaceous in age, deposited over millions of years in warm, shallow seas that once covered Texas. The Frio River flows at the base of the mountain. Texas Parks and Wildlife Department photo.

Geology of Texas

Source: Bureau of Economic Geology, The University of Texas at Austin; www.beg.utexas.edu/

History in the Rocks

Mountains, seas, coastal plains, rocky plateaus, high plains, forests — all of this **physiographic variety** in Texas is controlled by the varied rocks and structures that underlie and crop out across the state. The fascinating geologic history of Texas is recorded in the rocks — both those exposed at the surface and those penetrated by holes drilled in search of oil and natural gas.

The rocks reveal a dynamic, ever-changing earth — ancient mountains, seas, volcanoes, earthquake belts, rivers, hurricanes, and winds. Today, the volcanoes and great earthquake belts are no longer active, but rivers and streams, wind and rain, and the slow, inexorable alterations of rocks at or near the surface continue to change the face of Texas.

The geologic history of Texas, as documented by the rocks, began more than a billion years ago. Its legacy is the mineral wealth and varied land forms of modern Texas.

Geologic Time Travel

The story preserved in rocks requires an understanding of the origin of strata and how they have been deformed. **Stratigraphy** is the study of the composition, sequence, and origin of rocks: what rocks are made of, how they were formed, and the order in which the layers were formed.

Structural geology reveals the architecture of

rocks: the locations of the mountains, volcanoes, sedimentary basins, and earthquake belts.

The **map on the following page** shows where rocks of various geologic ages are visible **on the surface** of Texas today. History concerns events through time, but geologic time is such a grandiose concept, most find it difficult to comprehend. So geologists have named the various chapters of earth history.

Precambrian Eon

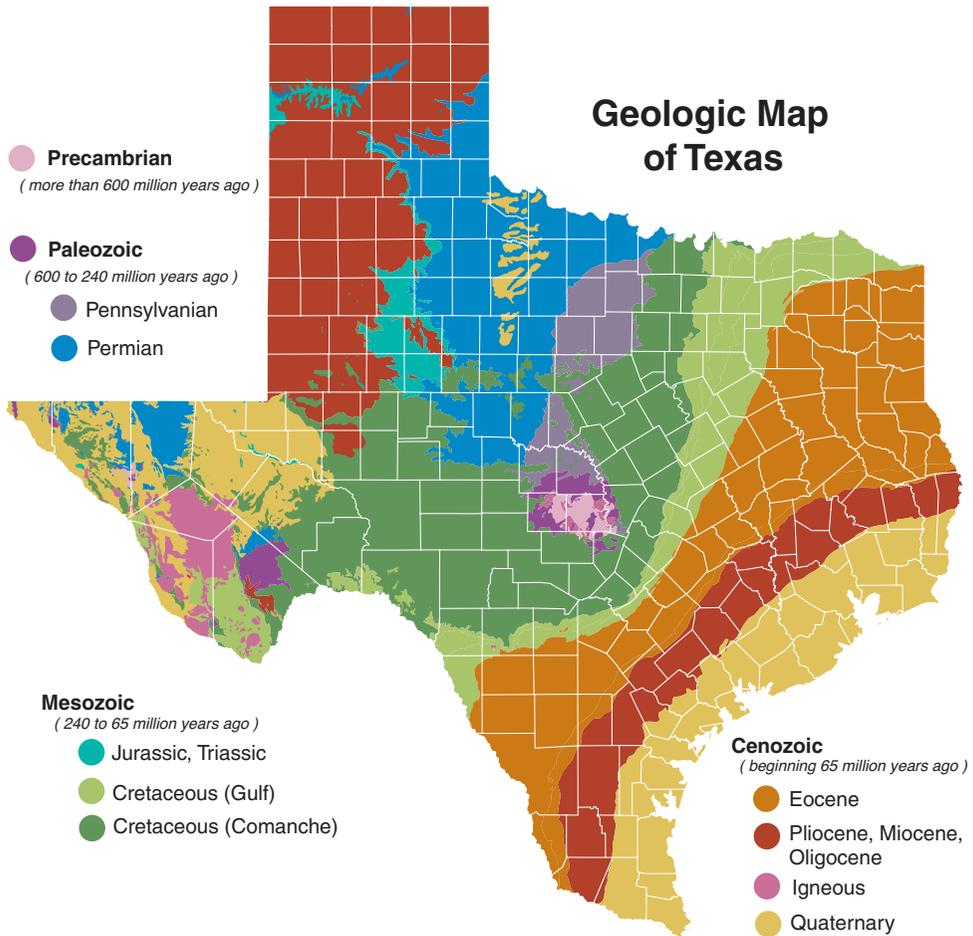
Precambrian rocks, more than 600 million years old, are exposed at the surface in the **Llano Uplift of Central Texas** and in scattered outcrops in West Texas, around and north of **Van Horn** and **near El Paso**.

These rocks, some more than a billion years old, include complexly deformed rocks that were originally formed by cooling from a liquid state, as well as rocks that were altered from pre-existing rocks.

Precambrian rocks, often called the **“basement complex,”** are thought to form the foundation of continental masses. They underlie all of Texas. The outcrop in Central Texas is only the exposed part of the **Texas Craton**, which is primarily buried by younger rocks. (A craton is a stable, almost immovable portion of the earth’s crust that forms the nuclear mass of a continent.)

Paleozoic Era

During the early part of the Paleozoic Era (approximately 600 million to 350 million years ago), broad, relatively **shallow seas** repeatedly inundated the Texas Craton and much of North and West Texas. The evidence



for these events is found exposed around the Llano Uplift and in far West Texas near Van Horn and El Paso, and also in the subsurface throughout most of West and North Texas. The evidence includes early Paleozoic rocks — **sandstones, shales, and limestones**, similar to sediments that form in seas today — and the fossils of animals, similar to modern crustaceans — the **brachiopods, clams, snails, and related organisms** that live in modern marine environments.

By late Paleozoic (approximately 350 million to 240 million years ago), the Texas Craton was bordered on the east and south by a long, deep marine basin called the **Ouachita Trough**. Sediments slowly accumulated in this trough until late in the Paleozoic Era. Plate-tectonic theory postulates that the collision of the North American Plate (upon which the Texas Craton is located) with the European and African–South American plates uplifted the thick sediments that had accumulated in the trough to form the **Ouachita Mountains**.

At that time, the Ouachitas extended across Texas. Today, the Texas portion of the old mountain range is mostly buried by younger rocks. Ancient remnants can be seen in the **Marathon Basin of West Texas** due to uplift and erosion of younger sediments. The public can see the remains of this once-majestic Ouachita Mountain range at Post Park, just south of Marathon in Brewster County. Other remnants at the surface are exposed in southeastern Oklahoma and southwestern Arkansas. During the **Pennsylvanian Period**, however, the

Ouachita Mountains bordered the eastern margin of shallow inland seas that covered most of West Texas. Rivers flowed westward from the mountains to the seas bringing sediment to form deltas along an ever-changing coastline.

The sediments were then reworked by the waves and currents of the inland sea. Today, these fluvial, delta, and shallow **marine deposits** compose the late Paleozoic rocks that crop out and underlie the surface of North-Central Texas.

Broad marine shelves divided the West Texas seas into several sub-basins, or deeper areas, that received more sediments than accumulated on the limestone shelves. **Limestone reefs** rimmed the deeper basins. Today, these reef limestones are important oil reservoirs in West Texas.

These seas gradually withdrew from Texas, and by the late **Permian Period**, all that was left in West Texas were shallow basins and wide tidal flats in which salt, gypsum, and red muds accumulated in a hot, arid land. Strata deposited during the Permian Period are exposed today along the edge of the Panhandle, as far east as Wichita Falls and south to Concho County, and in the Trans-Pecos.

Mesozoic Era

Approximately 240 million years ago, the major geologic events in Texas shifted from West Texas to East and Southeast Texas. The European and African–South

American plates, which had collided with the North American plate to form the Ouachita Mountains, began to separate from North America.

A series of faulted basins, or rifts, extending from Mexico to Nova Scotia were formed. These **rifted basins** received sediments from adjacent uplifts. As Europe and the southern continents continued to drift away from North America, the Texas basins were eventually buried beneath **thick deposits of marine salt** within the newly formed East Texas and Gulf Coast basins.

Jurassic and Cretaceous rocks in East and Southeast Texas document a sequence of broad limestone shelves at the edge of the developing Gulf of Mexico. From time to time, the shelves were buried beneath **deltaic sandstones and shales**, which built the northwestern margin of the widening Gulf of Mexico to the south and southeast.

As the underlying salt was buried more deeply by dense sediments, the salt became unstable and moved toward areas of least pressure. As the salt moved, it arched or pierced overlying sediments forming, in some cases, columns known as "**salt domes**." In some cases, these salt domes moved to the surface; others remain beneath a sedimentary overburden. This mobile salt formed numerous structures that would later serve to trap oil and natural gas.

By the early **Cretaceous** (approximately 140 million years ago), the shallow Mesozoic seas covered a large part of Texas, eventually extending west to the Trans-Pecos area and north almost to present-day state boundaries. Today, the limestone deposited in those seas is exposed in the walls of the magnificent canyons of the Rio Grande in the **Big Bend National Park area** and in the canyons and headwaters of streams that drain the Edwards Plateau, as well as in Central Texas from San Antonio to Dallas.

Animals of many types lived in the shallow Mesozoic seas, tidal pools, and coastal swamps. Today, these lower Cretaceous rocks are some of the most fossiliferous in the state. **Tracks of dinosaurs** occur in several places, and remains of **terrestrial, aquatic, and flying reptiles** have been collected from Cretaceous rocks in many areas.

During most of the late Cretaceous, much of Texas lay beneath marine waters that were deeper than those of the early Cretaceous seas, except where rivers, deltas, and shallow marine shelves existed.

River delta and strandline sandstones are the reservoir rocks for the most prolific oil field in Texas. When discovered in 1930, this **East Texas oil field** contained recoverable reserves estimated at 5.6 billion barrels.

The chalky rock that we now call the "**Austin Chalk**" was deposited when the Texas seas became deeper. Today, the chalk (and other Upper Cretaceous rocks) crops out in a wide band that extends from near Eagle Pass on the Rio Grande, east to San Antonio, north to Dallas, and east to the Texarkana area. The Austin Chalk and other upper Cretaceous rocks dip southeastward beneath the East Texas and Gulf Coast basins.

The late Cretaceous was the time of the **last major seaway across Texas**, because mountains were forming in the western United States that influenced areas as far away as Texas.

A **chain of volcanoes** formed beneath the late Cretaceous seas in an area roughly parallel to and south and east of the old, buried Ouachita Mountains. The eruptions of these volcanoes were primarily on the sea floor and great clouds of steam and ash likely accompanied them.

Between eruptions, invertebrate marine animals built reefs on the shallow volcanic cones. **Pilot Knob**, located southeast of Austin, is one of these **old volcanoes**

The Davis Mountains, the most extensive mountain range in Texas, were formed by volcanic activity during the Tertiary geologic period. Photo by Ron Billings; Texas A&M Forest Service.





The Colorado River flows through pink granite outcroppings in Inks Lake State Park in Burnet County. The outcroppings are part of the Llano Uplift of Central Texas. Texas Parks and Wildlife Department photo.

that is now exposed at the surface.

Cenozoic Era

At the dawn of the Cenozoic Era, approximately 65 million years ago, deltas fed by rivers were in the northern and northwestern margins of the East Texas Basin. These streams flowed eastward, draining areas to the north and west. Although there were minor incursions of the sea, the Cenozoic rocks principally document extensive seaward building by broad deltas, marshy lagoons, sandy barrier islands, and embayments.

Thick vegetation covered the levees and areas between the streams. **Coastal plains** were taking shape under the same processes still at work today.

The Mesozoic marine salt became buried by thick sediments in the coastal plain area. The salt began to form ridges and domes in the Houston and Rio Grande areas. The heavy load of sand, silt, and mud deposited by the deltas eventually caused some areas of the coast to subside and form **large fault systems**, essentially parallel to the coast.

Many of these coastal faults moved slowly and probably generated little earthquake activity. However, **movement along the Balcones and Luling-Mexia-Talco zones**, a complex system of faults along the western and northern edge of the basins, likely generated large earthquakes millions of years ago.

Predecessors of modern animals roamed the Texas Cenozoic coastal plains and woodlands. Bones and teeth of **horses, camels, sloths, giant armadillos, mammoths, mastodons, bats, rats, large cats**, and other modern or extinct mammals have been excavated from coastal plain deposits.

Vegetation in the area included varieties of plants and trees both similar and dissimilar to modern ones. **Fossil palmwood, the Texas “state stone,”** is found in sediments of early Cenozoic age.

The Cenozoic Era in Trans-Pecos Texas was entirely different. There, **extensive volcanic eruptions** formed great calderas and produced copious lava flows. These eruptions ejected great clouds of volcanic ash and rock particles into the air — many times the amount of material ejected by the 1980 eruption of Mount St. Helens.

Ash from the eruptions drifted eastward and is found in many of the sand-and-siltstones of the Gulf Coastal Plains. **Lava** flowed over older Paleozoic and Mesozoic rocks, and igneous intrusions melted their way upward into crustal rocks. These volcanic and intrusive igneous rocks are well exposed in arid areas of the Trans-Pecos today.

In the Texas Panhandle, streams originating in the recently elevated southern Rocky Mountains brought floods of gravel and sand into Texas. As the braided streams crisscrossed the area, they formed **great alluvial fans**.

These fans, which were deposited on the older Paleozoic and Mesozoic rocks, occur from northwestern Texas into Nebraska. Between 1 million and 2 million years ago, the streams of the Panhandle were isolated from their Rocky Mountain source, and the eastern edge of this sheet of alluvial material began to retreat westward, forming the **Caprock of the modern High Plains**.

Late in the Cenozoic Era, a **great Ice Age** descended on the northern North American continent. For more than 2 million years, there were successive advances and retreats of the thick sheets of glacial ice. Four periods of extensive glaciation were separated by warmer interglacial periods. Although the glaciers never reached as far south as Texas, the state’s climate and sea level underwent major changes with each period of glacial advance and retreat.

Sea level during times of glacial advance was 300 to 450 feet lower than during the warmer interglacial periods because so much sea water was captured in the ice sheets. The climate was both more humid and cooler than today, and the major Texas rivers carried more water and more sand and gravel to the sea. These deposits underlie the outer 50 miles or more of the Gulf Coastal Plain.

Approximately 3,000 years ago, sea level reached its modern position. The rivers, deltas, lagoons, beaches, and barrier islands that we know as coastal Texas today have formed since that time. ☆

Oil and natural gas, as well as nonfuel minerals, are important to the Texas economy. For a more detailed discussion, see pages 647–654 and 637–646.

Soils of Texas

Source: Natural Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Temple, Texas; www.tx.nrcs.usda.gov/

One of Texas' most important natural resources is its soil. Texas soils are complex because of the wide diversity of climate, vegetation, geology, and landscape. **More than 1,300 different kinds of soil** are recognized in Texas. Each has a specific set of properties that affect its use.

Soil maps and information about soils and their uses are available for nearly all of the state's 254 counties. Texas' official soil information site is the **Web Soil Survey**: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>.

For more information, contact the **Natural Resources Conservation Service** at 101 S. Main, Temple 76501-7602; (254) 742-9800; or visit www.tx.nrcs.usda.gov; click on "Information About: Soils."

Web Soil Survey — An Electronic Tool

For decades, soil scientists with the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service have been studying Texas soils and **mapping its properties, qualities, and characteristics**. Soils information that was once available only through paper maps or books is now easily accessed online through the **Web Soil Survey**, which also offers a soil survey application that can be downloaded.

As the state's population continues to move from rural to urban areas, the Web Soil Survey is a tool landowners can use to make land-use and management decisions. This free tool allows landowners to analyze soil data and maps. It is used by farmers and ranchers to find information about soil properties and qualities to optimize agricultural production, and by homeowners and commercial builders looking for information on the suitability or the limitations of a building site.

The Web Soil Survey includes downloadable soils data, archived soil surveys, and soil survey status information. In four steps, landowners can define an area of interest, view and print a soil map, explore soil information, and use a free shopping cart to collect a variety of thematic maps and reports for a printable **Custom Soil Resource report**. The site includes a glossary of words and definitions.

Major Soil Areas

Texas can be divided into 21 **Major Land Resource Areas** that have similar or related soils, vegetation, topography, climate, and land uses. Following are brief descriptions of these areas:

Trans-Pecos Soils

The 18.7 million acres of the Trans-Pecos, mostly west of the Pecos River, are diverse plains and valleys intermixed with mountains. Surface drainage is slow to rapid. This arid region is used mainly as **rangeland**. A small amount of irrigated cropland lies on the more fertile soils along the Rio Grande and the Pecos River. **Vineyards** are a more recent use of these soils, as is the disposal of large volumes of municipal wastes.

Upland soils are mostly well-drained, light reddish-brown to brown clay loams, clays, and sands (some have a large amount of gypsum or other salts). Many areas have shallow soils and rock outcrops, and sizable areas have deep sands.

Bottomland soils are deep, well-drained, dark grayish-brown to reddish-brown silt loams, loams, clay loams, and clays. The lack of soil moisture and wind erosion are the major soil-management problems. Only irrigated crops can be grown on these soils, and most areas lack an adequate source of good water.



Students from 14 universities participated in the 50th National Collegiate Soil Judging Contest hosted in 2010 by Texas Tech University's Department of Plant and Soil Science. USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service photo.

Upper Pecos, Canadian Valleys, and Plains Soils

The Upper Pecos, Canadian Valleys, and Plains area occupies a little over a half-million acres and is in the northwest part of Texas near the Texas–New Mexico border. It is characterized by broad rolling plains and tablelands broken by drainageways and tributaries of the Canadian River. It includes the **Canadian Breaks**, which are rough, steep lands below the adjacent High Plains. The average annual precipitation is about 15 inches, but it fluctuates widely from year to year. Surface drainage is slow to rapid.

The soils are well drained and alkaline. The mostly reddish-brown clay loams and sandy loams were formed mostly in material weathered from sandstone and shale. Depths range from shallow to very deep.

The area is used mainly as **rangeland** and **wildlife habitat**. Native vegetation is mid- to short-grass prairie species, such as hairy grama, sideoats grama, little blue-stem, alkali sacaton, vine-mesquite, and galleta in the plains and tablelands. Juniper and mesquite grow on the relatively higher breaks. Soil management problems include low soil moisture and brush control.

High Plains Soils

The High Plains area comprises a vast high plateau of more than 19.4 million acres in northwestern Texas. It lies in the southern part of the Great Plains province that includes large, similar areas in Oklahoma and New Mexico. The flat, nearly level treeless plain has few streams to cause local relief. However, several major rivers originate in the High Plains or cross the area. The largest is the **Canadian River**, which has cut a deep valley across the Panhandle section.

Playas, small intermittent lakes scattered through the area, lie up to 20 feet below the surrounding plains. A 1965 survey counted more than 19,000 playas in 44 counties occupying some 340,000 acres. Most runoff from rainfall is collected in the playas, but only 10 to 40 percent of this water percolates back to the **Ogalala Aquifer**. The aquifer is virtually the exclusive water source in this area.

Upland soils are mostly well-drained, deep, neutral to alkaline clay loams and sandy loams in shades of brown or red. Sandy soils are in the southern part. Many soils have large amounts of lime at various depths and some are shallow over **caliche**. Soils of bottomlands are minor in extent.

The area is used mostly for **cropland**, but significant areas of rangeland are in the southwestern and extreme northern parts. **Millions of cattle** populate the many large feedlots in the area. The soils are moderately productive, and the flat surface encourages irrigation and mechanization. Limited soil moisture, constant danger of wind erosion, and irrigation water management are the major soil-management problems, but the region is Texas' leading producer of three important crops: **cotton**, **grain sorghums**, and **wheat**.

Rolling Plains Soils

The Rolling Plains include 21.7 million acres east of the High Plains in northwestern Texas. The area lies west of the North Central Prairies and extends from the edge of the Edwards Plateau in Tom Green County northward into Oklahoma. The landscape is nearly level to strongly rolling, and surface drainage is moderate to rapid. Outcrops of red beds, geologic materials, and associated reddish soils have led some scientists to use the name "**Red Plains**." Limestone underlies the soils in the southeastern part. The eastern part contains large areas of badlands.

Upland soils are mostly deep, pale-brown through

reddish-brown to dark grayish-brown, neutral to alkaline sandy loams, clay loams, and clays; some are deep sands.

Many soils have a large amount of lime in the lower part, and a few others are saline; some are shallow and stony. **Bottomland soils** are mostly reddish-brown and sandy to clayey; some are saline.

This area is used mostly for **rangeland**, but **cotton**, **grain sorghums**, and **wheat** are important crops. The major soil-management problems are brush control, wind erosion, low fertility, and lack of soil moisture. Salt spots are a concern in some areas.

North Central Prairie Soils

The North Central Prairie occupies about 7 million acres in North Central Texas. Adjacent to this area on the north is the rather small area (less than 1 million acres) called **Rolling Red Prairies**, which extends into Oklahoma and is included here because the soils and land use are similar. This area lies between the Western Cross Timbers and the Rolling Plains. It is predominantly **grassland intermixed with small wooded areas**. The landscape is undulating with slow to rapid surface drainage.

Upland soils are mostly deep, well-drained, brown or reddish-brown, slightly acid loams over neutral to alkaline, clayey subsoils. Some soils are shallow or moderately deep to shale. **Bottomland soils** are mostly well-drained, dark-brown or gray loams and clays.

This area is used mostly as **rangeland**, but **wheat**, **grain sorghums**, and other crops are grown on the better soils. Brush control, wind and water erosion, and limited soil moisture are the major management concerns.

Edwards Plateau Soils

The 22.7 million acres of the Edwards Plateau are in South Central Texas east of the Trans-Pecos and west of the Blackland Prairie. Uplands are nearly level to undulating except near large stream valleys, where the landscape is hilly with deep canyons and steep slopes. There are many **cedar brakes** in this area. Surface drainage is rapid.

Upland soils are mostly shallow, stony, or gravelly, dark alkaline clays and clay loams underlain by limestone. Lighter-colored soils are on steep sideslopes and deep, less-stony soils are in the valleys. **Bottomland soils** are mostly deep, dark-gray or brown, alkaline loams and clays.

Raising **beef cattle** is the main enterprise in this region, but it is also the center of Texas' and the nation's **mohair** and **wool production**. The area is a **major deer habitat**, and hunting leases produce income. Cropland is mostly in the valleys on the deeper soils and is used mainly for growing forage crops and hay. The major soil-management concerns are brush control, large stones, low fertility, excess lime, and limited soil moisture.

Central or Llano Basin Soils

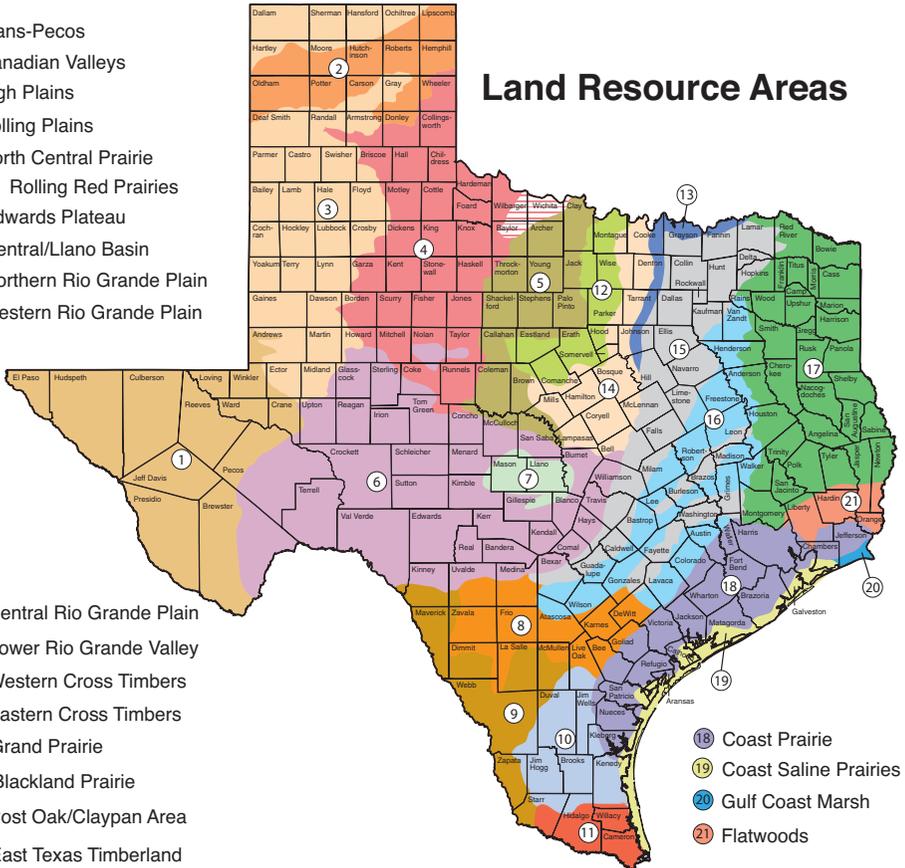
The Central Basin, also known as the Llano Basin, occupies a relatively small area in Central Texas. It includes parts or all of Llano, Mason, Gillespie, and adjoining counties. The total area is about 1.6 million acres of undulating to hilly landscape.

Upland soils are mostly shallow, reddish-brown to brown, mostly gravelly and stony, neutral to slightly acid sandy loams over granite, limestone, gneiss, and schist bedrock. Large boulders are on the soil surface in some areas. Deeper, less stony sandy-loam soils are in the valleys. **Bottomland soils** are minor areas of deep, dark-gray or brown loams and clays.

Ranching is the main enterprise, with some farms producing **peaches**, **grain sorghum**, and **wheat**. The area provides excellent **deer habitat**, and hunting leases

- 1 Trans-Pecos
- 2 Canadian Valleys
- 3 High Plains
- 4 Rolling Plains
- 5 North Central Prairie
- 6 Rolling Red Prairies
- 7 Edwards Plateau
- 8 Central/Llano Basin
- 9 Northern Rio Grande Plain
- 10 Western Rio Grande Plain

Land Resource Areas



© 2010 Texas Almanac graphic.
Source: Natural Resources Conservation Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

es are a major source of income. Brush control, large stones, and limited soil moisture are soil-management concerns.

Northern Rio Grande Plain Soils

The Northern Rio Grande Plain comprises about 6.3 million acres in South Texas extending from Uvalde to Beeville. The landscape is nearly level to rolling, mostly brush-covered plains with slow to rapid surface drainage.

The major **upland soils** are deep, reddish-brown or dark grayish-brown, neutral to alkaline loams and clays. **Bottomland soils** are mostly dark-colored loams.

The area is mostly rangeland with significant areas of cropland. **Grain sorghums, cotton, corn, and small grains** are the major crops. Crops are irrigated in the western part, especially in the **Winter Garden** area, where vegetables such as spinach, carrots, and cabbage are grown. Much of the area is good **deer and dove habitat**; hunting leases are a major source of income. Brush control, soil fertility, and irrigation-water management are the major soil-management concerns.

Western Rio Grande Plain Soils

The Western Rio Grande Plain comprises about 5.3 million acres in an area of southwestern Texas from Del Rio to Rio Grande City. The landscape is nearly level to undulating except near the Rio Grande where it is hilly. Surface drainage is slow to rapid.

The major soils are mostly deep, brown or gray alkaline loams and loams. Some are saline.

Most of the soils are used for **rangeland**. Irrigated

grain sorghums and vegetables are grown along the Rio Grande. **Hunting leases** are a major source of income. Brush control and limited soil moisture are the major soil-management problems.

Central Rio Grande Plain Soils

The Central Rio Grande Plain comprises about 5.9 million acres in an area of South Texas from Live Oak County to Hidalgo County. It includes the **South Texas Sand Sheet**, an area of deep, sandy soils and active sand dunes. The landscape is nearly level to gently undulating. Surface drainage is slow to rapid. **Upland soils** are mostly deep, light-colored, neutral to alkaline sands and loams. Many are saline or sodic. Bottomland soils are of minor extent.

Most of the area is used for raising **beef cattle**. A few areas, mostly in the northeast part, are used for growing **grain sorghums, cotton, and small grains**. **Hunting leases** are a major source of income. Brush control is the major soil-management problem on rangeland; wind erosion and limited soil moisture are major concerns on cropland.

Lower Rio Grande Valley Soils

The Lower Rio Grande Valley comprises about 2.1 million acres in extreme southern Texas. The landscape is level to gently sloping with slow surface drainage.

Upland soils are mostly deep, grayish-brown, neutral to alkaline loams; coastal areas are mostly gray, silty clay loam and silty clay; some are saline. Bottomland soils are minor in extent.

Most of the soils are used for growing **irrigated vegetables and citrus**, along with **cotton, grain sorghums**, and **sugar cane**. Some areas are used for growing **beef cattle**. Irrigation water management and wind erosion are the major soil-management problems on cropland; brush control is the major problem on rangeland.

Western Cross Timbers Soils

The Western Cross Timbers area comprises about 2.6 million acres. It includes the wooded section west of the Grand Prairie and extends from the Red River southward to the north edge of Brown County. The landscape is undulating and is dissected by many drainageways including the **Brazos and Red rivers**. Surface drainage is rapid.

Upland soils are mostly deep, grayish-brown, slightly acid loams with loamy and clayey subsoils. **Bottomland soils** along the major rivers are deep, reddish-brown, neutral to alkaline silt loams and clays.

The area is used mostly for grazing **beef and dairy cattle** on native range and improved pastures. Crops are **peanuts, grain sorghums, small grains, peaches, pecans, and vegetables**. The major soil-management problem on grazing lands is brush control. Waste management on dairy farms is a more recent concern. Wind and water erosion are the major problems on cropland.

Eastern Cross Timbers Soils

The Eastern Cross Timbers area comprises about 1 million acres in a long narrow strip of wooded land that separates the northern parts of the Blackland Prairie and Grand Prairie and extends from the Red River southward to Hill County. The landscape is gently undulating to rolling and is dissected by many streams, including the **Red and Trinity rivers**. Sandstone-capped hills are prominent in some areas. Surface runoff is moderate to rapid.

The **upland soils** are mostly deep, light-colored, slightly acid sandy loams and loamy sands with reddish loamy or clayey subsoils. **Bottomland soils** are reddish-brown to dark gray, slightly acid to alkaline loams or gray clays.

Grassland consisting of native range and improved pastures is the major land use. **Peanuts, grain sorghums, small grains, peaches, pecans, and vegetables** are grown in some areas. Brush control, water erosion, and low fertility are the major soil concerns in management.

Grand Prairie Soils

The Grand Prairie comprises about 6.3 million acres in North Central Texas. It extends from the Red River to about the Colorado River. It lies between the Eastern and Western Cross Timbers in the northern part and just west of the Blackland Prairie in the southern part. The landscape is undulating to hilly and is dissected by many streams including the **Red, Trinity, and Brazos rivers**. Surface drainage is rapid.

Upland soils are mostly dark-gray, alkaline clays; some are shallow over limestone and some are stony. Some areas have light-colored loamy soils over chalky limestone. **Bottomland soils** along the Red and Brazos rivers are reddish silt loams and clays. Other bottomlands have dark-gray loams and clays.

Land use is a mixture of rangeland, pastureland, and cropland. The area is mainly used for growing **beef cattle**. Some **small grain, grain sorghums, corn, and hay** are grown. Brush control and water erosion are the major management concerns.

Blackland Prairie Soils

The Blackland Prairies consist of about 12.6 million acres of east-central Texas extending southwesterly

from the Red River to Bexar County. There are smaller areas to the southeast. The landscape is undulating with few scattered wooded areas that are mostly in the bottomlands. Surface drainage is moderate to rapid.

Both **upland and bottomland soils** are deep, dark-gray to black alkaline clays. Some soils in the western part are shallow to moderately deep over chalk. Some soils on the eastern edge are neutral to slightly acid, grayish clays and loams over mottled clay subsoils (sometimes called graylands). Blackland soils are known as “**cracking clays**” because of the large, deep cracks that form in dry weather. This high shrink-swell property can cause serious damage to foundations, highways, and other structures and is a safety hazard in pits and trenches.

Land use is divided about equally between cropland and grassland. **Cotton, grain sorghums, corn, wheat, oats, and hay** are grown. **Grassland** is mostly improved pastures, with native range on the shallower and steeper slopes. Water erosion, cotton root rot, soil tilth, and brush control are the major management problems.

Claypan Area Soils

The Claypan Area consists of about 6.1 million acres in east-central Texas just east of the Blackland Prairie. The landscape is a gently undulating to rolling, moderately dissected woodland also known as the **Post Oak Belt** or **Post Oak Savannah**. Surface drainage is moderate.

Upland soils commonly have a thin, light-colored, acid sandy loam surface layer over dense, mottled red, yellow, and gray claypan subsoils. Some deep, sandy soils with less clayey subsoils exist. **Bottomlands** are deep, highly fertile, reddish-brown to dark-gray loamy to clayey soils.

Land use is mainly **rangeland**. Some areas are in improved pastures. Most cropland is in bottomlands that are protected from flooding. Major crops are **cotton, grain sorghums, corn, hay, and forage crops**, most of which are irrigated. Brush control on rangeland and irrigation water management on cropland are the major soil-management problems. Water erosion is a serious problem on the highly erosive claypan soils, especially where they are overgrazed.

East Texas Timberland Soils

The East Texas Timberlands area comprises about 16.1 million acres of the forested eastern part of the state. The land is gently undulating to hilly and well dissected by many streams. Surface drainage is moderate to rapid.

This area has many kinds of **upland soils** but most are deep, light-colored, acid sands and loams over loamy and clayey subsoils. Deep sands are in scattered areas, and red clays are in areas of “redlands.” **Bottomland soils** are mostly brown to dark-gray, acid loams and some clays.

The land is used mostly for growing **commercial pine timber** and for **woodland grazing**. Improved pastures are scattered throughout and are used for grazing **beef and dairy cattle** and for hay production. Some **commercial hardwoods** are in the bottomlands. Woodland management problems include seedling survival, invasion of hardwoods in pine stands, effects of logging on water quality, and control of the southern pine beetle. Lime and fertilizers are necessary for productive cropland and pastures.

Coast Prairie Soils

The Coast Prairie includes about 8.7 million acres near the Gulf Coast. It ranges from 30 miles to 80 miles in width and parallels the coast from the Sabine River



Cows and calves graze in Mason County, which lies in a relatively small soil area in Central Texas called the Central Basin or Llano Basin. This soil area consists of about 1.6 million acres of undulating to hilly landscape that also includes parts or all of Llano, Gillespie, and adjoining counties. Ranching is the main enterprise, with some farms producing peaches, grain sorghum, and wheat. Photo courtesy of USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service.

in Orange County in Southeast Texas to Baffin Bay in Kleberg County in South Texas. The landscape is level to gently undulating with slow surface drainage.

Upland soils are mostly deep, dark-gray, neutral to slightly acid clay loams and clays. Lighter-colored and more-sandy soils are in a strip on the northwestern edge. Some soils in the southern part are alkaline; some are saline and sodic. **Bottomland soils** are mostly deep, dark-colored clays and loams along small streams but are greatly varied along the rivers.

Land use is mainly **grazing lands** and **cropland**. Some hardwood timber is in the bottomlands. Many areas are also managed for **wetland wildlife habitat**. The nearly level topography and productive soils encourage farming. **Rice, grain sorghums, cotton, corn, and hay** are the main crops. Brush management on grasslands and removal of excess water on cropland are the major management concerns.

Coast Saline Prairies Soils

The Coast Saline Prairies area includes about 3.2 million acres along a narrow strip of wet lowlands adjacent to the coast; it includes the **barrier islands** that extend from Mexico to Louisiana. The surface is at or only a few feet above sea level with many areas of **salt-water marsh**. Surface drainage is very slow.

The soils are mostly deep, dark-colored clays and loams; many are saline and sodic. Light-colored sandy soils are on the barrier islands. The water table is at or near the surface of most soils.

Cattle grazing is the chief economic use of the various salt-tolerant cordgrasses and sedges. Many areas are managed for **wetland wildlife**. Recreation is popular on the barrier islands. Providing fresh water and access to grazing areas are the major management concerns.

Gulf Coast Marsh Soils

This 150,000-acre area lies in the extreme southeastern corner of Texas. The area can be subdivided into four parts: **freshwater, intermediate, brackish, and saline (saltwater) marsh**. The degree of salinity of this

system grades landward from saltwater marshes along the coast to freshwater marshes inland. Surface drainage is very slow.

This area contains many lakes, bayous, tidal channels, and man-made canals. About one-half of the marsh is fresh; one-half is salty. Most of it is susceptible to flooding either by fresh water drained from lands adjacent to the marsh or by saltwater from the Gulf of Mexico.

Most of the soils are poorly drained, continuously saturated, soft, and can carry little weight. In general, the organic soils have a thick layer of dark gray, relatively undecomposed organic material over a gray, clayey subsoil. The mineral soils have a surface of dark gray, highly decomposed organic material over a gray, clayey subsoil.

Most of the almost treeless and uninhabited area is in marsh vegetation, such as grasses, sedges, and rushes. It is used mainly for **wildlife habitat**. Part of the fertile and productive estuarine complex supports marine life of the Gulf of Mexico. It also provides **wintering ground for waterfowl** and **habitat for many fur-bearing animals and alligators**. A significant acreage is firm enough to support livestock and is used for **winter grazing of cattle**. The major management problems are providing fresh water and access to grazing areas.

Flatwoods Soils

The Flatwoods area includes about 2.5 million acres of woodland in humid Southeast Texas just north of the Coast Prairie and extending into Louisiana. The landscape is level to gently undulating. Surface drainage is slow.

Upland soils are mostly deep, light-colored, acid loams with gray, loamy, or clayey subsoils. **Bottomland soils** are deep, dark-colored, acid clays and loams. The water table is near the surface at least part of the year.

The land is mainly used for **forest**, although **cattle** are grazed in some areas. Woodland management problems include seedling survival, invasion of hardwoods in pine stands, effects of logging on water quality, and control of the southern pine beetle. ☆

Water Resources

Sources: *Texas Water Development Board, www.twdb.state.tx.us; U.S. Geological Survey, http://tx.usgs.gov/*

Historically, Texas has had a wealth of fresh to slightly saline water, which underlies more than 81 percent of the state. About 56 percent of the approximately 14 million acre-feet of water used yearly in Texas is derived from underground formations that make up **9 major and 21 minor aquifers**.

Nearly 76 percent of the groundwater produced in 2010 was used for irrigating crops, with 52 percent of that water being used in the Panhandle region. In 2010, groundwater also supplied about 37 percent of the state's municipal needs.

Major Aquifers of Texas

Ogallala

The Ogallala Aquifer extends through 48 counties of the Texas Panhandle and is the southernmost extension of the largest aquifer (**High Plains Aquifer**) in North America. The Ogallala Formation of late Miocene to early Pliocene age consists of heterogeneous sequences of coarse-grained sand and gravel in the lower part, grading upward into clay, silt, and fine sand. In Texas, the Panhandle is the most extensive region irrigated with groundwater. In 2010, almost 95 percent of the water pumped from the Ogallala was used for irrigation.

Water-level declines are occurring in part of the region because of extensive pumping that far exceeds recharge. Water-conservation measures by agricultural and municipal users are being promoted. Computer models of the northern and southern portions of the Ogallala Aquifer were completed by the Texas Water Development Board and its contractor. Several agencies are investigating playa recharge and agricultural re-use projects over the aquifer.

Gulf Coast Aquifer

The Gulf Coast Aquifer forms an irregularly shaped belt that parallels the Texas coastline and extends through 54 counties from the Rio Grande northeastward to the Louisiana border. The **aquifer system** is composed of the Catahoula, Oakville, Fleming, Goliad, Willis, Lissie, Bentley, Montgomery, and Beaumont formations.

This system has been divided into three major water-producing components referred to as the **Chicot, Evangeline, and Jasper** aquifers. In 2010, municipal uses accounted for 46 percent and irrigation accounted for 42 percent of the total pumpage from the aquifer.

Water quality is generally good northeast of the San Antonio River basin, but deteriorates to the southwest. Years of heavy pumpage have caused significant water-level declines in portions of the aquifer. Some of these declines have resulted in significant **land-surface subsidence**, particularly in the Houston-Galveston area.

Edwards (Balcones Fault Zone)

The Edwards (BFZ) Aquifer forms a narrow belt extending through 13 counties from a groundwater divide in Kinney County through the San Antonio area northeastward to the Leon River in Bell County. A poorly defined groundwater divide in Hays County hydrologically separates the aquifer into the **San Antonio and Austin regions**. Water in the aquifer occurs in fractures, honeycomb zones (or intergranular pores), and solution channels in the Edwards and associated limestone formations of Cretaceous age.

In 2010, about 75 percent of pumpage from the aquifer was for municipal use. Irrigation was the principal use in Medina and Uvalde counties. Until recently,

Water Regulation

In Texas, water law historically has been different for surface water and groundwater.

Surface water belongs to the state and, except for limited amounts of water for household and on-farm livestock use, requires permits for use.

In general, **groundwater** is considered the property of the surface landowner by "right of capture," meaning the landowner may pump as much water from beneath his land as he can for any beneficial use. This right may be limited only through the creation of ground-water conservation districts, which may make rules to protect and conserve groundwater supplies within their boundaries.

The **Texas Commission on Environmental Quality** is responsible for permitting and adjudicating surface-water rights and uses. It is the primary regulator of surface water and polices contamination and pollution of both surface and groundwater.

The **Texas Water Development Board** collects data on occurrence, availability, and water quality within the state; plans for future supply and use; and administers the state's funds for grants and loans to finance future water development and supply.

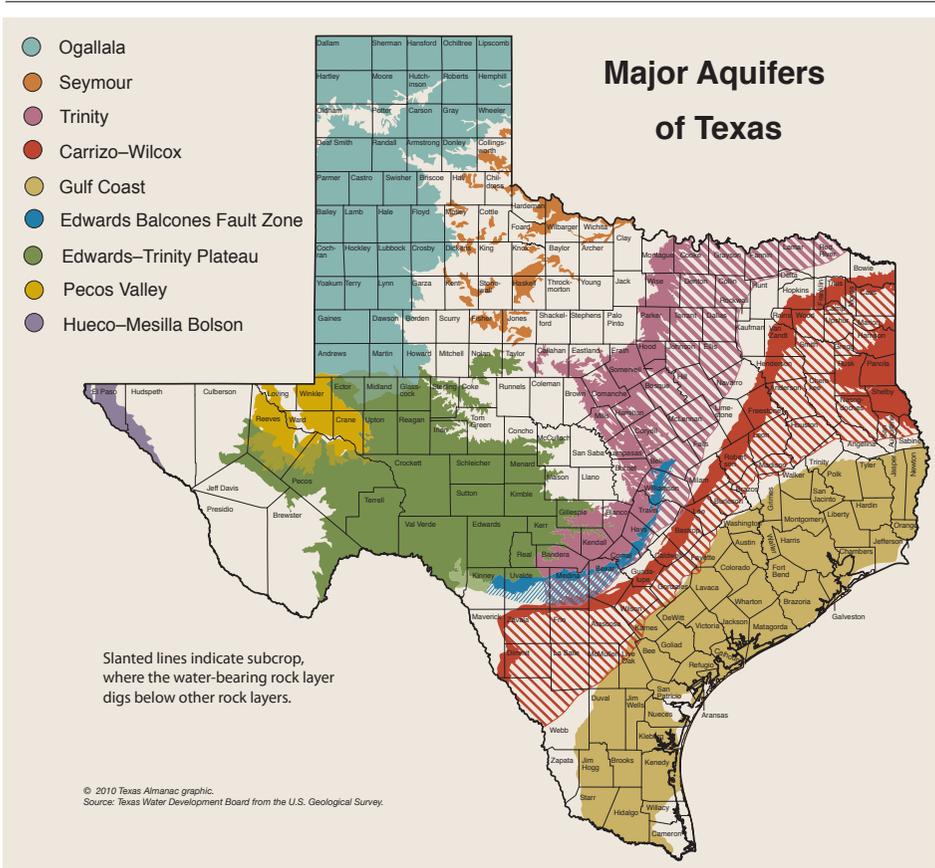
In January 2012, the Texas Water Development Board released a comprehensive **statewide water plan**, which the 75th Texas Legislature in 1997 required the board to complete every five years. The TWDB divided the state into 16 regional water-planning areas, and each area's Regional Water Planning Group is required to adopt a water plan that addresses conservation of water supplies, and that looks at how to meet future water needs and how to respond to future droughts.

San Antonio was one of the largest cities in the world that relied solely on a single groundwater source for its municipal supply. The aquifer now provides more than 90 percent of the city's drinking water. The aquifer also feeds several well-known **recreational springs** and underlies some of Texas' most environmentally sensitive areas.

In 1993, the Edwards Aquifer Authority (EAA) was created by the legislature to regulate aquifer pumpage to benefit all users from Uvalde County through a portion of Hays County. Barton Springs–Edwards Aquifer Conservation District provides aquifer management for the rest of Hays and southern Travis counties, and the Kinney County Groundwater Conservation District manages the aquifer segment within Kinney County.

The EAA has an active program to educate the public on water conservation and also operates several active groundwater recharge sites. The San Antonio River Authority also has a number of flood-control structures that effectively recharge the aquifer.

Conservation districts are promoting more-efficient irrigation techniques, and market-based, voluntary transfers of unused agricultural water rights to municipal uses are more common.



Carrizo-Wilcox

Extending from the Rio Grande in South Texas northeastward into Arkansas and Louisiana, the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer provides water to all or parts of 66 counties. The **Wilcox Group** and overlying **Carrizo Sand** form a hydrologically connected system of sand locally interbedded with clay, silt, lignite, and gravel.

Throughout most of its extent in Texas, the aquifer yields fresh to slightly saline water that is used mainly for irrigation in the **Winter Garden District** of South Texas, and for public supply and industrial use in Central and Northeast Texas. In 2010, irrigation accounted for 43 percent of water pumped from the aquifer, and municipal supply accounted for 45 percent.

Excessive pumping has lowered the water level, particularly in the artesian portion of the Winter Garden District of Atascosa, Dimmit, Frio, LaSalle, and Zavala counties and in the municipal and industrial areas of Angeline, Nacogdoches, and Smith counties.

Trinity

The Trinity Aquifer consists of basal Cretaceous-age Trinity Group formations extending through 61 counties from the Red River in North Texas to the Hill Country of Central Texas. The aquifer is comprised of the **Twin Mountains, Glen Rose, Paluxy, Hosston, and Hensell formations**. Where the Glen Rose thins or is absent, the Twin Mountains and Paluxy formations coalesce to form the **Antlers Formation**. In the south, the Trinity includes the Glen Rose and underlying **Travis Peak** formations. Water from the Antlers portion is used mainly for irriga-

tion in the outcrop area of North and Central Texas.

Elsewhere, water from the Trinity Aquifer is used primarily for municipal and domestic supply. Municipal use accounted for 60 percent of the total aquifer use in 2010. Extensive development of the Trinity Aquifer in the Dallas-Fort Worth and Waco areas has resulted in water-level declines of 350 to more than 1,000 feet.

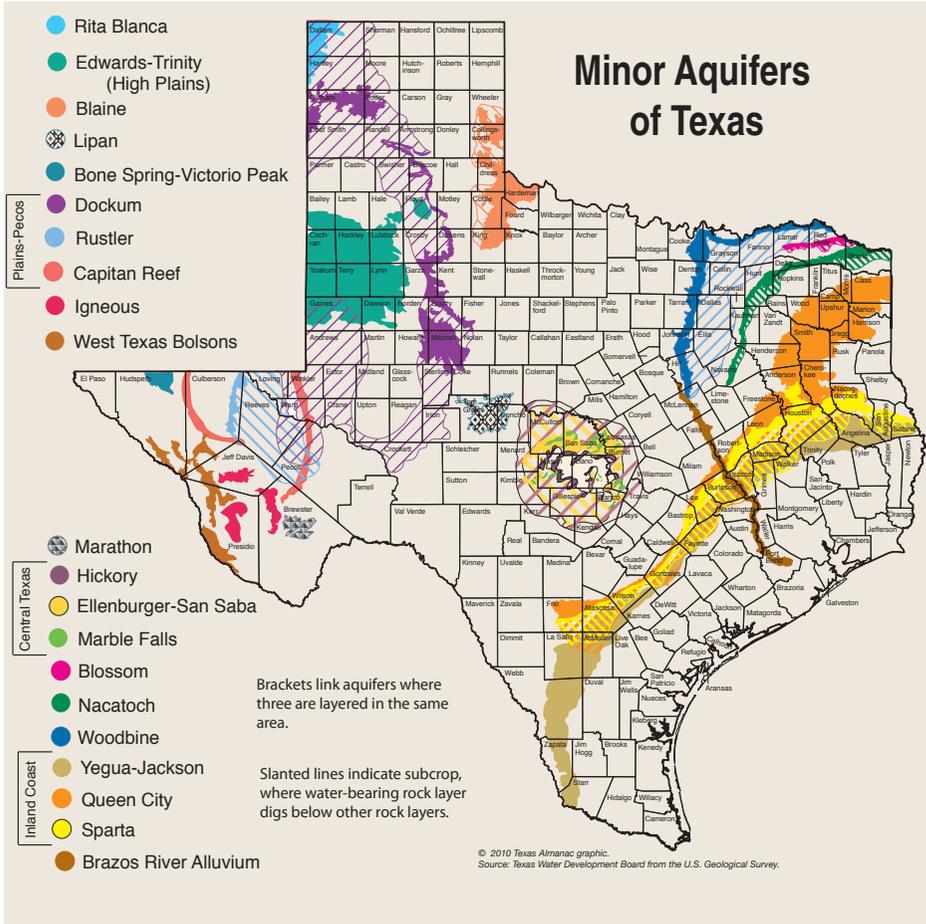
Edwards-Trinity Plateau

This aquifer underlies the Edwards Plateau, extending through 40 counties from the Hill Country of Central Texas westward to the Trans-Pecos region. It consists of sandstone and limestone formations of the Trinity formations, and limestones and dolomites of the Edwards and associated limestone formations. Groundwater movement is generally toward the southeast.

Near the plateau's edge, flow is toward the main streams, where the water issues from springs. Irrigation, mainly in the northwestern portion of the region, accounted for 80 percent of total aquifer use in 2010 and has resulted in significant water-level declines in Glasscock and Reagan counties. Elsewhere, the aquifer supplies fresh but hard water for municipal, domestic, and livestock use.

Seymour

This aquifer consists of isolated areas of alluvium found in parts of 25 North-Central and Panhandle counties in the upper Red River and Brazos River basins. Eastward-flowing streams during the Quaternary Period deposited discontinuous beds of poorly sorted gravel, sand, silt, and clay that were later dissected by erosion,



resulting in the isolated remnants of the formation. Individual accumulations vary greatly in thickness, but most of the Seymour is less than 100 feet.

The lower, more permeable part of the aquifer produces the greatest amount of groundwater. Irrigation pumpage accounted for 93 percent of the total use from the aquifer in 2010. Water quality generally ranges from fresh to slightly saline. However, the salinity has increased in many heavily pumped areas to the point where the water has become unsuitable for domestic and municipal use. Natural salt pollution in the upper reaches of the Red and Brazos river basins precludes the full utilization of these water resources.

Hueco-Mesilla Bolson

These aquifers are located in El Paso and Hudspeth counties in far West Texas and occur in Tertiary and Quaternary basin-fill deposits that extend northward into New Mexico and westward into Mexico. The Hueco Bolson, located on the eastern side of the **Franklin Mountains**, consists of up to 9,000 feet of clay, silt, sand, and gravel and is an important source of drinking water for both El Paso and Juarez, Mexico.

Located west of the Franklin Mountains, the Mesilla Bolson reaches up to 2,000 feet in thickness and contains three separate water-producing zones.

Historical large-scale groundwater withdrawals, especially for the municipal uses of El Paso and Juarez, have caused major water-level declines and significantly

changed the direction of flow, causing a deterioration of the chemical quality of the groundwater in the aquifer, according to El Paso Water Utilities and the USGS.

Municipal water use in 2010 accounted for almost 92 percent of total use from the Hueco-Mesilla Bolson. El Paso, however, has reduced its use of groundwater from the Hueco Bolson since 1989, and observation wells indicate that water levels have stabilized. El Paso and Fort Bliss also have built the **world's largest inland desalination plant** in El Paso County, which uses brackish groundwater from the Hueco Bolson.

Pecos Valley

Located in the upper Pecos River Valley of West Texas, this aquifer, formerly called the Cenozoic Pecos Alluvium, extends through 12 counties. In 2010, 86 percent of groundwater pumped from the aquifer was used for irrigation, and the rest is withdrawn for industrial uses, power supply, and municipal use. Consisting of up to 1,500 feet of alluvial fill, the aquifer occupies two hydrologically separate basins: the **Pecos Trough** in the west and the **Monument Draw Trough** in the east.

Water is generally hard and contains dissolved-solids concentrations ranging from less than 300 to more than 5,000 parts per million. Water-level declines in excess of 200 feet have occurred in Reeves and Pecos counties but have slowed since the mid-1970s with the decrease in irrigation pumpage. Declines continue in Ward County due to increased municipal and industrial pumping. ☆

Major Rivers of Texas

There are 11,247 named Texas streams identified in the U.S. Geological Survey Geographic Names Information System. Their combined length is about 80,000 miles, and they drain 263,513 square miles within Texas. **Fourteen major rivers** are described in this section, starting with the southernmost and moving northward:

Rio Grande

The Pueblo Indians called this river **P'osoge**, which means the "river of great water." In 1582, **Antonio de Espejo** of Nueva Vizcaya, Mexico, followed the course of the **Rio Conchos** to its confluence with a great river, which Espejo named **Río del Norte (River of the North)**. The name **Rio Grande** was first given the stream apparently by the explorer **Juan de Oñate**, who arrived on its banks near present-day El Paso in 1598.

Thereafter the names were often consolidated as **Río Grande del Norte**. It was shown also on early Spanish maps as **Río San Buenaventura** and **Río Ganapetuan**. In its lower course, it early acquired the name **Río Bravo**, which is its name on most Mexican maps. At times it has also been known as **Río Turbio**, probably because of its muddy appearance during its frequent rises. Some people erroneously call this watercourse the Rio Grande River.

This river **forms the boundary of Texas** and the international U.S.-Mexican border for **889** or **1,254** river miles, depending upon method of measurement. (See **Texas Boundary Lines, page 78.**)

The **U.S. Geological Survey** figure for the total length from its headwaters to its mouth on the Gulf of Mexico is **1,900** miles.

According to the USGS, the Rio Grande is tied with the St. Lawrence River (also 1,900 miles) as the **fourth-**

longest North American river, exceeded only by the Missouri-Mississippi, McKenzie-Peace, and Yukon rivers. Since all of these except the Missouri-Mississippi are partly in Canada, the Rio Grande is the **second-longest river entirely within or bordering the United States**. It is **Texas' longest river**.

The snow-fed flow of the Rio Grande is used for irrigation in Colorado below the San Juan Mountains, where the river rises at the Continental Divide. Turning south, it flows through a canyon in northern New Mexico and again irrigates a broad valley of central New Mexico. Southern New Mexico impounds Rio Grande waters in Elephant Butte Reservoir for irrigation of the valley above and below El Paso.

The valley near El Paso is thought to be the **oldest irrigated area in Texas** because Indians were irrigating crops here when Spanish explorers arrived in the early 1500s.

From source to mouth, the Rio Grande drops 12,000 feet to sea level as a mountain torrent, desert stream, and meandering coastal river. Along its banks and in its valley, Europeans established some of their first North American settlements. Here are situated **three of the oldest towns in Texas** — **Ysleta, Socorro, and San Elizario**.

Because of the extensive irrigation, the Rio Grande virtually ends at the lower end of the El Paso valley, except in seasons of above-normal flow.

The river starts again as a perennially flowing stream where the Río Conchos of Mexico flows into it at Presidio-Ojinaga. Through the **Big Bend**, the Rio Grande flows through three successive **canyons**, the **Santa Elena**, the **Mariscal**, and the **Boquillas**. The Santa Elena has a river bed elevation of 2,145 feet and a canyon-rim elevation of 3,661. Corresponding figures for Mariscal are 1,925 and 3,625, and for Boquillas, 1,850

FM 170 winds along the Rio Grande in Presidio County. The river is 1,900 miles from its headwaters to its mouth on the Gulf of Mexico. Photo by Ron Billings; Texas A&M Forest Service.



and 3,490. The river here flows for about 100 miles around the base of the **Chisos Mountains** as the southern boundary of **Big Bend National Park**.

Below the Big Bend, the Rio Grande gradually emerges from mountains onto the Coastal Plains. A 191.2-mile strip on the U.S. side from Big Bend National Park downstream to the Terrell–Val Verde county line has federal designation as the **Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River**.

At the confluence of the Rio Grande and Devils River, the United States and Mexico have built **Amistad Dam**, to impound 3,151,267 acre-feet of water, of which Texas' share is 56.2 percent. **Falcon Reservoir**, also an international project, impounds 2,646,187 acre-feet of water, of which Texas' share in Zapata and Starr counties is 58.6 percent.

The Rio Grande, where it joins the Gulf of Mexico, has created a fertile delta called the **Lower Rio Grande Valley**, a major vegetable- and fruit-growing area. The river drains 49,387 square miles of Texas and has an average annual flow of 645,500 acre-feet.

Principal tributaries flowing from the Texas side are the **Pecos** and **Devils** rivers. On the Mexican side are **Río Conchos**, **Río Salado**, and **Río San Juan**. About three-fourths of the water running into the Rio Grande below El Paso comes from the Mexican side.

Pecos River

The Pecos, one of the major tributaries of the Rio Grande, rises on the western slope of the Santa Fe Mountains in the **Sangre de Cristo Range** of northern New Mexico. It enters Texas as the boundary between Loving and Reeves counties and flows **350 miles** southeast as the boundary for several other counties, entering Val Verde County at its northwestern corner and angles across that county to its mouth on the **Rio Grande**, northwest of Del Rio.

According to the Handbook of Texas, the origins of



the river's several names began with Antonio de Espejo, who called the river the **Río de las Vacas** ("river of the cows") because of the number of buffalo in the vicinity. Gaspar Castaño de Sosa, who followed the Pecos northward, called it the **Río Salado** because of its salty taste, which caused it to be shunned by men and animals alike.

It is believed that the name "Pecos" first appears in Juan de Oñate's reports concerning the Indian pueblo of Cicuye, now known as the **Pecos Pueblo** in New Mexico, and is of unknown origin.

Through most of its **926-mile-long** course from its headwaters, the Pecos River parallels the Rio Grande. The total drainage area of the Pecos in New Mexico and Texas is about 44,000 square miles. Most of its tributaries flow from the west; these include the **Delaware River** and **Toyah Creek**.

The topography of the river valley in Texas ranges from semi-arid irrigated farmlands, desert with sparse vegetation, and, in the lowermost reaches of the river, deep canyons.

Nueces River

The Nueces River rises in two forks in Edwards and

AVERAGE ANNUAL FLOW

	RIVER	ACRE-FEET*
1.	Brazos	6,074,000
2.	Sabine	5,864,000
3.	Trinity	5,727,000
4.	Neches	4,323,000
5.	Red	3,464,000
6.	Colorado	1,904,000

*One acre-foot equals 325,851 gallons of water.
Source: Texas Water Development Board, 2007 State Water Plan.

LENGTHS OF MAJOR RIVERS

	RIVER	LENGTH-MILES*
1.	Rio Grande	1,900
2.	Red	1,290
3.	Brazos	1,280
4.	Pecos	926
5.	Canadian	906
6.	Colorado	865

*Length from the original headwaters where the name defines the complete length to its outflow point.
Source: U.S. Geological Survey, 2008.

Real counties and flows **315 miles** to Nueces Bay on the Gulf near Corpus Christi. Draining 16,700 square miles, it is a beautiful, **spring-fed stream** flowing through **canyons** until it issues from the **Balcones Escarpment** onto the Coastal Plains in northern Uvalde County.

Alonso de León, in 1689, gave it its name. **Nueces**, plural of *nuez*, means nuts in Spanish. (More than a century earlier, Cabeza de Vaca had referred to a **Río de las Nueces** in this region, but that is now thought to have been the Guadalupe.)

The original Indian name for this river seems to have been **Chotilapacquen**. Crossing Texas in 1691, Terán de los Ríos named the river **San Diego**.

The Nueces was the boundary line between the Spanish provinces of Texas and Nuevo Santander. After the Texas Revolution of 1836, both Texas and Mexico claimed the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, a dispute that was settled in 1848 by the **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo**, which fixed the international boundary at the Rio Grande.

Average runoff of the Nueces is about 539,700 acre-feet a year. Principal water conservation projects are **Lake Corpus Christi** and **Choke Canyon Reservoir**. Principal tributaries of the Nueces are the **Frio** and the **Atascosa**.

San Antonio River

The San Antonio River has at its source **large springs** within and near the city limits of San Antonio. It flows **180 miles** across the Coastal Plains to a junction with the **Guadalupe** near the Gulf Coast. Its channel through San Antonio has been developed into a parkway known as the **River Walk**.

Its principal tributaries are the **Medina River** and **Cibolo Creek**, both spring-fed streams, and this, with its own spring origin, gives it remarkably clear water and

makes it one of the steadiest of Texas rivers. Including the Medina River headwaters, it is **238 miles** in length.

The river was first named the **León** by Alonso de León in 1689; the name was not for himself, but he called it "lion" because its channel was filled with a rampaging flood.

Because of its limited and arid drainage area (4,180 square miles) the average runoff of the San Antonio River is relatively small, about 562,700 acre-feet annually.

Guadalupe River

The Guadalupe rises in its North and South forks in western Kerr County. A **spring-fed stream**, it flows eastward through the Hill Country until it issues from the **Balcones Escarpment** near New Braunfels. It then crosses the Coastal Plains to San Antonio Bay. Its total length is **409 miles**, and its drainage area is 5,953 square miles. Its principal tributaries are the **San Marcos**, another spring-fed stream, which joins it in Gonzales County; the **San Antonio**, which joins it just above its mouth on San Antonio Bay; and the **Comal**, which joins it at New Braunfels.

There has been power development on the Guadalupe near Gonzales and Cuero for many years, and there is also power generation at **Canyon Lake**. Because of its springs and its considerable drainage area, the Guadalupe has an average annual runoff of more than 1.42 million acre-feet.

The name Guadalupe is derived from **Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe**, the name given the stream by Alonso de León.

Lavaca River

The Lavaca rises in extreme southeastern Fayette County and flows **117 miles** into the Gulf through Lava-



A flowering redbud tree announces spring along the San Antonio River Walk. The river flows 180 miles across the Coastal Plains to a junction with the Guadalupe near the Gulf Coast. Photo courtesy of the Edwards Aquifer Website.

ca Bay. Without a spring-water source and with only a small watershed, including that of its principal tributary, the **Navidad**, its flow is intermittent. Runoff averages about 277,000 acre-feet yearly.

The Spanish called it the Lavaca (cow) because of the numerous bison found near it. It is the principal stream running to the Gulf between the Guadalupe and the Colorado, and drains 2,309 square miles. The principal lake on the **Navidad** is **Lake Texana**.

Colorado River

Rising in east-central Dawson County, the Colorado River, which flows **865 miles** to Matagorda Bay, is the **longest river within Texas**. Its drainage area, which extends into New Mexico, is 42,318 square miles.

Its average annual runoff reaches a volume of 1.9 million acre-feet near the Gulf. Its name is a Spanish word meaning “**reddish**.” There is evidence that Spanish explorers originally named the muddy Brazos “Colorado,” but Spanish mapmakers later transposed the two names.

The river flows through a rolling, mostly prairie terrain to the vicinity of San Saba County, where it enters the rugged **Hill Country** and **Llano Basin**. It passes through a picturesque series of **canyons** until it issues from the **Balcones Escarpment** at Austin and flows across the Coastal Plains.

In the Hill Country, a remarkable series of reservoirs has been built to provide hydroelectric power, flood control, and water supply. The largest of these are **Lake Buchanan** in Burnet and Llano counties and **Lake Travis** in Travis County. Between the two in Burnet County are three smaller reservoirs: **Inks**, **Lyndon B. Johnson** (formerly Granite Shoals), and **Marble Falls**. Below Lake Travis is the older **Lake Austin**, largely filled with silt, whose dam is used to produce power from waters flowing down from the lakes above. **Lady Bird Lake** (formerly Town Lake) is in the City of Austin. This entire area is known as the **Highland Lakes Country**.

As early as the 1820s, Anglo-Americans settled on the banks of the lower Colorado, and in 1839, the **Capital Commission of the Republic of Texas** chose the picturesque area where the river flows from the **Balcones Escarpment** as the site of a new capital of the Republic — now **Austin**, capital of the state.

The early colonists encouraged navigation along the lower channel with some success. However, a **natural log raft** that formed 10 miles from the Gulf blocked river traffic after 1839, although shallow-draught vessels occasionally ventured as far upstream as Austin.

Conservation and utilization of the waters of the Colorado are under jurisdiction of three agencies created by the Legislature; the **Lower**, **Central**, and **Upper Colorado River Authorities**.

The principal tributaries of the Colorado River are the several prongs of the **Concho River** on its upper course, **Pecan Bayou** (farthest west “bayou” in the United States), and the **Llano**, **San Saba**, and **Pedernales** rivers. All except Pecan Bayou flow into the Colorado from the **Edwards Plateau** and are spring-fed, perennially flowing rivers. In the numerous mussels found along these streams, **pearls** occasionally have been found. On early Spanish maps, the Middle Concho was called **Río de las Perlas**.

Brazos River

The Brazos River proper is considered to begin where the **Double Mountain** and **Salt Forks** flow together in **northeastern Stonewall County**; it then flows **840 miles** across Texas. The **U.S. Geological Survey** puts the **total length** from the New Mexico source of its longest upper prong at **1,280 miles**.

With a drainage area of about 42,865 square miles, it is the second-largest river basin in Texas, after the

Río Grande. It flows directly into the Gulf southwest of Freeport in Brazoria County. **Its average annual flow exceeds 6 million acre-feet, the largest volume of any river in the state.**

The Brazos’ third upper fork is the **Clear Fork**, which joins the main stream in Young County, just above **Possum Kingdom Lake**. The Brazos crosses most of the main physiographic regions of Texas — High Plains, West Texas Rolling Plains, Western Cross Timbers, Grand Prairie, and Gulf Coastal Plains.

The original name of this river was **Brazos de Dios**, meaning “Arms of God.” There are several legends as to why. One is that the Coronado expedition, wandering on the trackless **Llano Estacado**, exhausted its water and was threatened with death from thirst. Arriving at the bank of the river, they gave it the name “Brazos de Dios” in thankfulness. Another is that a ship exhausted its water supply, and its crew was saved when they found the mouth of the Brazos. Still another story is that miners on the San Saba were forced by drought to seek water near present-day Waco and in gratitude called it Brazos de Dios.

Much early Anglo-American colonization of Texas took place in the Brazos Valley. Along its channel were **San Felipe de Austin**, capital of Austin’s colony; **Washing-ton-on-the-Brazos**, where Texans declared independence from Mexico; and other historic settlements. There was some navigation of the **lower channel** of the Brazos in this period. Near its mouth it intersects the **Gulf Intracoastal Waterway**, which provides connection with the commerce on the Mississippi.

Most of the Brazos Valley lies within the boundaries of the **Brazos River Authority**, which conducts a multipurpose program for development. A large reservoir on the main channel of the Brazos is **Lake Whitney** (554,203 acre-feet capacity), where it is the boundary line between Hill and Bosque counties. **Lake Waco** on the Bosque and **Belton Lake** on the Leon are among the principal reservoirs on its tributaries. In addition to its three upper forks, other chief tributaries are the **Paluxy**, **Little**, and **Navasota** rivers.

San Jacinto River

The San Jacinto is a short river with a drainage basin of 3,936 square miles and an average annual runoff of nearly 1.36 million acre-feet. It is formed by the junction of its East and West forks in northeastern Harris County and runs to the Gulf through Galveston Bay. Its total length, including the East Fork, is about **85 miles**.

Lake Conroe is on the West Fork, and **Lake Houston** is at the junction of the West Fork and the East Fork. The **Houston Ship Channel** runs through the lower course of the San Jacinto and its tributary, **Buffalo Bayou**, connecting the Port of Houston to the Gulf.

There are two stories concerning the origin of its name. One is that when early explorers discovered it, its channel was choked with hyacinth (“**jacinto**” is the Spanish word for hyacinth). The other is that it was discovered on Aug. 17, St. Hyacinth’s Day. The **Battle of San Jacinto** was fought on the bank of this river on April 21, 1836, when Texas won its independence from Mexico. **San Jacinto Battleground State Historic Site and monument** commemorate the battle.

Trinity River

The Trinity rises in its East Fork, Elm Fork, West Fork, and Clear Fork in Grayson, Montague, Archer, and Parker counties, respectively. The main stream begins with the junction of the Elm and West forks at Dallas. Its length is **550 miles**, and its drainage area is 17,913 square miles. Because of moderate to heavy rainfall over its drainage area, it has a average annual flow of 5.7 million acre-feet near its mouth on Trinity Bay.



Canoeists paddle down the Neches River along the Neches–Davy Crockett Paddling Trail, one of several inland and coastal trails launched by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department and community partners. In 2012, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service also designated the Neches River National Wildlife Refuge in Anderson and Cherokee counties. Texas Parks and Wildlife Department photo.

The Trinity derives its name from the Spanish “Trinidad.” Alonso de León named it **La Santísima Trinidad** (the Most Holy Trinity).

Navigation was developed along its lower course with several riverport towns, such as **Sebastopol** in Trinity County. For many years, there has been a basin-wide movement for navigation, conservation, and utilization of its water. The **Trinity River Authority** is a state agency and the **Trinity Improvement Association** is a publicly supported nonprofit organization that has advocated its development.

The Trinity has in its valley **more large cities, greater population, and more industrial development** than any other river basin in Texas. On the Coastal Plains, there is large use of its waters for **rice irrigation**. Large reservoirs on the Elm Fork are **Lewisville Lake** and **Ray Roberts Lake**. There are four reservoirs above Fort Worth: **Lake Worth**, **Eagle Mountain Lake**, and **Lake Bridgeport** on the West Fork and **Benbrook Lake** on the Clear Fork.

Lake Lavon in southeast Collin County and **Lake Ray Hubbard** in Collin, Dallas, Kaufman, and Rockwall counties are on the East Fork. **Lake Livingston** is in Polk, San Jacinto, Trinity, and Walker counties. Two other reservoirs in the Trinity basin below the Dallas–Fort Worth area are **Cedar Creek Reservoir** and **Richland-Chambers Reservoir**.

Neches River

The Neches rises in Van Zandt County in East Texas and flows **416 miles** to **Sabine Lake** near Port Arthur. It has a drainage area of 9,937 square miles. Abundant rainfall over its entire basin gives it an average annual flow near the Gulf of about 4.3 million acre-feet a year. The river takes its name from the **Neches Indians**, who the early Spanish explorers found living along its banks. Principal tributary of the Neches, and comparable with

the Neches in length and flow above their confluence, is the **Angelina River**, so named for **Angelina (Little Angel)**, a Hainai Indian girl who converted to Christianity and played an important role in the early development of this region.

Both the Neches and the Angelina run most of their courses in the **Piney Woods**, and there was much settlement along them as early as the 1820s.

Sam Rayburn Reservoir, near Jasper on the Angelina River, was completed and dedicated in 1965. It has a storage capacity of 2.87 million acre-feet. Reservoirs located on the Neches River include **Lake Palestine** in the upper basin and **B. A. Steinhagen Lake** located at the junction of the Neches and the Angelina rivers.

Sabine River

The Sabine River is formed by three forks rising in Collin and Hunt counties. From its sources to its mouth on **Sabine Lake**, it flows approximately **360 miles** and drains 7,570 square miles.

Sabine comes from the **Spanish word** for cypress, as does the name of the **Sabinal River**, which flows into the Frio River in Southwest Texas. The Sabine has an average annual flow volume of 5.86 million acre-feet, the second-largest in the state after the Brazos.

Throughout most of Texas history, the lower Sabine has been the **eastern Texas boundary line**, though for a while there was doubt as to whether the Sabine or the Arroyo Hondo, east of the Sabine in Louisiana, was the boundary. For a number of years, the outlaw-infested **neutral ground** lay between them. There was also a **boundary dispute** in which it was alleged that the Neches was really the Sabine and, therefore, the boundary.

Travelers over the part of the **Camino Real** known as the **Old San Antonio Road** crossed the Sabine at the **Gaines Ferry** in Sabine County, and there were cross-

ings for the **Atascosito Road** and other travel and trade routes of that day.

Two of Texas' largest reservoirs have been created by dams on the Sabine River. The first of these is **Lake Tawakoni**, in Hunt, Rains, and Van Zandt counties, with a storage capacity of 888,126 acre-feet.

Toledo Bend Reservoir impounds 4.47 million acre-feet of water on the Sabine in Newton, Panola, Sabine, and Shelby counties. It is the **largest lake** lying wholly or partly in Texas and the **9th-largest reservoir (in capacity by volume) in the United States**. This is a joint project of Texas and Louisiana, through the **Sabine River Authority**.

Red River

The Red River, with a length of **1,290 miles** from its headwaters, is exceeded in length only by the Rio Grande among rivers associated with Texas. Its original source is water in Curry County, New Mexico, near the Texas boundary, forming a definite channel as it crosses Deaf Smith County, Texas, in tributaries that flow into the **Prairie Dog Town Fork of the Red River**. These waters carve the spectacular **Palo Duro Canyon** of the High Plains before the Red River leaves the **Caprock Escarpment**, flowing eastward.

Where the Red River crosses the 100th meridian at the bottom of the Panhandle, the river becomes the **Texas-Oklahoma boundary** and is soon joined by Buck Creek to form the main channel, according to the U.S. Geological Survey. Its length in Texas is **695 miles**, before it flows into Arkansas, where it swings south to flow through Louisiana.

The Red River, which drains 24,297 square miles in Texas, is a part of the **Mississippi drainage basin**, and at one time it emptied all of its water into the Mississippi. In recent years, however, part of its water, especially at flood stage, has flowed to the Gulf via the **Atchafalaya River** in Louisiana.

The Red River takes its name from the red color of the current. This caused every explorer who came to its banks to call it "red" regardless of the language he spoke — **Río Rojo** or **Río Roxo** in Spanish, **Rivière Rouge** in French. At an early date, the river became the axis for French advance from Louisiana northwestward as far as present-day Montague County. There was consistent **early navigation** of the river from its mouth on the Mississippi to Shreveport, above which navigation was blocked by a **natural log raft**.

A number of important gateways into Texas from the North were established along the stream, such as **Pecan Point** and **Jonesborough** in Red River County, **Colbert's Ferry** and **Preston** in Grayson County, and later, **Doan's Store Crossing** in Wilbarger County. The river was a menace to the early traveler because of both its variable current and its **quicksands**, which brought disaster to many a trail-herd cow, as well as ox team and

covered wagon.

The largest water conservation project on the Red River is **Lake Texoma**, with a conservation storage capacity of 2.51 million acre-feet.

Red River water's high content of salt and other minerals limits its usefulness along its upper reaches. Ten **salt springs** and tributaries in Texas and Oklahoma contribute most of these minerals.

The uppermost tributaries of the Red River in Texas are **Tierra Blanca Creek**, which rises in Curry County, N.M., and flows easterly across Deaf Smith and Randall counties to meet **Palo Duro Creek** and form the **Prairie Dog Town Fork** a few miles east of Canyon.

Other principal tributaries in Texas are the **Pease** and the **Wichita** in North Central Texas and the **Sulphur** in Northeast Texas, which flows through **Wright Patman Lake**, then into the Red River after it has crossed the boundary line into Arkansas.

The last major tributary in Northeast Texas is the **Cypress Creek system**, which flows into Louisiana before joining with the Red River. Major reservoirs in this basin are **Lake O' the Pines** and **Caddo Lake**.

From Oklahoma, the principal tributary is the **Washita**, which has its headwaters in Roberts County, Texas. The **Ouachita**, a river with the same pronunciation though spelled differently, is the principal tributary to the Red River's lower course in Arkansas.

The Red River **boundary dispute**, a long-standing feud between Oklahoma and Texas, was finally settled in **2000** when the boundary was set at the vegetation line on the south bank, except for Lake Texoma, where the boundary was set within the channel of the lake.

Canadian River

The Canadian River heads near **Raton Pass** in northern New Mexico over the Colorado boundary line and flows into Texas on the west line of Oldham County. It crosses the Texas Panhandle into Oklahoma and there flows into the Arkansas River, a total distance of **906 miles**. It drains 12,865 square miles in Texas, and much of its **213-mile course across the Panhandle** is in a deep gorge.

A tributary, the **North Canadian River**, drips briefly into the Texas Panhandle in Sherman County before it joins the main channel in Oklahoma.

One of several theories as to how the Canadian got its name is that some early explorers thought it flowed into Canada. **Lake Meredith**, formed by **Sanford Dam**, provides water for several Panhandle cities.

Because of the **deep gorge** and the **quicksand** that occurs in many places, the Canadian River has been a particularly difficult stream to bridge. It is known, especially in its lower course in Oklahoma, as outstanding among the streams of the country for the great amount of quicksand in its channel. ☆

Secondary Streams of Texas

In addition to the principal rivers just discussed, Texas has many other streams of various size. The following list gives a few of these streams as designated by the U.S. Geological Survey, with additional information from the new Handbook of Texas and previous Texas Almanacs.

Alamito Creek — Formed by confluence of North, South forks 3 mi. N Marfa in Presidio County. Flows SE 82 mi. to Rio Grande 5 mi. S Presidio.

Angelina River — Rises in central Rusk County; flows SE 120 mi. through Cherokee, Nacogdoches, Angelina, San Augustine counties into Sam Rayburn Reservoir, then into Jasper County to the Neches River 12 mi. west of Jasper. A meandering stream through forested

country.

Aransas River — Formed 2 mi. N Skidmore in SC Bee County by union of Poesta and Aransas creeks; flows SE 40 mi. forming boundary between San Patricio and Refugio counties; then briefly into Aransas County where it empties into Copano Bay.

Atascosa River — Formed NW Atascosa County by confluence of North, West prongs, flows SE 92 mi. through Atascosa and Live Oak counties into Frio River 2 mi. NW Three Rivers.

Attoyac Bayou — Rises 2.8 mi. NE Mount Enterprise in SE Rusk County; flows SE 67 mi. through Shelby, San Augustine and Nacogdoches counties into Angelina River at Sam Rayburn Reservoir.

Barton Creek — Rises NE of Henly in NW Hays County;



Park Superintendent Kurt Kemp looks across the Concho River, which flows just below the River Bend primitive camping area in San Angelo State Park. Photo by Rob McCorkle, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

flows E 40 mi. through Travis County to Colorado River at Lady Bird Lake in Austin.

Beals Creek — Formed by confluence of Sulphur Springs and Mustang draws 4 mi. W Big Spring SW Howard County; flows E 55 mi. into Mitchell County to mouth on Colorado River.

Big Cypress Creek — Forms in SE Hopkins County E of Pickton; flows SE 60 mi. to mouth on Big Cypress Bayou 3 mi. E Jefferson in Marion County and just before the bayou flows into Caddo Lake. The creek forms the boundary lines between Camp and Titus, Camp and Morris, and Morris and Upshur counties. It passes through Lake Cypress Springs, Lake Bob Sandlin, and Lake O' the Pines. Part of the Red River drainage basin.

Blackwater Draw — Rises in Curry County, N.M.; flows into Texas in extreme NW Bailey County; flows SE through Lamb, Hale, and Lubbock counties to junction with Yellow House Draw to form North Fork of the Double Mountain Fork Brazos River. Length, 100 mi.

Blanco Creek — Rises near the intersection of Bee, Goliad and Karnes county lines in extreme S Karnes County; flows SE 45 mi. forming boundary of Bee and Goliad counties. Joins Medio Creek in Refugio County to form Mission River.

Blanco Creek — Rises E of Concan in Uvalde County; flows S 44 mi. to Frio River.

Blanco River — Rises W Lindendale in NE Kendall County; flows SE 64 mi. through Blanco and Hay counties; joins San Marcos River, a tributary of the Guadalupe; fed by many springs.

Bosque River — Flows from Lake Waco in McLennan County 5 mi. into Brazos River.

Bosque River, North — Formed at Stephenville by the union of North, South forks in Erath County; flows generally SE 96 mi. through Hamilton, Bosque and McLennan counties into Lake Waco.

Bosque River, South — Rises near Coryell-McLennan county line; flows NE 24 mi. into Lake Waco.

Brady Creek — Rises 14 mi. SW Eden in SW Concho County; flows 90 mi. through McCulloch and San Saba

counties into San Saba River 10 mi. SW of Richland Springs.

Brazos River, Clear Fork — Rises 8 mi. E Snyder in Scurry County; flows NE 180 mi. through Fisher, Jones, Haskell, Throckmorton, Shackelford and Stephens counties into Brazos River in S Young County; drainage area 5,728 sq. mi.

Brazos River, Double Mountain Fork — Rises 12 mi. SE Tahoka, Lynn County; flows E 175 mi. through Garza, Kent, Fisher and Haskell counties to confluence with Salt Fork of the Brazos, north of Old Glory in Stonewall County.

Brazos River, North Fork Double Mountain Fork — Formed by union of Yellow House and Blackwater draws in Lubbock; flows SE 75 miles through Crosby, Garza and Kent counties to junction with Double Mountain Fork Brazos River.

Brazos River, Salt Fork — Rises in SE Crosby County; flows 150 mi. through Garza and Kent counties to confluence with Double Mountain Fork in NE Stonewall County to form the main stream of Brazos River.

Buck Creek — Also called Spiller Creek. Rises SE Donley County; flows SE 49 mi. through Collingsworth and Childress counties to Texas-Oklahoma boundary; then 3 mi. through Oklahoma to junction with Prairie Dog Town Fork of Red River NW Hardeman County to form main stream of the Red River.

Buffalo Bayou — Rises in extreme N Fort Bend County; flows E 46 mi. through Houston into San Jacinto River in Harris County. Part of Houston Ship Channel.

California Creek — Rises 10 mi. NE Roby in Fisher County; flows NE 70 mi. through Jones County into Paint Creek in E Haskell County.

Caney Creek — Rises near Wharton in Wharton County; flows 75 mi. through Matagorda County into east end of Matagorda Bay. Centuries ago, the current Caney Creek channel was the channel for the Colorado River.

Capote/Wildhorse Draw — Rises N of Van Horn in Culberson County; runs 86 mi. S through Jeff Davis County to SW of Marfa in Presidio County. One of a number of

- streams in this area with no outlet to the sea.
- Cedar Bayou** — Rises 11 mi. NW Liberty in Liberty County; flows 46 mi. S as boundary between Harris County and Liberty and Chambers counties, and into Trinity Bay.
- Chambers Creek** — Formed SW Waxahachie in Ellis County by union North, South forks; flows SE 45 mi. through Navarro County into Richland Creek at Richland-Chambers Reservoir.
- Cibolo Creek** — Rises 7 mi. W Boerne in Kendall County; flows SE through Bexar, Comal, Guadalupe and Wilson counties into San Antonio River in Karnes County; 96 mi. in length. Spring-fed, perennially flowing stream.
- Coletto Creek** — Formed SW of Mission Valley in NW Victoria County by union of Twelve Mile and Fifteen Mile creeks forming boundary between Victoria and Goliad counties. From Coletto Creek Reservoir flows to Guadalupe River in Victoria County.
- Comal River** — Rises in Comal Springs in City of New Braunfels and flows SE about 2.5 miles to Guadalupe River. Shortest river in Texas.
- Concho River** — Formed at San Angelo by conjunction North, South Concho rivers; flows E 24 mi. through Tom Green County, then 29 mi. through Concho County into Colorado River 12 m. NE Paint Rock. Drainage basin, including North and South Concho, 6,613 sq. mi. A spring-fed stream.
- Concho River, Middle** — Rises SW Sterling County; flows S, then E 66 mi. through Tom Green panhandle, Irion and Reagan counties into South Concho River at Lake Nasworthy near Tankersley in Tom Green County.
- Concho River, North** — Rises in S Howard County; flows 137 mi. through Glasscock, Sterling and Coke counties to confluence with South Concho to form Concho River in Tom Green County. Drainage basin, 1,510 sq. mi.
- Concho River, South** — Rises in C Schleicher County; flows N through Lake Nasworthy to confluence with North Concho River in Tom Green County; length, 41 mi.; drainage basin area 3, 866 sq. mi. Perennial flow from springs.
- Cowleech Fork Sabine River** — Rises 2 mi. NW Celeste NW Hunt County; flows SE 40 mi. to Lake Tawakoni.
- Deep Creek** — Rises SE Baird, Callahan County; flows N 55 mi. into Hubbard Creek in Shackelford County near McCatherine Mountain.
- Deep Creek** — Rises 4 mi. N Fluvanna NW Scurry County; flows SSE 70 mi. to mouth on Colorado River in extreme N Mitchell County.
- Delaware River** — Rises eastern slope Delaware Mountains in N Culberson County; flows in NE course; crosses Texas-New Mexico state line and enters Pecos River; length, 50 mi.
- Devils River** — Formed SW Sutton County by union Dry Devils River and Granger Draw; flows SE 95 mi. through Val Verde County into Rio Grande at Amistad Reservoir. Spring-fed, perennially flowing stream throughout most of its course.
- Elm Creek** — Rises 3 mi. SE Nolan in Nolan County; flows NE 60 mi., passes through Lake Abilene, Buffalo Gap and Abilene in Taylor County and through Lake Fort Phantom Hill into Clear Fork Brazos River near Nugent SE Jones County.
- Frio River** — Formed at Leakey in Real County by union of West and East Frio rivers; flows S 190 mi. through Uvalde, Medina, Frio, La Salle, McMullen counties (Choke Canyon Reservoir); joins Nueces River S of Three Rivers in Live Oak County. Drainage area, 7,310 sq. mi. Fed by springs in northern part, where it flows through picturesque canyon.
- Greens Bayou** — Rises 9 mi. W Aldine, C Harris County; flows ESE into Houston Ship Channel; 42 mi. long.
- Hondo Creek** — Rises 7.5 mi. NW Tarpley C Bandera County; flows SSE 67 mi. through Medina and Frio counties to Frio River 5 mi. NW Pearsall.
- Howard Draw** — Rises at Crockett-Reagan county line; flows SSW 45 mi. through Val Verde County to Pecos River near Pandale.
- Hubbard Creek** — Rises 3 mi. NW Baird N Callahan County; flows NE 62 mi. through Shackelford County; then into Stephens County (Hubbard Creek Reservoir) and joins Clear Fork of the Brazos River 10 NW Breckenridge.
- James River** — Rises SE Kimble County; flows NE 37 mi. to join Llano River in Mason County.
- Jim Ned Creek** — Rises 10 mi. NW Tuscola SC Taylor County; flows SE 71 mi. through Callahan and Coleman counties to Brown County to join Pecan Bayou, a tributary of Colorado River.
- Johnson Draw** — Rises NE Crockett County; runs SSE 66 miles to mouth on Devils River in Val Verde County.
- Lampasas River** — Rises NW Mills County; flows SE 100 miles through Hamilton, Lampasas, Burnet and Bell counties (Stillhouse Hollow Lake); unites with Leon River to form Little River.
- Leon River** — Formed by confluence North, Middle and South Forks in NC Eastland County; flows SE 185 mi. through Comanche, Hamilton and Coryell counties to junction with Lampasas River to form Little River in Bell County.
- Leona River** — Rises N Uvalde in central Uvalde County; flows SE 83 mi. through Zavala County into Frio River in Frio County.
- Limpia Creek** — Heads in the Davis Mountains on the NE slope of Mount Livermore in Jeff Davis County and flows 52 mi. E, NE and E through Limpia Canyon to disappear at the head of Barrilla Draw in Pecos County. Part of course through Limpia Canyon noted for its scenic beauty.
- Little Brazos River** — Rises 5 mi. SW Thornton, SW Limestone County; flows 72 mi. SE through Falls and Robertson counties into Brazos River in Brazos County.
- Little River** — Formed central Bell County by union Leon, Lampasas rivers; flows 75 mi. SE through Milam County into Brazos River.
- Llano River** — Formed C Kimble County by union North, South Llano rivers; flows E 100 mi. through Mason, Llano counties to Colorado River. Drainage area, including North, South Llano rivers, 4,460 sq. mi. A spring-fed stream of the Edwards Plateau, known for scenic beauty.
- Llano River, North** — Rises C Sutton County; flows E 40 mi. to union with South Llano River at Junction in Kimble County.
- Llano River, South** — Rises in NC Edwards County; flows 55 mi. NE to confluence with North Llano River at Junction in Kimble County.
- Los Olmos Creek** — Rises central Duval County; flows SE 71 mi. through Jim Wells and Brooks counties; forms boundary between Kenedy and Kleberg counties; into Baffin Bay.
- Madera Canyon** — Rises N slope Mount Livermore, Jeff Davis County, at altitude of 7,500 ft.; flows 40 mi. NE to join Aguja Creek at Reeves County line to form Toyah Creek, tributary through Pecos River to Rio Grande. Intermittent stream. Noteworthy for its beauty.
- Medina River** — Rises in North, West prongs in W Bandera County; flows SE 116 mi. through Medina and Bexar counties to San Antonio River. A spring-fed stream. Scenically beautiful along upper course.
- Medio Creek** — Rises S Karnes County; flows SE 2 mi. through Karnes County, then 7 mi. along boundary Karnes and Bee counties, then SE 37 mi. through Bee County, SE 7 mi. through Refugio County to junction with Blanco Creek to form Mission River.
- Mission River** — Formed by confluence of Blanco and Medio creeks in C Refugio County; flows SE 24 mi. to mouth on Mission Bay, an inlet of Copano Bay.
- Mulberry Creek** — Rises NW Armstrong County at Fairview; flows SE 58 mi. through Donley and Briscoe counties into Prairie Dog Town Fork Red River in NW

Hall County.

Navasota River — Rises SE Hill County; flows SE 125 mi. through Limestone County and along boundary Leon, Madison, Robertson, Brazos and Grimes counties to Brazos River near Navasota.

Navidad River — Forms at juncture of East and West Navidad rivers in NE Lavaca County; flows 74 mi. through Lavaca and Jackson counties into Lake Texana near Ganado; then joins Lavaca River.

Nolan River — Rises in NW Johnson County; flows S 30 mi. through Lake Pat Cleburne and into Hill County where it empties into Brazos River at Lake Whitney.

Onion Creek — Rises 1 mi. W of Hays-Blanco county line SE Blanco County; flows SE 37 mi. through N Hays County; then 22 mi. through S Travis County into Colorado River near Garfield.

Paint Creek — Rises in extreme NW Jones County near Tuxedo; flows NE, then SE 53 mi. through SE corner of Stonewall County; then across S Haskell County (Lake Stamford) and into W Throckmorton County to mouth on Clear Fork Brazos River.

Palo Blanco Creek — Rises SE Hebronville in N Jim Hogg County; flows SE 59 mi. through Duval and Brooks, where it passes through Laguna Salada; then into NW Kenedy County.

Palo Duro Creek — Rises in W Deaf Smith County; flows E 45 mi. into C Randall County to junction with Tierra Blanca Creek near Canyon to form the Prairie Dog Town Fork of the Red River. Lends its name to the notable canyon.

Paluxy River — Formed in E Erath County by convergence of North and South branches at Bluff Dale; flows SE 29 mi. through Hood and Somervell counties to mouth on Brazos River. Dinosaur Valley State Park at a large bend of the river in Somervell County is site of 100-million-year-old dinosaur tracks.

Pease River — Formed by union of North and Middle Pease rivers in NE Cottle County; flows E 100 mi. through Hardeman, Foard and Wilbarger counties into Red River 8 mi. NE of Vernon.

Pease River, Middle — Rises 8 mi. NW Matador in WC Motley County; flows E 63 miles into North Pease River to form the Pease River in NE Cottle County.

Pease River, North — Rises 9 mi. SE Cedar Hill in E Floyd County; flows E 60 mi. through Motley, Hall and Cottle counties. Joins Middle Pease to form Pease River.

Pease River, South — Also called Tongue River. Rises 11 mi. SW Roaring Springs in SW Motley County; flows ENE 40 mi. to mouth on Middle Pease River in W Cottle County.

Pecan Bayou — Formed by union of South, North prongs in SC Callahan County; flows SE 90 mi. through Coleman, Brown (Lake Brownwood) and Mills counties into Colorado River SW Goldthwaite. Westernmost bayou.

Pedernales River — Rises NE corner of Kerr County; flows E 106 mi. through Kimble, Gillespie, Blanco, Hays



West Caney Creek rises in Leon County and flows through Madison County until joining the Navasota River. The historic Old San Antonio Road, a thoroughfare for early Spanish and French explorers, crossed the headwaters of the stream. Photo by Ron Billings; Texas A&M Forest Service.

and Travis counties into Colorado River at Lake Travis. Spring-fed; a beautiful stream.

Pine Island Bayou — Rises near Rye NE Liberty County; flows 76 mi. SE through Hardin and Jefferson counties into Neches River.

Red River, Prairie Dog Town Fork — Formed by union of Palo Duro and Tierra Blanca creeks in Randall County; flows E 160 mi. through Armstrong, Briscoe, Hall, and Childress counties to junction with Buck Creek to form Red River in NW corner of Hardeman County. Palo Duro Canyon is along course of this stream as it descends from Great Plains.

Red River, North Fork — Rises W Gray County; flows SE 180 mi. through Wheeler County into Oklahoma to junction with the Red River NE Vernon in Wilbarger County.

Red River, Salt Fork — Rises N Armstrong County; flows SE 155 mi. through Donley and Collingsworth counties and into Oklahoma. It joins the Red River opposite the northernmost point of Wilbarger County.

Richland Creek — Rises 3.5 mi. E Itasca N Hill County; flows E 50 mi. through Ellis and Navarro counties, through Navarro Mills Lake and Richland-Chambers Reservoir; then into the Trinity River in Freestone County.

Running Water Draw — Rises 24 mi. WNW Clovis, N.M.; flows ESE into Texas in C Parmer County; then through Castro, Lamb, Hale and Floyd counties to join Callahan Draw 8 mi. W Floydada at head of White River, a tributary of the Brazos River.

Sabana River — Rises at Callahan-Eastland county line;

- flows SE 50 through Comanche County into Leon River at Proctor Lake.
- Sabinal River** — Rises 7 mi. N Vanderpool in NW Bandera County; flows S 60 mi. to junction with Frio River in SE Uvalde County. The West Sabinal River, which rises in Real County, joins the main stream at the Bandera-Uvalde county line.
- San Bernard River** — Rises 1 mi. S New Ulm in W Austin County; flows SE, forming boundary Austin and Colorado counties, 31 mi.; Austin and Wharton counties, 8 mi.; Wharton and Fort Bend counties, 28 mi.; approaches Gulf of Mexico in Brazoria County. Total length, 120 mi. (For more than 100 years locals have reported hearing the wail of a violin from the river. The mystery has never been solved, although some say the musical sounds are caused by escaping gas. The phenomenon has caused the stream to be called the Singing River — *Handbook of Texas*.)
- San Gabriel River** — Formed at Georgetown in C Williamson County by union of North and South forks; flows NE 50 mi. into Milam County to join Little River. Originally called San Xavier River.
- San Jacinto River, East** — Rises E Walker County; flows SE and S 69 mi. through San Jacinto, Liberty, Montgomery and Harris counties into Lake Houston and San Jacinto River.
- San Jacinto River, West** — Rises E Grimes County NE Shiro; flows SE 90 mi. through Walker County; into Lake Conroe in Montgomery County; then through Montgomery County to Lake Houston in Harris County.
- San Marcos River** — Formed near N limits City of San Marcos, Hays County, by several large springs, although watershed extends about 10 mi. NE of springs; Blanco River joins the San Marcos River 4 mi. downstream; flows SE 59 mi. as boundary between Guadalupe and Caldwell counties; then through Gonzales County to join Guadalupe River 2 mi. W Gonzales.
- Sandy Creek** — Rises SW Colorado County; flows SSE 42 mi. through Lavaca, Wharton and Jackson counties into Lake Texana.
- San Saba River** — Formed W Fort McKavett at Schleicher-Menard county line by union of North Valley and Middle Valley prongs; flows NE 140 mi. through Menard, Mason, McCulloch and San Saba counties into Colorado River 8 mi. NE San Saba. One of the picturesque streams of the Edwards Plateau.
- Spring Creek** — Rises NE Waller County near Fields Store; flows E 64 mi. forming boundary between Waller and Harris counties, and Montgomery and Harris counties to junction with West Fork San Jacinto River and Lake Houston.
- Sulphur River** — Formed E Delta County by junction North, South branches; flows E 183 miles forming boundary between Franklin and Red River counties; Titus and Red River counties; Morris and Red River and Bowie counties; then between Bowie and Cass counties, where it flows into Wright Patman Lake; continues on into Red River in S Miller County, Ark.
- Sulphur River, North** — Rises 1 mi. SW Gober S Fannin County; flows SE, E 54 mi. as boundary between Delta and Lamar counties and to union with South Sulphur River to form Sulphur River.
- Sulphur River, South** — Rises N Leonard S Fannin County; flows ESE 50 mi. through Hunt County; then as boundary between Hopkins and Delta counties (through Cooper Lake) to union with North Sulphur to form Sulphur River.
- Sulphur Springs Draw** — Rises in E Lea County, N.M.; enters Texas W Yoakum County at Bronco; flows SE 100 mi. through Terry, Gaines, Dawson, Martin, and Howard counties to confluence with Mustang Creek to form Beals Creek, a tributary of Colorado River.
- Sweetwater Creek** — Rises 2 mi. W Maryneal C Nolan County; flows NE 45 mi. through Fisher and Jones counties into Clear Fork Brazos River.
- Terlingua Creek** — Rises WC Brewster County; flows S 83 mi. into Rio Grande just E Santa Elena Canyon.
- Tierra Blanca Creek** — Rises N Curry County, N.M.; flows E across Texas state line in SW Deaf Smith County and 75 mi. through Deaf Smith, Parmer and Randall counties to junction with Palo Duro Creek where it forms Prairie Dog Town Fork Red River.
- Toyah Creek** — Forms near boundary Jeff Davis-Reeves counties; flows NE 50 mi. into Pecos River NC Reeves County.
- Trinity River, Clear Fork** — Rises NW Poolville in NW Parker County; flows SE 56 mi. through Tarrant County into West Fork Trinity River at Fort Worth.
- Trinity River, East Fork** — Rises 1.5 mi. NW Dorchester in SC Grayson County; flows S 85 mi. through Collin County (Lake Lavon and Lake Ray Hubbard); then Rockwall and Dallas counties into Trinity River in SE Kaufman County.
- Trinity River, Elm Fork** — Rises 1 mi. NW Saint Jo in E Montague County; flows 85 mi. SE through Cooke, Denton counties (Ray Roberts Lake and Lewisville Lake) to junction with West Fork to form Trinity River proper at Irving in WC Dallas County.
- Trinity River, West Fork** — Rises in SC Archer County; flows SE 145 mi. through Jack, Wise (Lake Bridgeport) and Tarrant (Eagle Mountain Lake and Lake Worth) counties to conjunction with Elm Fork to form Trinity River proper in WC Dallas County.
- Tule Creek** — Formed in Swisher County by union of North, Middle and South Tule draws; flows E 40 mi. through Mackenzie Reservoir and Briscoe County into Prairie Dog Town Fork Red River. Remarkably beautiful Tule Canyon along lower course.
- Turkey Creek** — Rises near Turkey Mountain EC Kinney County; flows SE 54 mi. through Uvalde, Zavala, Dimmit counties to Nueces River.
- Washita River** — Rises SE Roberts County; flows E 35 mi. through Hemphill County to Oklahoma state line, then SE to Red River at Lake Texhoma. Total length, 295 mi.
- West Caney Creek** — Rises 1 mi. SW Normangee in SW Leon County; flows SW 11 mi. through NW Madison County to junction with Navasota River on Brazos county line. The historic Old San Antonio Road, a thoroughfare for early Spanish and French explorers, crossed the headwaters of the stream.
- White River** — Formed 8 mi. W Floydada in WC Floyd County by union of Running Water and Callahan draws; flows SE 62 mi. through Blanco Canyon and White River Lake in Crosby County; then through Garza and Kent counties into Salt Fork Brazos River; principal tributary to Salt Fork.
- Wichita River** — Formed NE Knox County by union North, South Wichita rivers; flows NE 90 mi. through Baylor (Lake Kemp and Lake Diversion), Archer, Wichita and Clay counties to Red River N Byers.
- Wichita River, Little** — Formed in C Archer County by union of its North, Middle and South forks; flows NE 62 mi. through Clay County (Lake Arrowhead) into Red River.
- Wichita River, North** — Rises 6 mi. E East Afton in NE Dickens County; flows E through King, Cottle, Foard counties; then as boundary for Foard and Knox counties; then briefly into Baylor County to junction with South Wichita River to form Wichita River proper NE Vera in Knox County. Length, 100 mi.
- Wichita River, South** — Rises 10 mi. E Dickens in EC Dickens County; flows E 85 mi. through King and Knox counties to junction with North Wichita to form Wichita River.
- Yellow House Draw** — Rises in SE Bailey County; flows SE 80 mi. through Cochran, Hockley and Lubbock counties to confluence with Blackwater Draw at Lubbock to form the North Fork of Double Mountain Fork Brazos River. ☆



Visitors to Martin Creek Lake State Park in Rusk County take a dip in the 5,000-acre lake. Park activities include fishing, camping, picnicking, boating, water skiing, lake swimming, and hiking. An annual perch fishing contest for children ages 4–12 is held the first Saturday in September. Photo courtesy of the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

Artificial Lakes and Reservoirs

Sources: U.S. Geological Survey, Texas Water Development Board, *New Handbook of Texas*, Texas Parks & Wildlife, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, previous Texas Almanacs, various river basin authorities, websites of owner of reservoirs.

The large increase in the number of reservoirs in Texas during the past half-century has greatly improved water conservation and supplies.

As late as 1913, Texas had only four major reservoirs with a total storage capacity of 288,340 acre-feet. Most of this capacity was in Medina Lake in southwest Texas, with 254,000 acre-feet* capacity, created by a dam completed in May 1913.

By January 2012, Texas had 188 major water supply reservoirs (those with a normal capacity of 5,000 acre-feet or larger) and 21 major non-water supply reservoirs (those that do not have a water supply function). The 188 water supply reservoirs have a total

conservation surface area of 1.67 million acres and an original conservation storage capacity of 35 million acre-feet (only Texas' share is counted in border reservoirs). The 21 non-water supply reservoirs have a total normal surface area of 62,079 acres and an original normal storage capacity of 760,000 acre-feet.

According to the U.S. Statistical Abstract of 2008, Texas has **5,607 square miles of inland water**, ranking it first in the 48 contiguous states, followed by Florida, with 5,373 sq. mi.; Minnesota, 4,782; and Louisiana, 4,433.

There are **6,976 reservoirs** in Texas with a normal storage capacity of 10 acre-feet or larger.

Natural Lakes in Texas

There are many natural lakes in Texas, though none is of great size. The largest designated natural lake touching the border of Texas is Sabine Lake, into which the Sabine and Neches rivers discharge. It is more properly a bay of the Gulf of Mexico.

Also near the coast, in Calhoun County, is Green Lake, which at about 10,000 acre-feet is one of the state's largest natural freshwater lakes.

Caddo Lake, on the Texas-Louisiana border, was a natural lake originally, but its present capacity and surface area are largely due to dams built

to raise the surface of the original body of water.

Natural Dam Lake, in Howard County, has a similar history to Caddo Lake.

In East Texas, there are many small natural lakes formed by "horse-shoe" bends that have been eliminated from the main channel of a river. There are also a number of these "horse-shoe" lakes along the Rio Grande in the Lower Valley, where they are called *resacas*.

On the South Plains and west of San Angelo are lakes, such as Big Lake in Reagan County, that are usually dry.

The table that begins below lists reservoirs in Texas having more than 5,000 acre-foot capacity. With few exceptions, the listed reservoirs are those that were completed by July 1, 2013. Reservoirs that are normally dry are in italics.

Some industrial cooling reservoirs are not included in this table.

Conservation storage capacity as of 2013 is used; the surface area used is that area at conservation elevation only. Because sediment deposition constantly reduces reservoir volumes over time, these are figures from the most recent surveys available.

Various methods of computing capacity area are used, and detailed information may be obtained from

the Texas Water Development Board, Austin, from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, or from local sources. Boundary reservoir capacities include water designated for Texas and non-Texas water, as well.

Information is in the following order: (1) Name of lake or reservoir; (2) year of first impounding of water; (3) county or counties in which it is located; (4) river or creek on which it is located; (5) location with respect to some city or town; (6) purpose of reservoir; (7) owner of reservoir.

Some of these items, when not listed, are not available. For the larger lakes and reservoirs, the dam impounding water to form the lake bears the same name, unless otherwise indicated.

Lakes and Reservoirs, Date of Origin	Surface Area (acres)	Storage Capacity (acre-ft.)*
Abilene, L. — (1919) Taylor Co.; Elm Cr.; 6 mi. NW Tuscola; (M-In.-R); City of Abilene	595	7,900
Addicks Reservoir — (1948) Harris Co.; South Mayde Cr.; 1 mi. E of Addicks; (FC only) USAE	16,780	202,128
Alan Henry, L. — (1993) Garza Co.; Double Mountain Fork Brazos River; 10 mi. E Justiceburg; (M-In.-Ir.); City of Lubbock	2,741	94,808
Alcoa L. — (1952) Milam Co.; Sandy Cr.; 7 mi. SW Rockdale; (In.-R); Alcoa Aluminum (also called Sandow L.)	914	15,650
Amistad Reservoir, International — (1969) Val Verde Co.; Rio Grande; an international project of the U.S. and Mexico; 12 mi. NW Del Rio; (C-R-Ir.-P-FC); International Boundary and Water Commission (Texas' share of conservation capacity is 56.2 percent.) (Formerly Diablo Reservoir)	66,465	1,840,849
Amon G. Carter, L. — (1961) Montague Co.; Big Sandy Cr.; 6 mi. S Bowie; (M-In.); City of Bowie	1,489	19,266
Anahuac, L. — (1936, 1954) Chambers Co.; Turtle Bayou; near Anahuac; (Ir.-In.-Mi.); Chambers-Liberty Counties Navigation District. (also called Turtle Bayou Reservoir)	5,035	33,348
Anzalduas Channel Dam — Hidalgo Co.; Rio Grande; 11 mi. upstream from Hidalgo; (Ir.-FC); United States and Mexico	1,472	13,910
Aquilla L. — (1983) Hill Co.; Aquilla Cr.; 10.2 mi. W of Hillsboro; (FC-M-Ir.-In.-R); USAE—Brazos R. Auth.	3,066	44,460
Arlington, L. — (1957) Tarrant Co.; Village Cr.; 7 mi. W Arlington; (M-In.); City of Arlington	1,926	40,188
Arrowhead, L. — (1966) Clay-Archer counties.; Little Wichita R.; 13 mi. SE Wichita Falls; (M); City of Wichita Falls	14,969	235,997
Athens, L. — (1962) Henderson Co.; 8 mi. E Athens; (M-FC-R); Athens Municipal Water Authority (formerly Flat Creek Reservoir)	1,799	29,503
Austin, L. — (1893, 1915, 1939) Travis Co.; Colorado R.; W Austin city limits; (M-In.-P); City of Austin, leased to LCRA (Imp. by Tom Miller Dam). <i>(In 1893, the first dam was completed. It broke in 1900. In 1915, a second dam was partially built but not completed. In 1939, the present Tom Miller Dam was completed.)</i>	1,589	23,972
Ballinger/Mooney, L. — (1947) Runnels Co.; Valley Creek; 5 mi. W Ballinger; (M); City of Ballinger	500	6,850
Balmorea, L. — (1917) Reeves Co.; Sandia Cr.; 3 mi. SE Balmorea; (Ir.); Reeves Co. WID No. 1	573	6,350
Bardwell L. — (1965) Ellis Co.; Waxahachie Cr.; 3 mi. SE Bardwell; (FC-C-R); USAE	3,138	46,122
Barker Reservoir — (1945) Harris Co.; above Buffalo Bayou; (FC only) USAE	17,225	206,860
Bastrop, L. — (1964) Bastrop Co.; Spicer Cr.; 3 mi. NE Bastrop; (In.); LCRA	906	16,590
Baylor Creek L. — (1950) Childress Co.; 10 mi. NW Childress; (M-R); City of Childress	610	9,220
Belton L. — (1954) Bell-Coryell counties; Leon R.; 3 mi. N. Belton; (M-FC-In.-Ir.); USAE—Brazos R. Auth.	12,135	435,225
Benbrook L. — (1952) Tarrant Co.; Clear Fk. Trinity R.; 10 mi. SW Fort Worth; (FC-R); USAE	3,635	85,648
Big Creek Reservoir — (1987) Delta Co.; Big Creek; 1 mi. N Cooper; (M); City of Cooper	512	4,890
Bivins L. — (1927) Randall Co.; Palo Duro Cr.; 8 mi. NW Canyon; (M); Amarillo; City of Amarillo (also called Amarillo City Lake)	379	5,122
Bob Sandlin, L. — (1977) Titus-Wood-Camp-Franklin counties; Big Cypress Cr.; 5 mi. SW Mount Pleasant; (In.-M-R); Titus Co. FWSID No. 1 (Imp. by Fort Sherman Dam)	8,703	190,822
Bonham, L. — (1969) Fannin Co.; Timber Cr.; 5 mi. NE Bonham; (M); Bonham Municipal Water Auth.	1,070	11,027
Brady Creek Reservoir — (1963) McCulloch Co.; Brady Cr.; 3 mi. W Brady; (M-In.); City of Brady	2,020	28,808
Brandy Branch Reservoir — (1983) Harrison Co.; Brandy Br.; 10 mi. SW Marshall; (In.); AEP-Southwestern Electric Power Co.	1,242	29,513
Braunig, L., Victor — (1962) Bexar Co.; Arroyo Seco; 15 mi. SE San Antonio; (In.); Pub. Svc. Bd. of San Antonio	1,350	26,500
Brazoria Reservoir — (1954) Brazoria Co.; off-channel reservoir; 1 mi. NE Brazoria; (In.); Dow Chemical Co.	1,865	21,970
Bridgeport, L. — (1932) Wise-Jack counties; W. Fk. of Trinity R.; 4 mi. W Bridgeport; (M-In.-FC-R); Tarrant Regional Water District	11,954	366,236
Brownwood, L. — (1933) Brown Co.; Pecan Bayou; 8 mi. N Brownwood; (M-In.-Ir.); Brown Co. WC&ID No. 1	6,443	128,839
Bryan L. — (1977) Brazos Co.; unnamed stream; 6 mi. NW Bryan; (R-In.); City of Bryan	829	15,227
Buchanan, L. — (1937) Burnet-Llano-San Saba counties; Colorado R.; 13 mi. W Burnet; (M-Ir.-Mi-P); LCRA	22,137	816,904

*An acre-foot is the amount of water necessary to cover an acre of surface area with water one foot deep. The years in the table refer to first impounding of water. **Double years** refer to later, larger dams. **Abbreviations** are: L., lake; R., river; Co., county; Cr., creek; (C) conservation; (FC) flood control; (R) recreation; (P) power; (M) municipal; (D) domestic; (Ir.) irrigation; (In.) industry; (Mi.) mining, including oil production; (FH) fish hatchery; USAE, United States Army Corps of Engineers; WC&ID, Water Control and Improvement District; WID, Water Improvement District; USBR, United States Bureau of Reclamation; Auth., Authority; LCRA, Lower Colorado River Authority; TPWD, Texas Parks & Wildlife Dept.; USDA, United States Department of Agriculture; Imp., impounded.

Lakes and Reservoirs, Date of Origin	Surface Area (acres)	Storage Capacity (acre-ft.)*
Buffalo Lake — (1938) Randall Co.; Tierra Blanca Cr.; 2 mi. S. Umbarger; (R); U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; (Imp. by Umbarger Dam)	1,900	18,150
Caddo L. — (1873, 1914, 1971) Harrison-Marion counties, Texas, and Caddo Parish, La. An original natural lake, whose surface and capacity were increased by construction of dams. (In November 1873, the U.S. Army used nitroglycerin charges to remove the last portion of the Red River raft, a natural logjam. This resulted in the gradual depletion of Caddo water. In 1914, a dam was completed near Mooringsport, La. In 1971, a larger replacement dam was completed.)	26,800	129,000
Calaveras L. — (1969) Bexar Co.; Calaveras Cr.; 15 mi. SE San Antonio; (In.); Pub. Svc. Bd. of San Antonio	3,624	63,200
Camp Creek L. — (1949) Robertson Co.; 13 mi. E Franklin; (R); Camp Creek Water Co.	750	7,000
Canyon L. — (1964) Comal Co.; Guadalupe R.; 12 mi. NW New Braunfels; (M-In.-P-FC); Guadalupe-Blanco R. Authority & USAE	8,308	378,852
Casa Blanca L. — (1951) Webb Co.; Chacon Cr.; 3 mi. NE Laredo; (R); Webb Co.; (Imp. by Country Club Dam)	1,680	20,000
Cedar Creek Reservoir — (1965) Henderson-Kaufman counties; Cedar Cr.; 3 mi. NE Trinidad; (M-R); Tarrant Regional Water District; (also called Joe B. Hogsett, L.)	32,873	644,691
Champion Creek Reservoir — (1959) Mitchell Co.; 7 mi. S. Colorado City; (M-In.); City of Colorado City	1,561	41,580
Cherokee, L. — (1948) Gregg-Rusk counties; Cherokee Bayou; 12 mi. SE Longview; (M-In.-R); Cherokee Water Co.	3,467	39,023
Choke Canyon Reservoir — (1982) Live Oak-McMullen counties; Frio R.; 4 mi. W Three Rivers; (M-In.-R-FC); City of Corpus Christi-USBR	25,989	695,262
Cisco, L. — (1923) Eastland Co.; Sandy Cr.; 4 mi. N. Cisco; (M); City of Cisco (Imp. by Williamson Dam)	10,430	25,895
Cleburne, L. Pat — (1964) Johnson Co.; Nolan R.; 4 mi. S. Cleburne; (M); City of Cleburne	1,558	26,008
Clyde, L. — (1970) Callahan Co.; N. Prong Pecan Bayou; 6 mi. S. Clyde; (M); City of Clyde and USDA Soil Conservation Service	449	5,748
Coffee Mill L. — (1939) Fannin Co.; Coffee Mill Cr.; 12 mi. NW Honey Grove; (R); U.S. Forest Service	650	8,000
Coleman, L. — (1966) Coleman Co.; Jim Ned Cr.; 14 mi. N. Coleman; (M-In.); City of Coleman	1,811	38,076
Coletto Creek Reservoir — (1980) Goliad-Victoria counties; Coletto Cr.; 12 mi. SW Victoria; (In); Guadalupe-Blanco River Auth.	3,100	31,040
Colorado City, L. — (1949) Mitchell Co.; Morgan Cr.; 4 mi. SW Colorado City; (M-In.-P); TXU	1,612	31,485
Conroe, L. — (1973) Montgomery-Walker counties; W. Fk. San Jacinto R.; 7 mi. NW Conroe; (M-In.-Mi.); San Jacinto River Authority, City of Houston and Texas Water Development Board	20,118	416,177
Cooper, L./Olney — (1953) Archer Co.; Mesquite Crk; 8 mi. E Megargel; (W-R); City of Olney; (see L. Olney)	446	6,650
Cooper Lake — (1991) Delta-Hopkins counties; Sulphur R.; 3 mi. SE Cooper; (FC-M-R); USAE; (also called Jim Chapman Lake)	17,958	298,930
Corpus Christi, L. — (1930) Live Oak-San Patricio-Jim Wells counties; Nueces R.; 4 mi. SW Mathis; (P-M-In.-Ir.-Mi.-R.); Lower Nueces River Water Supply District (Imp. by Wesley E. Seale Dam)	18,256	256,961
Cox Creek Reservoir — Calhoun Co.; Cox Creek; 2 mi. E Point Comfort; (In); Alcoa Aluminum; (Also called Raw Water Lake and Recycle Lake)	541	5,034
Crook, L. — (1923) Lamar Co.; Pine Cr.; 5 Mi. N. Paris; (M); City of Paris	1,060	9,195
Cypress Springs, L. — (1970) Franklin Co.; Big Cypress Cr.; 8 mi. SE Mount Vernon; (In-M); Franklin Co. Water Development and Texas Water Development Board (formerly Franklin Co. L.); (Imp. by Franklin Co. Dam)	3,252	66,756
Daniel, L. — (1948) Stephens Co.; Gunsolus Cr.; 7 mi. S Breckenridge; (M-In.); City of Breckenridge; (Imp. by Gunsolus Creek Dam)	924	9,515
Davis, L. — Knox Co.; Double Dutchman Cr.; 5 mi. SE Benjamin; (Ir); League Ranch	585	5,454
Delta Lake Res. Units 1 and 2 — (1939) Hidalgo Co.; Rio Grande (off channel); 4 mi. N. Monte Alto; (Ir); Hidalgo-Willacy counties WC&ID No. 1 (formerly Monte Alto Reservoir)	2,371	14,000
Diversion, L. — (1924) Archer-Baylor counties; Wichita R.; 14 mi. W Holliday; (M-In.); City of Wichita Falls and Wichita Co. WID No. 2	3,133	33,420
Dunlap, L. — (1928) Guadalupe Co.; Guadalupe R.; 9 mi. NW Seguin; (P); Guadalupe-Blanco R. Auth.; (Imp. by TP-1 Dam)	410	5,900
Eagle L. — (1900) Colorado Co.; Colorado R. (off channel); in Eagle Lake; (Ir.); Lakeside Irrigation Co.	1,200	9,600
Eagle Mountain Lake — (1934) Tarrant-Wise counties; West Fork Trinity R.; 14 mi. NW Fort Worth; (M-In.-Ir.); Tarrant Regional Water District	8,694	179,880
Eagle Nest Lake — (1951) Brazoria Co.; off-channel Brazos R.; 12 mi. WNW Angleton; (Ir.); T.M. Smith, et al. (also called Manor Lake)	—	18,000
Eastman Lakes — 8 lakes; Harrison Co.; Sabine R. basin; NW of Longview; Texas Eastman Co.	—	8,135
Electra, L. — (1950) Wilbarger Co.; Camp Cr. and Beaver Cr.; 7 mi. SW Electra; (In.-M); City of Electra	731	5,626
Ellison Creek Reservoir — (1943) Morris Co.; Ellison Cr.; 8 mi. S. Daingerfield; (P-In.); Lone Star Steel	1,516	24,700
Fairfield L. — (1970) Freestone Co.; Big Brown Cr.; 11 mi. NE Fairfield; (In.); TXU; (formerly Big Brown Creek Reservoir)	2,159	44,169
Falcon Reservoir, International — (1954) Starr-Zapata counties; Rio Grande; (International U.S.-Mexico); 3 mi. W Falcon Heights; (M-In.-Ir.-FC-P-R); International Boundary and Water Commission; (Texas' share of total conservation capacity is 58.6 percent)	85,195	1,551,007
Fayette Co. Reservoir — (1958) Fayette Co.; Cedar Cr.; 8.5 mi. E. La Grange; (In.); LCRA (also called Cedar Creek Reservoir)	2,400	71,400

*An acre-foot is the amount of water necessary to cover an acre of surface area with water one foot deep. The years in the table refer to first impounding of water. **Double years** refer to later, larger dams. **Abbreviations are:** L., lake; R., river; Co., county; Cr., creek; (C) conservation; (FC) flood control; (R) recreation; (P) power; (M) municipal; (D) domestic; (Ir.) irrigation; (In.) industry; (Mi.) mining, including oil production; (FH) fish hatchery; USAE, United States Army Corps of Engineers; WC&ID, Water Control and Improvement District; WID, Water Improvement District; USBR, United States Bureau of Reclamation; Auth., Authority; LCRA, Lower Colorado River Authority; TPWD, Texas Parks & Wildlife Dept.; USDA, United States Department of Agriculture; Imp., impounded.

Lakes and Reservoirs, Date of Origin	Surface Area (acres)	Storage Capacity (acre-ft.*)
Forest Grove Reservoir — (1982) Henderson Co.; Caney Cr.; 7 mi. NW Athens; (In.); TXU, Agent	1,502	20,038
Fort Phantom Hill, Lake — (1938) Jones Co.; Elm Cr.; 5 mi. S. Nugent; (M-R); City of Abilene	4,213	70,030
Georgetown, L. — (1980) Williamson Co.; N. Fk. San Gabriel R.; 3.5 mi. W Georgetown; (FC-M-In.); USAE	1,287	36,823
Gibbons Creek Reservoir — (1981) Grimes Co.; Gibbons Cr.; 9.5 mi NW Anderson; (In.); Texas Municipal Power Agency	2,770	27,603
Gilmer Reservoir — (2001) Upshur Co.; Kelsey Creek; 15 mi. N of Longview; 4 mi. W of Gilmer; (M); City of Gilmer	1,010	12,720
Gladewater, L. — (1952) Upshur Co.; Glade Cr.; in Gladewater; (M-R); City of Gladewater	481	4,637
Gonzales, Lake — (1931) Gonzales Co.; Guadalupe R.; 4.5 mi. SE Belmont; (P); Guadalupe-Blanco R. Auth. (also called H-4 Reservoir)	696	6,500
Graham, L. — (1929) Young Co.; Flint and Salt creeks; 2 mi. NW Graham; (M-In.); City of Graham	2,444	45,288
Granbury, L. — (1969) Hood Co.; Brazos R.; 8 mi. SE Granbury; (M-In.-Ir.-P); Brazos River Authority (Imp. by DeCordova Bend Dam)	7,945	128,046
Granger L. — (1980) Williamson Co.; San Gabriel R.; 10 mi. NE Taylor; (FC-M-In.); USAE (formerly Laneport L.)	4,203	50,779
Grapevine L. — (1952) Tarrant-Denton counties; Denton Cr.; 2 mi. NE Grapevine; (M-FC-In.-R.); USAE	6,893	164,703
Greenbelt L. — (1967) Donley Co.; Salt Fork of Red R.; 5 mi. N Clarendon; (M-In.); Greenbelt Municipal and Industrial Water Auth.	2,025	59,968
Greenville City Lakes — 6 lakes; Hunt Co.; Conleech Fork, Sabine R.; 2 mi. Greenville; (M-Other); City of Greenville	—	6,864
Halbert, L. — (1921) Navarro Co.; Elm Cr.; 4 mi. SE Corsicana; (M-In-R); City of Corsicana	603	6,033
Harris Reservoir, William — (1947) Brazoria Co.; off-channel between Brazos R. and Oyster Cr.; 8 mi. NW Angleton; (In.); Dow Chemical Co.	1,663	9,200
Hawkins, L. — (1962) Wood Co.; Little Sandy Cr.; 3 mi. NW Hawkins; (FC-R); Wood County; (Imp. by Wood Co. Dam No. 3)	776	11,690
Holbrook, L. — (1962) Wood Co.; Keys Cr.; 4 mi. NW Mineola; (FC-R); Wood County; (Imp. by Wood Co. Dam No. 2)	653	7,790
Hords Creek L. — (1948) Coleman Co.; Hords Cr.; 5 mi. NW Valera; (M-FC); City of Coleman and USAE	516	8,443
Houston, L. — (1954) Harris Co.; San Jacinto R.; 4 mi. N Sheldon; (M-In.-Ir.-Mi.-R); City of Houston	11,854	102,876
Houston County L. — (1966) Houston Co.; Little Elkhart Cr.; 10 mi. NW Crockett; (M-In.); Houston Co. WC&ID No. 1	1,330	17,113
Hubbard Creek Reservoir — (1962) Stephens Co.; 6 mi. NW Breckenridge; (M-In.-Mi.); West Central Texas Municipal Water Authority.	14,922	322,280
Imperial Reservoir — (1912) Reeves-Pecos counties; Pecos R.; 35 mi. N Fort Stockton; (Ir.); Pecos County WC&ID No. 2	1,530	6,000
Inks L. — (1938) Burnet-Llano counties; Colorado R.; 12 mi. W Burnet; (M-Ir.-Mi.-P); LCRA	793	13,962
Jacksonville, L. — (1959) Cherokee Co.; Gum Cr.; 5 mi. SW Jacksonville; (M-R); City of Jacksonville; (Imp. by Buckner Dam)	1,164	25,670
J. B. Thomas, L. — (1952) Scurry-Borden counties; Colorado R.; 16 mi. SW Snyder; (M- In.-R); Colorado River Municipal Water District; (Imp. by Colorado R. Dam)	7,282	199,931
J. D. Murphree Wildlife Management Area Impoundments — Jefferson Co.; off-channel reservoirs between Big Hill and Taylor bayous; at Port Acres; (FH-R); TPWD (formerly Big Hill Reservoir)	6,881	32,000
Joe Pool Lake — (1986) Dallas-Tarrant-Ellis counties; Mountain Cr.; 14 mi. SW Dallas; (FC-M-R); USAE-Trinity River Auth. (formerly Lakeview Lake)	7,470	175,358
Johnson Creek Reservoir — (1961) Marion Co.; 13 mi. NW Jefferson; (In.); AEP-Southwestern Electric Power Co.	650	10,100
Kemp, L. — (1923) Baylor Co.; Wichita R.; 6 mi. N Mabelle; (M-P-Ir.); City of Wichita Falls; Wichita Co. WID 2	15,357	268,811
Kickapoo, L. — (1945) Archer Co.; N. Fk. Little Wichita R.; 10 mi. NW Archer City; (M); City of Wichita Falls	6,028	85,825
Kiowa, L. — (1967) Cooke Co.; Indian Cr.; 8 mi. SE Gainesville; (R); Lake Kiowa, Inc.	560	7,000
Kirby, L. — (1928) Taylor Co.; Cedar Cr.; 5 mi. S. Abilene; (M); City of Abilene	740	7,620
Kurth, L. — (1950) Angelina Co.; off-channel reservoir; 8 mi. N Lufkin; (In.); Abitibi Consolidated Industries.	726	14,769
Lady Bird Lake (Town Lake) — (1960) Travis Co.; Colorado R.; within Austin city limits; (R); City of Austin	468	6,409
Lake Creek L. — (1952) McLennan Co.; Manos Cr.; 4 mi. SW Riesel; (In.); TXU	550	8,400
Lake Fork Reservoir — (1980) Wood-Rains counties; Lake Fork Cr.; 5 mi. W Quitman; (M-In.); Sabine River Authority	27,264	636,133
Lake O' the Pines — (1959) Marion-Upshur-Morris counties; Cypress Cr.; 9 mi. W Jefferson; (FC-C-R-In.-M); USAE; (Imp. by Ferrell's Bridge Dam)	16,919	241,363
Lavon, L. — (1953) Collin Co.; East Fk. Trinity R.; 2 mi. W Lavon; (M-FC-In.); USAE	20,559	406,388
Leon, Lake — (1954) Eastland Co.; Leon R.; 7 mi. S Ranger; (M-In.); Eastland Co. Water Supply District	1,590	26,476
Lewis Creek Reservoir — Montgomery Co.; Lewis Cr.; 10 mi. NW Conroe; (In.); Energy	1,010	16,400
Lewisville L. — (1929, 1954) Denton Co.; Elm Fork of Trinity R.; 2 mi. NE Lewisville; (M-FC-In.-R); USAE; (also called Lake Dallas and Garza-Little Elm)	27,175	563,228

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Lake Texoma was impounded in 1943 on the Red River. One of Texas's largest lakes, it has a storage capacity of more than 2.5 million acre-feet. Photo courtesy of the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

Lakes and Reservoirs, Date of Origin	Surface Area (acres)	Storage Capacity (acre-ft.)*
Limestone, L. — (1978) Leon-Limestone-Robertson counties.; Navasota R.; 7 mi. NW Marquez; (M-In.-Ir.); Brazos River Authority	12,553	208,017
Livingston, L. — (1969) Polk-San Jacinto-Trinity-Walker counties; Trinity R.; 6 mi. SW Livingston; (M-In.-Ir.); City of Houston and Trinity River Authority	82,583	1,785,348
Loma Alta Lake — Cameron Co.; off-channel Rio Grande; 8 mi. NE Brownsville; (M-In.); Brownsville Navigation District	2,490	26,500
Lost Creek Reservoir — (1990) Jack Co.; Lost Cr.; 4 mi. NE Jacksboro; (M); City of Jacksboro	413	11,950
Lyndon B. Johnson, L. — (1951) Burnet-Llano counties; Colorado R.; 5 mi. SW Marble Falls; (P); LCRA; (Imp. by Alvin Wirtz Dam); (formerly Granite Shoals L.)	6,024	111,633
Mackenzie Reservoir — (1974) Briscoe Co.; Tule Cr.; 9 mi. NW Silverton; (M); Mackenzie Mun. Water Auth. (Imp. by Max Starcke Dam)	896	46,450
Martin Creek L. — (1974) Rusk-Panola counties; Martin Cr.; 17 mi. NE Henderson; (P); TXU	608	7,486
Medina L. — (1913) Medina-Bandera counties; Medina R.; 8 mi. W Rio Medina; (Ir.); Bexar-Medina-Atascosa Co. WID No. 1	4,981	75,116
Meredith, L. — (1965) Moore-Potter-Hutchinson counties; Canadian R.; 10 mi. NW Borger; (M-In.-FC-R); cooperative project for municipal water supply by Amarillo, Lubbock and other High Plains cities. Canadian R. Municipal Water Authority—USBR; (Imp. by Sanford Dam)	5,426	254,884
Millers Creek Reservoir — (1990) Baylor-Throckmorton counties.; Millers Cr.; 9 mi. SE Goree; (M); North Central Texas Municipal Water Auth. and Texas Water Development Board	16,411	779,560
Mineral Wells, L. — (1920) Parker Co.; Rock Cr.; 4 mi. E Mineral Wells; (M); Palo Pinto Co. Municipal Water District No. 1	2,212	26,768
	646	6,760

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Lakes and Reservoirs, Date of Origin	Surface Area (acres)	Storage Capacity (acre-ft.)*
Mitchell County Reservoir — (1993) Mitchell Co.; branch of Beals Creek; (M-In.); Colorado River Municipal Water District	1,463	27,266
Monticello Reservoir — (1972) Titus Co.; Blundell Cr.; 2.5 mi. E. Monticello; (In.); TXU	2,001	34,740
Moss L., Hubert H. — (1960) Cooke Co.; Fish Cr.; 10 mi. NW Gainesville; (M-In.); City of Gainesville	1,140	24,155
Mountain Creek L. — (1937) Dallas Co.; Mountain Cr.; 4 mi. SE Grand Prairie; (In.); TXU.	2,696	22,850
Murvaul, L. — (1958) Panola Co.; Murvaul Bayou; 10 mi. W Carthage; (M-In.-R); Panola Co. Fresh Water Supply District No. 1	3,507	38,285
Mustang Lake East/West — Brazoria Co.; Mustang Bayou; 6 mi. S Alvin; (Ir.-In.-R); Chocolate Bayou Land & Water Co.	—	6,451
Nacogdoches, L. — (1976) Nacogdoches Co.; Bayo Loco Cr.; 10 mi. W Nacogdoches; (M); City of Nacogdoches	2,212	39,512
Nasworthy, L. — (1930) Tom Green Co.; S Concho R.; 6 mi. SW San Angelo; (M-In.-Ir); City of San Angelo	1,380	9,615
Natural Dam L. — (1957, 1989) Howard Co.; Sulphur Springs Draw; 8 mi. W Big Spring; An original natural lake, whose surface and capacity were increased by construction of dams; (FC); Wilkinson Ranch & Colorado River Municipal Water District	3,710	54,560
Navarro Mills L. — (1963) Navarro-Hill counties; Richland Cr.; 16 mi. SW Corsicana; (M-FC); USAE	4,736	49,827
Nocona, L. — (1960) Montague Co.; 8 mi. NE Nocona; (M-In.-Mi.); North Montague County Water Supply District (also known as Farmers Creek Reservoir)	1,362	21,445
North Fk. Buffalo Creek Reservoir — (1964) Wichita Co.; 5 mi. NW Iowa Park; (M); Wichita Co. WC&ID No.3	1,500	15,400
North L. — (1957) Dallas Co.; S. Fork Grapevine Cr.; 2 mi. SE Coppell; (In.); TXU	800	9,400
Oak Creek Reservoir — (1952) Coke Co.; 5 mi. SE Blackwell; (M-In.); City of Sweetwater	2,375	39,210
O. C. Fisher L. — (1952) Tom Green Co.; N Concho R.; 3 mi. NW San Angelo; (M-FC-C- Ir.-R.-In.-M); USAE; Upper Colorado River Auth. (formerly San Angelo L.)	5,348	119,445
O. H. Ivie Reservoir — (1990) Coleman-Concho-Runnels counties; 24 mi. SE Ballinger; (M-In.); Colorado R. Municipal Water District (formerly Stacy Reservoir)	19,149	554,340
Olmos Reservoir — (1926) Bexar Co.; Olmos Cr.; in San Antonio; (FC only); City of San Antonio	1,050	15,500
Olney, L./Cooper — (1935) Archer Co.; Mesquite Crk; 8 mi. E Megargel; (W-R); City of Olney; (see L. Cooper)	446	6,650
Palestine, L. — (1962) Anderson-Cherokee-Henderson-Smith counties; Neches R.; 4 mi. E Frankston; (M-In.-R); Upper Neches R. Municipal Water Auth.; (Imp. by Blackburn Crossing Dam)	22,656	373,199
Palo Duro Reservoir — (1991) Hansford Co.; Palo Duro Cr.; 12 mi. N Spearman; (M-R); Palo Duro River Auth.	2,413	61,066
Palo Pinto, L. — (1964) Palo Pinto Co.; 15 mi. SW Mineral Wells; (M-In.); Palo Pinto Co. Municipal Water District 1	2,176	27,398
Pat Mayse L. — (1967) Lamar Co.; Sanders Cr.; 2 mi. SW Arthur City; (M-In.-FC); USAE	5,638	113,683
Pinkston Reservoir — (1976) Shelby Co.; Sandy Cr.; 12.5 mi. SW Center; (M); City of Center; (formerly Sandy Creek Reservoir)	523	7,380
Possum Kingdom L. — (1941) Palo Pinto-Young-Stephens-Jack counties; Brazos R.; 11 mi. SW Graford; (M-In.-Ir.-Mi.-P-R); Brazos R. Auth.; (Imp. by Morris Sheppard Dam)	16,716	540,340
Proctor L. — (1963) Comanche Co.; Leon R.; 9 mi. NE Comanche; (M-In.-Ir.-FC); USAE—Brazos River Auth.	4,537	55,457
Quitman, L. — (1962) Wood Co.; Dry Cr.; 4 mi. N Quitman; (FC-R); Wood County; (Imp. by Wood Co. Dam No.1)	814	7,440
Randell L. — (1909) Grayson Co.; Shawnee Cr.; 4 mi. NW Denison; (M); City of Denison	311	5,900
Ray Hubbard, L. — (1968) Collin-Dallas-Kaufman-Rockwall counties; (formerly Forney Reservoir); E. Fork of Trinity R.; 15 mi. E Dallas; (M); City of Dallas	20,963	452,040
Ray Roberts, L. — (1987) Denton-Cooke-Grayson counties; Elm Fk. Trinity R.; 11 mi. NE Denton; (FC-M-D); City of Denton, Dallas, USAE; (also known as Aubrey Reservoir)	28,646	788,167
Red Bluff Reservoir — (1937) Loving-Reeves counties, Texas; and Eddy Co.; N.M.; Pecos R.; 5 mi. N Orla; (Ir.-P); Red Bluff Water Power Control District	7,495	152,335
Red Draw Reservoir — (1985) Howard Co.; Red Draw; 5 mi. E Bi Spring; (Mi.-In.); Colorado River Municipal Water District	374	8,538
Richland-Chambers Reservoir — (1987) Freestone-Navarro counties; Richland Cr.; 20 mi. SE Corsicana; (M); Tarrant Regional Water District	43,384	1,087,839
Rita Blanca, L. — (1940) Hartley Co.; Rita Blanca Cr.; 2 mi. S Dalhart; (R) City of Dalhart	524	12,050
River Crest L. — (1953) Red River Co.; off-channel reservoir; 7 mi. SE Bogata; (In.); TXU	555	7,000
Sam Rayburn Reservoir — (1965) Jasper-Angelina-Sabine-Nacogdoches-San Augustine counties; Angelina R.; (FC-P-M-In.-Ir.-R); USAE; (formerly McGee Bend Reservoir)	112,590	2,857,077
San Bernard Reservoirs #1, #2, #3 — Brazoria Co.; Off-Channel San Bernard R.; 3 mi. N Sweeney; (In.); ConocoPhillips	—	8,610
Santa Rosa L. — (1929) Wilbarger Co.; Beaver Cr.; 15 mi. S Vernon; (Mi.); W. T. Waggoner Estate	1,500	11,570
Sheldon Reservoir — (1943) Harris Co.; Carpenters Bayou; 2 mi. SW Sheldon; (R-FH); TPWD	1,244	4,224
Smithers L. — (1957) Fort Bend Co.; Dry Creek; 10 mi. SE Richmond; (In.); Texas Genco	2,480	18,700

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Lakes and Reservoirs, Date of Origin	Surface Area (acres)	Storage Capacity (acre-ft.)*
Somerville L. — (1967) Burleson-Washington-Lee counties; Yegua Cr.; 2 mi. S Somerville; (M-In.-Ir.-FC); USAE-Brazos River Authority	10,843	147,104
South Texas Project Reservoir — (1983) Matagorda Co.; off-channel Colorado R.; 16 mi. S Bay City; (In.); STP Nuclear Operating Co.	7,000	202,600
Spence Reservoir, E. V. — (1969) Coke Co.; Colorado R.; 2 mi. W. Robert Lee; (M-In.-Mi); Colorado R. Municipal Water District; (Imp. by Robert Lee Dam)	14,640	517,272
Squaw Creek Reservoir — (1983) Somervell-Hood counties; Squaw Cr.; 4.5 mi. N Glen Rose; (In.); TXU	3,169	151,250
Stamford, L. — (1953) Haskell Co.; Paint Cr.; 10 mi. SE Haskell; (M-In.); City of Stamford	5,158	51,570
Steinhagen L., B. A. — (1951) Tyler-Jasper counties; Neches R.; 1/2 mi. N Town Bluff; (FC-R-C); USAE; (also called Town Bluff Reservoir and Dam B. Reservoir); (Imp. by Town Bluff Dam)	10,687	66,961
Stillhouse Hollow L. — (1968) Bell Co.; Lampasas R.; 5 mi. SW Belton; (M-In.-Ir.-FC); USAE-Brazos River Authority; (also called Lampasas Reservoir)	6,484	227,771
Striker Creek Reservoir — (1957) Rusk-Cherokee counties; Striker Cr.; 18 mi. SW Henderson; (M-In.); Angelina-Nacogdoches WC&ID No. 1	1,920	22,934
Sulphur Springs, L. — (1950) Hopkins Co.; White Oak Cr.; 2 mi. N Sulphur Springs; (M); Sulphur Springs Water District; (formerly called White Oak Creek Reservoir)	1,340	17,747
Sulphur Springs Draw Reservoir — (1992) Martin Co.; Sulphur Springs Draw; 12 mi. NE Stanton; (FC); Colorado River Municipal Water District	970	7,997
Sweetwater, L. — (1930) Nolan Co.; Bitter Creek; 6 mi. SE Sweetwater (M-R); City of Sweetwater	647	12,267
Tawakoni, L. — (1960) Rains-Van Zandt-Hunt counties; Sabine R.; 9 mi. NE Wills Point; (M-In.-Ir-R); Sabine River Authority; (Imp. by Iron Bridge Dam)	37,325	871,685
Terrell City L. — (1955) Kaufman Co.; Muddy Cedar Cr.; 6 mi. E Terrell; (M-R); City of Terrell	849	8,594
Texana, L. — (1980) Jackson Co.; Navidad R. and Sandy Cr.; 6.8 mi. SE Edna; (M-Ir); USBR, Lavaca-Navidad R. Auth., Texas Water Dev. Bd.; (formerly Palmetto Bend Reservoir)	9,676	159,640
Texoma, L. — (1943) Grayson-Cooke counties, Texas; Bryan-Marshall-Love counties, Okla.; (Imp. by Denison Dam) on Red R. below confluence of Red and Washita rivers; (P-FC-C-R); USAE	78,420	2,516,226
Toledo Bend Reservoir — (1967) Newton-Panola-Sabine-Shelby counties; Sabine R.; 14 mi. NE Burkeville; (M-In.-Ir.-PR); Sabine River Authority (Texas' share of capacity is half amount shown)	182,490	4,491,504
Tradinghouse Creek Reservoir — (1968) McLennan Co.; Tradinghouse Cr.; 9 mi. E Waco; (In.); TXU	2,010	35,110
Travis, L. — (1942) Travis-Burnet counties; Colorado R.; 13 mi. NW Austin; (M-In.-Ir.-Mi.-P-FC-R); LCRA; (Imp. by Mansfield Dam)	19,048	1,113,256
Trinidad L. — (1923) Henderson Co.; off-channel reservoir Trinity R.; 2 mi. S. Trinidad; (P); TXU	690	6,200
Truscott Brine L. — (1987) Knox Co.; Bluff Cr.; 26 mi. NNW Knox City; (Chlorine Control); Red River Auth.	3,146	111,147
Twin Buttes Reservoir — (1963) Tom Green Co.; Concho R.; 8 mi. SW San Angelo; (M-In.-FC-Ir.-R.); City of San Angelo, USBR, Tom Green Co. WC&ID No. 1	8,445	182,454
Twin Oaks Reservoir — (1982) Robertson Co.; Duck Cr.; 12 mi. N. Franklin; (In); TXU	2,330	30,319
Tyler, L./Lake Tyler East — (1949/1967) Smith Co.; Prairie and Mud creeks.; 12 mi. SE Tyler; (M-In); City of Tyler; (Imp. by Whitehouse and Mud Creek dams)	4,737	73,161
Upper Nueces L. — (1926, 1948) Zavala Co.; Nueces R.; 6 mi. N Crystal City; (Ir); Zavala-Dimmit Co. WID No. 1	316	5,200
Valley Acres Reservoir — (1956) Hidalgo Co.; off-channel Rio Grande; 7 mi. N Mercedes; (Ir-M-FC); Valley Acres Water District	325	1,950
Valley L. — (1961) Fannin-Grayson counties; 2.5 mi. N Savoy; (P); TXU; (formerly Brushy Creek Reservoir)	1,080	16,400
Waco, L. — (1929) McLennan Co.; Bosque R.; 2 mi. W Waco; (M-FC-C-R); City of Waco, USAE, Brazos River Authority	8,190	187,808
Walter E. Long, L. — (1967) Travis Co.; Decker Cr.; 9 mi. E Austin; (M-In.-R); City of Austin; (formerly Decker Lake)	1,269	33,940
Waxahachie, L. — (1956) Ellis Co.; S Prong Waxahachie Cr.; 4 mi. SE Waxahachie; (M-In); Ellis County WC&ID No. 1; (Imp. by S. Prong Dam)	656	10,779
Weatherford, L. — (1956) Parker Co.; Clear Fork Trinity River; 7 mi. E Weatherford; (M-In.); City of Weatherford	1,112	17,812
Welsh Reservoir — (1976) Titus Co.; Swauno Cr.; 11 mi. SE Mount Pleasant; (R-In.); AEP-Southwestern Electric Power Co.; (formerly Swauno Creek Reservoir)	1,269	18,431
White River L. — (1963) Crosby Co.; 16 mi. SE Crosbyton; (M-In.-Mi.); White River Municipal Water District	1,642	29,880
White Rock L. — (1911) Dallas Co.; White Rock Cr.; within NE Dallas city limits; (R); City of Dallas	1,088	9,004
Whitney, L. — (1951) Hill-Bosque-Johnson counties; Brazos R.; 5.5 mi. SW Whitney; (FC-P); USAE	23,220	553,344
Wichita, L. — (1901) Wichita Co.; Holliday Cr.; 6 mi. SW Wichita Falls; (M-P-R); City of Wichita Falls	2,200	14,000
Winnboro, L. — (1962) Wood Co.; Big Sandy Cr.; 6 mi. SW Winnboro; (FC-R); Wood County; (Imp. by Wood Co. Dam No. 4)	806	8,100
Winters, L. — (1983) Runnels Co.; Elm Cr.; 4.5 mi. E Winters; (M); City of Winters (also known as Elm Creek Lake and New Lake Winters)	643	8,374
Worth, L. — (1914) Tarrant Co.; West Fork of Trinity R.; in NW Fort Worth; (M); City of Fort Worth	3,458	33,495
Wright Patman L. — (1957) Bowie-Cass-Morris-Titus-Red River counties; Sulphur R.; 8 mi. SW Texarkana; (FC-M); USAE; (formerly Texarkana Lake)	18,247	310,382

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With its spiny branches, ocotillo thrive in the dry, rocky environs of Trans-Pecos region. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Texas Plant Life

This article was updated for the *Texas Almanac* by Stephan L. Hatch, Director, S.M. Tracy Herbarium and Professor, Department of Ecosystem Science and Management, Texas A&M University.

Vegetational Diversity

The types of plants found in Texas vary widely from one region to the next. This is due to the amount and frequency of rainfall, diversity of soils, and the number of frost-free days. From the forests of East Texas to the deserts of West Texas, from the grassy plains of North Texas to the semi-arid brushlands of South Texas, plant species change continuously.

More than 100 million acres of Texas are devoted to **grazing**, both for domestic and wild animals. This is the **largest single use of land** in the state. More than 80 percent of the acreage is devoted to range in the Edwards Plateau, Cross Timbers and Prairies, South Texas Plains, and Trans-Pecos Mountains and Basins.

Sideoats grama, which occurs on more different soils in Texas than any other native grass, was officially designated as the **state grass of Texas** by the Texas Legislature in 1971.

The **10 principal plant life areas** of Texas, starting in the east, are:

1. Piney Woods

Most of this area of some 16 million acres ranges from about 50 to 700 feet above sea level and receives 40 to 56 inches of rain yearly. Many rivers, creeks, and bayous drain the region. Nearly all of Texas' commercial timber comes from this area. There are three native species of **pine**, the principal timber: longleaf, shortleaf, and loblolly. An introduced species, the slash pine, also is

widely grown. Hardwoods include **oaks, elm, hickory, magnolia, sweet and black gum, tupelo**, and others.

The area is interspersed with native and improved grasslands. **Cattle** are the primary grazing animals. **Deer** and **quail** are abundant in properly managed habitats. Primary forage plants, under proper grazing management, include species of **bluestems, rosettegrass, panicums, paspalums, blackseed needlegrass, Canada and Virginia wildryes, purpletop, broadleaf and spike woodoats, switchcane, lovegrasses, indian-grass**, and numerous **legume** species.

Highly disturbed areas have understory and overstory of undesirable woody plants that suppress growth of pine and desirable grasses. The primary forage grasses have been reduced, and the grasslands have been invaded by **threeawns, annual grasses, weeds, broomsedge bluestem, red lovegrass**, and shrubby woody species.

2. Gulf Prairies and Marshes

The Gulf Prairies and Marshes cover approximately 10 million acres. There are two subunits: (a) the marsh and salt grasses immediately at tidewater, and (b) a little farther inland, a strip of bluestems and tall grasses, with some gramas in the western part. Many of these grasses make excellent grazing.

Oaks, elm, and other hardwoods grow to some extent, especially along streams, and the area has some **post oak** and brushy extensions along its borders. Much of the Gulf Prairies is fertile farmland, and the area is well suited for **cattle**.

Principal grasses of the Gulf Prairies are **tall bunch-**

grasses, including **big bluestem**, **little bluestem**, **sea-coast bluestem**, **indiangrass**, **eastern gamagrass**, **Texas wintergrass**, **switchgrass**, and **gulf cordgrass**. **Saltgrass** occurs on moist saline sites.

Heavy grazing has changed the native vegetation in many cases so the predominant grasses are the less desirable **broomsedge bluestem**, **smutgrass**, **three-awns**, **tumblegrass**, and many other less desirable grasses. Other plants that have invaded the productive grasslands include **oak underbrush**, **Macartney rose**, **huisache**, **mesquite**, **prickly pear**, **ragweed**, **bitter sneezeweed**, **broomweed**, and others.

Vegetation of the Gulf Marshes consists primarily of **sedges**, **bullrush**, **flat-sedges**, **beakrush** and other rushes, **smooth cordgrass**, **marshhay cordgrass**, **marshmillet**, and **maidencane**. The marshes are grazed best during winter.

3. Post Oak Savannah

This secondary forest area, also called the **Post Oak Belt**, covers some 7 million acres. It is immediately west of the primary forest region, with less annual rainfall and a little higher elevation. Principal trees are **post oak**, **blackjack oak**, and **elm**. **Pecans**, **walnuts**, and other kinds of water-demanding trees grow along streams. The southwestern extension of this belt is often poorly defined, with large areas of prairie.

The upland soils are **sandy** and **sandy loam**, while the bottomlands are **sandy loams** and **clays**.

The original vegetation consisted mainly of **little bluestem**, **big bluestem**, **indiangrass**, **switchgrass**, **purpletop**, **silver bluestem**, **Texas wintergrass**, **woodoats**, **narrowleaf**, **post oak**, and **blackjack oak**. The area is still largely native or improved grasslands, with **small farms** located throughout. Intensive grazing has contributed to dense stands of a woody understory of **yaupon**, **greenbriar**, and **oak** brush.

Mesquite has become a serious problem. Good forage plants have been replaced by such plants as **split-beard bluestem**, **red lovegrass**, **broomsedge bluestem**, **broomweed**, **bullnettle**, and **western ragweed**.

4. Blackland Prairies

This area of about 12 million acres, while called a "prairie," has much timber along the streams, including a variety of **oaks**, **pecan**, **elm**, **bois d'arc**, and **mesquite**. In its native state, it was largely a grassy plain — the first native grassland in the westward extension of the Southern Forest Region.

Most of this fertile area has been cultivated, and only small acreages of grassland remain in original vegetation. In heavily grazed pastures, the tall bunchgrass has been replaced by **buffalograss**, **Texas grama**, and other less productive grasses. **Mesquite**, **lotebush**, and other woody plants have invaded the grasslands.

The original grass vegetation includes **big** and **little bluestem**, **indiangrass**, **switchgrass**, **sideoats grama**, **hairy grama**, **tall dropseed**, **Texas wintergrass**, and **buffalograss**. Non-grass vegetation is largely

legumes and composites.

5. Cross Timbers and Prairies

Approximately 15 million acres of alternating woodlands and prairies, often called the **Western Cross Timbers**, constitute this region. Sharp changes in the vegetational cover are associated with different soils and topography, but the grass composition is rather uniform.

The prairie grasses are **big bluestem**, **little bluestem**, **indiangrass**, **switchgrass**, **Canada wildrye**, **sideoats grama**, **hairy grama**, **tall grama**, **tall dropseed**, **Texas wintergrass**, **blue grama**, and **buffalograss**.

On Cross Timbers soils, the vegetation is composed of **big bluestem**, **little bluestem**, **hooded windmillgrass**, **sand lovegrass**, **indiangrass**, **switchgrass**, and many species of legumes. The woody vegetation includes **shinnery**, **blackjack**, **post**, and **live oaks**.

The entire area has been invaded heavily by woody brush plants of oaks, mesquite, juniper, and other unpalatable plants that furnish little forage for livestock.

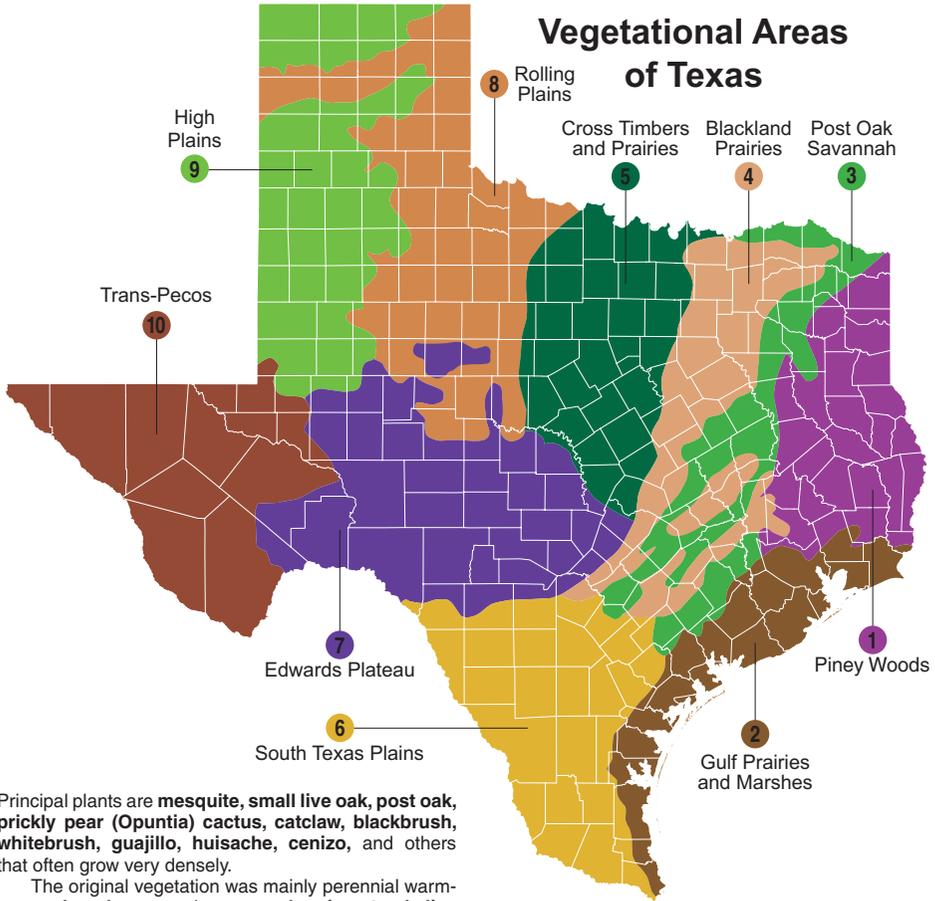
6. South Texas Plains

South of San Antonio, between the coast and the Rio Grande, are some 21 million acres of subtropical dryland vegetation, consisting of small trees, shrubs, cactus, weeds, and grasses. The area is noteworthy for extensive brushlands and is known as the **Brush Country**, or the Spanish equivalents of **chaparral** or **monte**.



Wetlands are in bloom at the JD Murphree Wildlife Management Area in Jefferson County in the Gulf Prairies and Marshes region. Photo by Earl Nottingham, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

Vegetational Areas of Texas



Principal plants are **mesquite, small live oak, post oak, prickly pear (*Opuntia*) cactus, catclaw, blackbrush, whitebrush, guajillo, huisache, cenizo,** and others that often grow very densely.

The original vegetation was mainly perennial warm-season **bunchgrasses** in **savannahs of post oak, live oak, and mesquite.** Other brush species form dense thickets on the ridges and along streams. Long-continued grazing has contributed to the dense cover of brush. Most of the desirable grasses have only persisted under the protection of brush and cacti.

There are distinct differences in the original plant communities on various soils. Dominant grasses on the sandy loam soils are **seacoast bluestem, bristlegrass, paspalum, windmillgrass, silver bluestem, big sandbur, and tanglehead.** Dominant grasses on the clay and clay loams are **silver bluestem, Arizona cottontop, buffalograss, common curlymesquite, bristlegrass, pappusgrass, gramas, plains lovegrass, Texas cupgrass, vinemesquite,** other **panicums,** and **Texas wintergrass.**

Low saline areas are characterized by **gulf cordgrass, saltgrass, alkali sacaton, and switchgrass.** In the post oak and live oak savannahs, the grasses are mainly **seacoast bluestem, indianguass, switchgrass, crinkleawn, paspalums,** and **panicums.** Today much of the area has been reseeded to **buffelgrass.**

7. Edwards Plateau

These 25 million acres are rolling to mountainous, with woodlands in the eastern part and grassy prairies in the west. There is a good deal of brushy growth in the central and eastern areas. The combination of grasses, weeds, and small trees is ideal for **cattle, sheep, goats, deer, and wild turkey.**

This limestone-based area is characterized by the large number of **springfed, perennially flowing**

streams that originate in its interior and flow across the **Balcones Escarpment,** which bounds it on the south and east. The soils are shallow, ranging from sands to clays, and are calcareous in reaction. This area is predominantly rangeland, with cultivation confined to the deeper soils.

In the east-central portion is the well-marked **Central or Llano Basin,** centering in Mason, Llano, and Burnet counties, with a mixture of granitic and sandy soils. The western portion of the area comprises the semi-arid **Stockton Plateau.**

Noteworthy is the growth of **cypress** along the perennially flowing streams. Separated by many miles from the cypress growth of the moist Southern Forest Belt, they constitute one of Texas' several "islands" of **vegetation.** These trees, which grow to stately proportions, were commercialized in the past.

The principal grasses of the clay soils are **cane bluestem, silver bluestem, little bluestem, sideoats grama, hairy grama, indianguass, curly-mesquite, buffalograss, fall witchgrass, plains lovegrass, wildryes, and Texas wintergrass.**

The rocky areas support tall or mid-grasses with an overstory of **live oak, shinnery oak, juniper, and mesquite.** The heavy clay soils have a mixture of **tobosagrass, buffalograss, sideoats grama, and mesquite.**

Throughout the Edwards Plateau, **live oak, shinnery oak, mesquite, and juniper** dominate the woody vegetation. Woody plants have invaded to the degree that they must be controlled before range forage plants can re-establish.

8. Rolling Plains

This is a region of approximately 24 million acres of alternating woodlands and prairies. The area is half **mesquite woodland** and half **prairie**. Mesquite trees have steadily invaded and increased in the grasslands for many years, despite constant control efforts.

Soils range from coarse sands along outwash terraces adjacent to streams to tight or compact clays on redbed clays and shales. Rough broken lands on steep slopes are found in the western portion. About two-thirds of the area is **rangeland**, but cultivation is important in certain localities.

The original vegetation includes **big, little, sand and silver bluestems, Texas wintergrass, indian-grass, switchgrass, sideoats and blue gramas, wild-ryes, tobosagrass, and buffalograss** on the clay soils.

The sandy soils support **tall bunchgrasses**, mainly **sand bluestem, sand shinnery oak, sand sagebrush, and mesquite** are the dominant woody plants.

Continued heavy grazing contributes to the increase in woody plants, low-value grasses such as **red grama, red lovegrass, tumblegrass, gummy lovegrass, Texas grama, sand dropseed, and sandbur**, with **western ragweed, croton**, and many other weedy forbs. **Yucca** is a problem plant on certain rangelands.

9. High Plains

The High Plains, some 19 million treeless acres, are an extension of the Great Plains to the north. Its level nature and porous soils prevent drainage over wide areas.

The relatively light rainfall flows into the numerous shallow "**playa**" lakes or sinks into the ground to feed the great **underground aquifer** that is the source of water for the countless wells that irrigate the surface of the plains. A large part of this area is under irrigated farming, but native grassland remains in about one-half of the High Plains.

Blue grama and buffalograss comprise the principal vegetation on the clay and clay loam "hardland" soils. Important grasses on the sandy loam "sandy land" soils are **little bluestem, western wheatgrass, indiagrass,**

switchgrass, and sand reedgrass. Sand shinnery oak, sand sagebrush, mesquite, and yucca are conspicuous invading brushy plants.

10. Trans-Pecos Mountains and Basins

With as little as eight inches of annual rainfall, long hot summers, and usually cloudless skies to encourage evaporation, this 18-million-acre area produces only drought-resistant vegetation without irrigation. Grass is usually short and sparse.

The principal vegetation consists of **lechuguilla, ocotillo, yucca, cenizo, prickly pear**, and other arid land plants. In the more arid areas, **gyp** and **chino grama**, and **tobosagrass** prevail. There is some **mesquite**. The vegetation includes **creosote-tarbrush, desert shrub, grama grassland, yucca and juniper savannahs, pine oak forest, and saline flats**.

The mountains are 3,000 to 8,749 feet in elevation and support **piñon pine, juniper**, and some **ponderosa pine** and other forest vegetation on a few of the higher slopes. The grass vegetation, especially on the higher mountain slopes, includes many **southwestern** and **Rocky Mountain species** not present elsewhere in Texas. On the desert flats, **black grama, burrograss, and fluffgrass** are frequent.

More productive sites have numerous species of **grama, muhly, Arizona cottontop, dropseed, and perennial threeawn grasses**. At the higher elevations, **plains bristlegrass, little bluestem, Texas bluestem, sideoats grama, chino grama, blue grama, piñon ricegrass, wolftail**, and several species of **needlegrass** are frequent.

The common invaders on all depleted ranges are **woody plants, burrograss, fluffgrass, hairy erioneuron, ear muhly, sand muhly, red grama, broom snake-weed, croton, cacti**, and several poisonous plants. ☆

For Further Reading

Hatch, S.L., K.N. Gandhi, and L.E. Brown, *Checklist of the Vascular Plants of Texas*; MP1655, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, College Station, 1990.

Wildflowers in bloom along Texas 21 in Houston County, which lies on the border of the Piney Woods and Post Oak Savannah regions. Photo by Ron Billings; Texas A&M Forest Service.



Public Forests and Grasslands in Texas

Sources: U.S. Forest Service, Lufkin and Albuquerque, NM; www.fs.fed.us/r8/texas/ and the Texas Forest Service, Texas A&M University System; tforestservice.tamu.edu

There are **four national forests** and all or part of **five national grasslands** in Texas. These federally owned lands are administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service and by district rangers.

The national forests cover 637,472 acres in parts of 12 Texas counties. The national grasslands cover 117,394 acres in six Texas counties. Two of these grasslands extend into Oklahoma, as well.

The four East Texas forests and two North Texas grasslands are under the supervision of the National Forests and Grasslands in Texas (2221 North Raguet St., Lufkin 75904; (936) 639-8501).

The three West Texas grasslands (Black Kettle, McClellan Creek, and Rita Blanca) are administered by the Forest Supervisor in Albuquerque, N.M., as units of the Cibola National Forest.

The following list gives the name of the forest or grassland, the administrative district(s) for each, the acreage in each county, total acreage, and named places within each forest:

National Forests

Angelina National Forest — Angelina Ranger District (Zavalla); Angelina County, 58,520 acres; Jasper, 21,013; Nacogdoches, 9,238; San Augustine, 64,389. Total, 153,160 acres. Contains the Aldridge Sawmill Historic Site, and Upland Island and Turkey Hill Wilderness

Davy Crockett National Forest — Davy Crockett District (Ratcliff); Houston County, 93,320 acres; Trinity, 67,313. Total, 160,633 acres. Contains the Big Slough Wilderness.

Sabine National Forest — Sabine District (Hemphill); Jasper County, 64 acres; Newton, 1,781; Sabine, 95,454; San Augustine, 4,287; Shelby, 59,212. Total, 160,798 acres. Contains the Indian Mounds Wilderness.

Sam Houston National Forest — Sam Houston District (New Waverly); Montgomery County, 47,801 acres; San Jacinto, 60,632; Walker, 54,597. Total, 163,030 acres. Contains the Little Lake Creek Wilderness.

National Grasslands

Lyndon B. Johnson National Grassland and Caddo National Grassland — District Ranger at Decatur; Fannin County, 17,873 acres; Montague, 61; Wise, 20,252. Total, 38,186 acres.

Black Kettle National Grassland — Lake Marvin District Ranger in Cheyenne, Okla.; Hemphill County, 576 acres; Roger Mills County, Okla., 30,724 acres. Total, 31,300 acres.

McClellan Creek National Grassland — District Ranger in Cheyenne, Okla.; Gray County, 1,449 acres. Total, 1,449 acres.

Rita Blanca National Grassland — District Ranger at Clayton, N.M.; Dallam County, 77,183 acres; Cimarón County, Okla., 15,639 acres. Total, 92,822 acres.

Forests and Grasslands in Texas



Establishment of National Forests and Grasslands

National forests in Texas were established by invitation of the Texas Legislature by an Act of 1933, authorizing the purchase of lands in Texas for the establishment of national forests. President Franklin D. Roosevelt proclaimed these purchases on Oct. 15, 1936.

The national grasslands were originally submarginal Dust Bowl project lands, purchased by the federal government primarily under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (1937). Today they are well covered with grasses and native shrubs.

Forests and Grasslands Uses

The national forests are managed to achieve sustainable conditions and provide wildlife habitat, outdoor recreation, water, wood, minerals, and forage for public use while retaining the aesthetic, historic, and spiritual qualities of the land.

In 1960, the Multiple Use–Sustained Yield Act put into law what had been practiced in Texas for almost 30 years: that resources on public lands will be managed so that they are used in ways that best meet the needs of the people, that the benefits obtained will exist indefinitely, and that each natural resource will be managed in balance with other resources.

However, even the most carefully planned system



A campsite is set up beneath the pines of Davy Crockett National Forest in Houston County with easy access to Ratcliff Lake. Photo by Ron Billings; Texas A&M Forest Service.

of management cannot foresee factors that can cause drastic changes in a forest. Fire, storms, insects, and disease, for example, can prompt managers to deviate from land management plans and can alter the way a forest is managed.

1. Timber Production

About 486,000 acres of the national forests in Texas are suitable for timber production. Sales of sawtimber, pulpwood, and other forest products are initiated to implement forest plans and objectives. The estimated net growth is more than 200 million board feet per year and is valued at \$40 million. A portion of this growth is normally removed by cutting.

2. Cattle Grazing

Permits to graze cattle on national grasslands are granted to the public for an annual fee. About 600 head of cattle are grazed on the Caddo–Lyndon B. Johnson National Grasslands annually. On the Rita Blanca National Grasslands, 5,425 head of cattle are grazed each year, most of them in Texas.

3. Hunting and Fishing

State hunting and fishing laws and regulations apply to all national forest land. Game law enforcement is carried out by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

A wide variety of fishing opportunities are available on the Angelina, Sabine, Neches, and San Jacinto rivers; the Sam Rayburn and Toledo Bend reservoirs; Lake Conroe; and many small streams. Hunting is not permitted on the McClellan Creek National Grassland nor at the Lake Marvin Unit of the Black Kettle National Grassland.

4. Recreational Facilities

An estimated 3 million people visit the recreational areas in the national forests and grasslands in Texas each year, primarily for picnicking, swimming, fishing, camping, boating, and nature enjoyment.

The Sabine and Angelina National Forests are on the shores of Toledo Bend and Sam Rayburn reservoirs, two large East Texas lakes featuring fishing and other

water sports. Lake Conroe and Lake Livingston offer water-related outdoor recreation opportunities on and near the Sam Houston National Forest.

Recreational activities offered in the National Forests and Grasslands are listed in the Recreation section on page 193.

State Forests

Texas has **five state forests**, all of which are used primarily for demonstration and research. They are all game sanctuaries with no firearms or hunting allowed.

Recreational opportunities, such as horseback riding, hiking, bird watching, and picnicking, are available in all but the Masterson Forest. *See page 192 for recreation information.*

I.D. Fairchild State Forest — Texas' largest forest is located west of Rusk in Cherokee County. This forest was transferred from the state prison system in 1925. Additional land was obtained in 1963 from the Texas State Hospitals and Special Schools for a total acreage of 2,740.

W. Goodrich Jones State Forest — Located south of Conroe in Montgomery County, it comprises 1,733 acres. It was purchased in 1926 and named for the founder of the Texas Forestry Association.

John Henry Kirby Memorial State Forest — This 600-acre forest in Tyler County was donated by lumberman John Henry Kirby in 1929, as well as later donors. Revenue from this forest is given to the Association of Former Students of Texas A&M University for student-loan purposes.

Paul N. Masterson Memorial Forest — Mrs. Leonora O'Neal Masterson of Beaumont donated this 519 acres in Jasper County in 1984 in honor of her husband, who was a tree farmer and an active member of the Texas Forestry Association.

E.O. Siecke State Forest — The first state forest, it was purchased by the state in 1924. It contains 1,722 acres of pine land in Newton County. An additional 100 acres was obtained by a 99-year lease in 1946. ☆



Texas A&M Forest Service crews work in Bastrop State Park to remove pine trees killed in the Bastrop County Complex fire that burned in September and October 2011. Three separate fires that began Sept. 4, 2011, merged into a single blaze east of the city of Bastrop. The fire, which destroyed 1,691 homes, was declared the most destructive wildfire in Texas history. It was finally extinguished on Oct. 29. Photo by Ron Billings; Texas A&M Forest Service.

Texas Forest Resources

Source: Texas A&M Forest Service, Texas A&M University System. On the web: <http://tfsweb.tamu.edu>

Forests resources in Texas are abundant and diverse. Forest land covers roughly 38 percent of the state's land area. According to 2011 figures from the **Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA)**, there are 62.4 million acres of forests and woodlands in Texas.

East Texas Piney Woods

The principal forest region in Texas is the East Texas pine-hardwood region, often called the **Piney Woods**. The 43-county region forms the western edge of the southern pine region, extending from Bowie and Red River counties in northeast Texas to Jefferson, Harris, and Waller counties in southeast Texas. The counties contain 12.1 million acres of forestland of which 11.9 million acres are classified as productive timberland and produce nearly all of the state's commercial timber.

Following is a summary of the findings of the Forest Inventory of East Texas, completed in 2011 by the Texas A&M Forest Service in cooperation with the USDA Forest Service Southern Research Station.

Timberland Acreage and Ownership

Nearly all (11.9 million of 12.1 million acres) of the East Texas forest is classified as "timberland," which is suitable for production of timber products and not reserved as parks or wilderness areas. Texas timberland acreage remained stable between 2010 and 2011. This is a result of a balance between new timberland acres coming from agricultural lands, which are either intentionally planted with trees or have naturally reverted to forest, and previous forested land that is converted to other uses, such as commercial or residential areas.

Ninety-two percent of East Texas timberland is owned by approximately 210,000 private individuals, families, partnerships, corporations, forest-products companies, and timber investment groups. The remaining 8 percent is owned by federal, state, and local governments. The following table shows acreage of timberland by ownership:

Ownership Class	Thous. Acres
Private	10,946.1
Public:	
National forest	653.0
Misc. federal	157.9
State & local	173.3
Total.....	11,930.3

East Texas has undergone major shifts in private ownership during the past decade, primarily a transfer of land from forest industry owners to non-industrial private owners. Information from several sources, such as the FIA, National Woodland Owner Survey, and timberland transaction records, suggests that the forest industry now accounts for no more than 50 thousand acres. Non-industrial private corporations, which include timber investment corporations, account for 3 million to 3.4 million acres, and family forest landowners account for 7.5 million to 8 million acres.

Forest Types

Six major forest types are found in the East Texas Piney Woods. Two pine-forest types are most common. The **loblolly-shortleaf** and **longleaf-slash** forest types are dominated by the four species of southern yellow pine. In these forests, the various pine trees make up at least 50 percent of the trees.

Oak-hickory is the next most common forest type.

These are upland hardwood forests in which oaks or hickories make up at least 50 percent of the trees, and pine species are less than 25 percent. **Oak-pine** is a mixed-forest type in which more than 50 percent of the trees are hardwoods, but pines make up 25–49 percent of the trees.

Two forest types, **oak-gum-cypress** and **elm-ash-cottonwood**, are bottomland types that are commonly found along creeks, river bottoms, swamps, and other wet areas. The oak-gum-cypress forests are typically made up of many species including blackgum, sweetgum, oaks, and southern cypress. The elm-ash-cottonwood bottomland forests are dominated by those trees but also contain many other species, such as willow, sycamore, and maple.

Other forest types found in East Texas include small acreages of mesquite, exotic hardwoods, red cedar, and unproductive lands that are considered forested but do not meet stocking requirements. The following table shows the breakdown in acreage by forest type:

Forest Type Group	Thous. Acres
Southern Pine:	
Loblolly-shortleaf.....	5,188.0
Longleaf-slash.....	150.5
Oak-hickory.....	2,848.7
Oak-pine.....	1,487.6
Bottomland Hardwood:	
Oak-gum-cypress.....	1,437.8
Elm-ash-cottonwood.....	595.2
Other.....	388.3
Total.....	12,096.1

Southern pine plantations, established by tree planting and usually managed intensively to maximize timber production, are an important source of wood fiber. Texas forests include 2.6 million acres of **pine plantations**, 62 percent of which are on industrially managed land, 34 percent on non-industrial private land, and 4 percent on public land. Genetically superior tree seedlings are usually planted to improve survival and growth.

Timber Volume and Number of Trees

Texas timberland contains about **17.5 billion cubic feet of timber “growing-stock” volume**. One billion cubic feet of growing stock produces roughly enough

lumber to build a 2,000-square-foot home for one out of every three Texans. The inventory of softwood increased slightly from 9.4 billion cubic feet in 2010 to 9.7 billion cubic feet in 2011. The hardwood inventory decreased slightly from 8.2 billion cubic feet in 2010 to 8.1 billion cubic feet in 2011.

There are an estimated **7.8 billion live trees in East Texas**, according to the 2011 survey. This includes 2.2 billion softwoods and 5.6 billion hardwoods. The predominant species are loblolly and shortleaf pine; 2 billion pine trees are found in East Texas.

Timber Growth and Removals

Between 2006 and 2011, an annual average of 615.1 million cubic feet of growing stock timber was removed from the inventory, either through harvest or land-use changes. Meanwhile, 751 million cubic feet of growing stock were added to the inventory through growth each year.

For pine, an average of 483.3 million cubic feet was removed during those years, while 611.6 million cubic feet were added by growth. For hardwoods, 130.7 million cubic feet were removed, while 128.7 million cubic feet were added by growth.

The 2011 Timber Harvest

Total Removals

Total removals of growing stock in East Texas in 2011, including both pine and hardwood, decreased 3.7 percent from 2010. The total volume of growing stock that was removed from the 43-county timber region was 458.5 million cubic feet in 2011, compared to 476.1 million cubic feet in 2010. Included in the total growing stock removals are timber harvested for industrial use and an estimate of logging residue.

Industrial roundwood harvest in Texas in 2011, the portion of the total removal that was subsequently utilized in the **manufacture of wood products**, totaled 392.7 million cubic feet for pine and 78.6 million cubic feet for hardwood. The pine industrial roundwood harvest was down 2.1 percent from 2010, and the hardwood roundwood harvest was down 12.1 percent. The combined harvest dropped 3.9 percent in 2011 to 471.3 million cubic feet. Top producing counties included Jasper,



Volunteers plant seedlings in Bastrop State Park in areas damaged by the Bastrop County Complex fire of 2011. Photo by Ron Billings; Texas A&M Forest Service.

Texas Forest Products Production 2001–2011

Year	Lumber* (thousand board feet)		Paper (short tons)			Structural Panel
	Pine	Hardwood	Paper	Paperboard*	Total Paper Products	Pine (thousand square feet*)
2001	1,293,823	213,795	599,902	2,083,326	2,683,228	2,732,940
2002	1,425,613	223,932	551,367	2,179,423	2,730,790	2,818,356
2003	1,490,311	287,062	255,462	2,170,185	2,425,647	2,723,225
2004	1,591,109	324,663	0**	2,560,480	2,560,480	2,859,012
2005	1,733,314	230,090	0**	2,512,262	2,512,262	3,249,558
2006	1,676,461	240,214	0**	2,781,865	2,781,865	2,935,637
2007	1,550,716	180,713	0**	2,788,308	2,788,308	2,503,941
2008	1,406,103	213,191	0**	2,329,347	2,329,347	2,204,544
2009	1,237,801	171,514	0**	2,007,054	2,007,054	1,958,794
2010	1,188,294	139,389	0**	2,089,521	2,089,521	1,881,763
2011	1,308,427	154,593	0**	2,029,405	2,029,405	1,915,605
*Includes tie volumes.		*Includes fiberboard and miscellaneous products. **There was no paper or market pulp production due to the closure of a major paper mill.				*3/8-inch basis

Tyler, Newton, Polk, and Angelina.

Total Harvest Value

Stumpage value of the East Texas timber harvest in 2011 was \$210.3 million, a 17.9-percent decrease from 2010. The delivered value of timber was down 8.3 percent to \$505.5 million. Pine timber accounted for 81.3 percent of the total stumpage value and 80.7 percent of the total delivered value.

Compared with 2010, the harvest of **sawlogs for production of lumber** increased by 0.3 percent in 2011 to 1.1 billion board feet. The pine sawlog harvest totaled 965 million board feet, down 2.2 percent from 2010, and the hardwood sawlog harvest increased 18.8 percent to 161 million board feet. Jasper, Tyler, Polk, Angelina, and Hardin counties were the top producers of sawlogs.

Timber cut for the production of **structural panels**,

including both plywood and OSB (oriented strand board) and hardwood veneer, totaled 98.9 million cubic feet, a 1.7 percent decrease from 2010. Angelina, Polk, Trinity, Cherokee, and Walker counties were the top producers of veneer and panel roundwood.

The harvest of timber for the manufacture of **pulp and paper products** decreased to 10.4 percent from 2010 to 2011 to 2.3 million cords. Jasper, Newton, Tyler, Cass, and Hardin counties were the top producers of pulpwood.

Other roundwood harvest, including posts, poles, and pilings, totaled 2.5 million cubic feet in 2011.

Import-Export Trends

Texas was a **net importer** of timber products in 2011. Total import from other states was 90.3 million cubic feet, while the total export was 59.4 million cubic feet.

Beyond the Piney Woods: Texas' Other Tree Regions

In addition to the 12 million acres of timberland in East Texas, there are an additional 50.2 million acres of land in the remainder of Texas that are considered forestland. These forests consist of mesquite woodlands, oak-hickory forests, juniper woodlands, and other western forest types. These forests do not have the commercial timber value of the East Texas Piney Woods but are environmentally important with benefits of wildlife habitat, improved water quality, recreation, and aesthetics.

Following is a brief description of these areas.

- **Post Oak Belt:** The Post Oak Belt forms a band of wooded savannah mixed with pasture and cropland immediately west of the Piney Woods. It extends from Lamar and Red River counties southwest as far as Bee and Atascosa counties. Predominant species include post oak, blackjack oak, and elm. An interesting area called the **"Lost Pines"** forms an isolated island of southern-pine forest in Bastrop, Caldwell, Fayette, and Lee counties just a few miles southeast of Austin.

- **Eastern and Western Cross Timbers:** The Eastern and Western Cross Timbers cover an area of about 3 million acres in North-Central Texas.

The term "cross timbers" originated with the early settlers who, in their travels from east to west, crossed alternating patches of oak forest and prairies and so affixed the name "cross timbers" to these forests.

- **Cedar Brakes:** Farther south in the Edwards Plateau region are the cedar brakes, which extend over 3.7 million acres. Cedar, live oak, and mesquite dominate these steep slopes and rolling hills. Mesquite is harvested for cooking wood, knick-knacks, and woodworking. Live oak in this region is declining because of the oak wilt disease.

- **Mountain Forests:** The mountain forests of the Trans-Pecos region, including Jeff Davis County and the Big Bend, are rugged and picturesque. Several western tree species, including piñon pine, ponderosa pine, southwestern white pine, and even Douglas fir are found there, along with aspen and several species of oak.

- **Coastal Forests:** The coastal forests of the southern Gulf Coast are characterized by a mix of brush and short, scrubby trees. Common species include mesquite, live oak, and acacia. Some of these scrub forests are particularly important as migratory bird habitat.

Texas mills utilized 87.4 percent of the timber harvested in the state in 2011. The remainder was processed mainly by mills in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma.

Production of Forest Products

LUMBER — Texas sawmills produced 1.5 billion board feet of lumber in 2011, an increase of 10.2 percent over 2010. Production of pine lumber increased 10.1 percent to 1.3 billion board feet in 2011, while hardwood lumber production increased 10.9 percent, to 154.6 million board feet in 2011.

STRUCTURAL PANEL PRODUCTS — Production of structural panels, including plywood and OSB, increased 1.8 percent to 1.9 billion square feet in 2011.

PAPER PRODUCTS — Production of paperboard totaled 2 million tons in 2011, down 2.9 percent from 2010. There has not been any major paper production in

Texas since 2003.

TREATED WOOD — There was a 13.3 percent increase in the volume of wood processed by Texas wood treaters in 2011 over 2010. The total volume treated in 2011 was 44.3 million cubic feet. Among major treated products, lumber accounted for 58.1 percent of the total volume; crossties accounted for 17 percent; utility poles and fence posts accounted for 8 percent and 3.6 percent, respectively.

PRIMARY MILL RESIDUE — Total mill residue, including chips, sawdust, shavings, and bark produced in primary mills, such as sawmills, panel mills, and chip mills, was 5.7 million short tons in 2011, an increase of 4.4 percent from 2010. Of this residue, 84 percent was from pine species and 16 percent was from hardwood species. Chips accounted for 50.5 percent of mill residue, followed by bark (29.9 percent), sawdust (13.7 per-

Total Timber Production and Value by County in Texas, 2011

County	Pine	Hardwood	Total	Stumpage Value	Delivered Value
	Cubic feet			Thousand dollars	
Anderson	6,177,036	1,741,023	7,918,059	\$ 3,707	\$ 8,746
Angelina	20,629,336	3,032,728	23,662,064	11,301	25,980
Bowie	7,246,896	4,302,183	11,549,079	4,284	11,825
Camp	598,007	342,309	940,316	280	896
Cass	14,400,796	5,740,965	20,141,761	8,437	21,263
Chambers	75,518	26,497	102,015	84	148
Cherokee	14,393,231	5,238,146	19,631,377	10,736	23,288
Franklin	248,923	91,348	340,271	113	334
Gregg	510,669	1,278,019	1,788,688	1,346	2,617
Grimes	586,579	839	587,418	331	680
Hardin	20,541,216	2,320,311	22,861,527	9,350	23,589
Harris	2,306,067	316,855	2,622,922	1,383	2,990
Harrison	6,545,270	2,446,562	8,991,832	4,115	9,824
Henderson	888,882	738,550	1,627,432	951	2,041
Houston	12,060,416	1,141,527	13,201,943	6,862	14,920
Jasper	37,531,901	1,577,661	39,109,562	14,520	38,590
Jefferson	956,909	106,994	1,063,903	563	1,220
Leon	354,205	38,739	392,944	254	492
Liberty	12,235,783	3,659,956	15,895,739	8,235	18,333
Madison	19,344	880	20,224	12	24
Marion	7,383,718	1,697,098	9,080,816	4,430	10,086
Montgomery	5,160,692	1,267,999	6,428,691	3,748	7,714
Morris	1,297,127	555,451	1,852,578	545	1,752
Nacogdoches	16,127,505	4,360,949	20,488,454	10,033	22,889
Newton	28,119,064	1,288,983	29,408,047	9,231	27,453
Orange	6,871,067	310,090	7,181,157	2,843	7,234
Panola	16,849,615	2,993,889	19,843,504	8,981	21,266
Polk	22,156,877	1,545,265	23,702,142	12,647	27,086
Red River	4,971,658	2,149,258	7,120,916	3,059	7,670
Rusk	8,507,761	3,403,465	11,911,226	6,080	13,728
Sabine	16,181,778	1,752,656	17,934,434	6,901	18,036
San Augustine	14,432,561	2,888,043	17,320,604	6,828	17,698
San Jacinto	3,276,440	1,201,416	4,477,856	2,074	4,923
Shelby	11,588,957	3,024,222	14,613,179	5,639	14,849
Smith	4,317,847	5,125,880	9,443,727	4,470	10,854
Titus	723,055	1,196,251	1,919,306	536	1,855
Trinity	20,226,616	373,034	20,599,650	9,325	21,846
Tyler	30,391,314	3,112,380	33,503,694	13,667	34,427
Upshur	2,512,676	2,198,328	4,711,004	1,885	5,034
Van Zandt	107,662	559,984	667,646	221	697
Walker	9,452,958	684,454	10,137,412	6,509	12,525
Waller	1,184,833	201,577	1,386,410	1,071	1,908
Wood	1,098,565	922,484	2,021,049	718	2,056
Other Counties	1,407,786	1,649,044	3,056,830	1,953	4,067
Totals	392,655,116	78,604,292	471,259,408	\$210,260	\$505,454

cent), and shavings (5.9 percent).

Reforestation

A total of 87,887 acres was planted during the winter 2010 and spring 2011 planting season, a 6-percent decrease from the 2009–2010 season. Industrial landowners, including acres planted by Timber Investment Management Organizations (TIMOs) and timberland Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs), planted 59,554 acres, down 16 percent from the previous season.

The Family Forest owners planted 27,860 acres in 2010–2011, and public landowners only planted 473 acres. Family forest owners received \$2.06 million in cost share assistance for reforestation through federal cost share programs.

Fire Protection

During the 2011 fire season, Texas A&M Forest Service and local fire departments responded to 31,453 fires that burned 4,011,709 acres and destroyed 2,947 homes. This is a stark increase from the 2009 fire season, which totaled 17,488 fires that burned 726,502 acres and destroyed 436 homes. In 2011, wildfire suppression efforts were credited with saving 13,602 homes valued at more than \$500 million.

Texas has a tiered approach to emergencies, such as wildland fires, with response coming from local, district, state, and federal levels. When a fire surpasses the capabilities of local fire departments, the Texas A&M Forest Service steps in to help. On average, Texas A&M Forest Service personnel respond to 15 percent of the wildland fires that burn across the state; however, those fires burn 70 percent of total acres lost to wildland fires each year.

More information on wildfire response, assistance programs, and how homeowners and communities can reduce their wildfire risk can be found online at (<http://tfsweb.tamu.edu> and <http://ticc.tamu.edu>).

Forest Pests

The **southern pine beetle** is the most destructive insect pest in the 12 million acres of commercial forests in East Texas. Typically, this bark beetle kills more timber annually than forest fires.

This destructive insect is currently at very low lev-

els in East Texas. When outbreaks do occur, the Texas A&M Forest Service coordinates all direct control activity on state and private forestlands, including detecting infestations from the air, checking infestations on the ground to evaluate the need for control, notifying landowners, and providing technical assistance when control is warranted.

Recent efforts have focused on rating the susceptibility of pine stands to future southern pine beetle outbreaks, as well as prevention of infestations. Since 2003, the Texas A&M Forest Service has offered federal cost shares to private forest landowners in East Texas as an incentive to thin the young pine stands that are most susceptible to bark beetles. Thinning dense forests to promote vigorous tree growth is the preferred long-run method to reduce tree losses caused by bark beetles.

Extensive mortality of live oaks in Central Texas is caused by a vascular wilt disease called **oak wilt**. A suppression project, administered by Forest Pest Management personnel, provides technical assistance and education for affected landowners.

Invasive (non-native) insects, diseases, and plants are a problem for Texas' forest landowners. The **soapberry borer**, a wood-boring beetle introduced from Mexico, has killed western soapberry trees in some 50 counties in Central Texas. Invasive plants, such as **Japanese climbing fern**, **Chinese tallow**, and non-native **privets**, have also spread rapidly.

Urban Forests

Because an estimated 86 percent of Texans now live in urban areas, urban trees and forests play an important role in their lives.

Trees reduce the urban heat island effect by shading and evaporative cooling. They also purify the air by absorbing pollutants, slowing the chemical reactions that produce harmful ozone, and filtering dust. Urban forests reduce storm water runoff and soil erosion, and they buffer against noise, glare, and strong winds, while providing habitat for urban wildlife.

Environmental benefits from a single tree may be worth more than \$275 each year. The value to real estate and the emotional and psychological benefits raise the value of our urban trees even higher. ☆

Volunteers rebuild a log bridge in Bastrop State Park that was destroyed by the Bastrop County Complex fire of September and October 2011. Photo by Ron Billings; Texas A&M Forest Service.





Three muledeer bucks stand in a wooded area on the Muleshoe National Wildlife Refuge in Bailey County. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service photo.

Texas Wildlife

Source: Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, Austin; www.nsr1.ttu.edu/tmot1/

The wide variation of soils, climate, topography, and vegetation in Texas have resulted in an unusually rich diversity of animal life. The Texas environment supports **141 species of native terrestrial mammals**, a number exceeded in the United States only by California and New Mexico. In addition to native species, there are also 12 exotics or non-native species that have been introduced by man either accidentally (house mouse, roof rat, Norway rat) or intentionally (nutria, red fox, feral pig, axis deer, fallow deer, sika deer, nilgai, barbary sheep, and blackbuck) and have become established in the environment.

A few of the leading land mammals of Texas are described here. Those marked by an asterisk (*) are non-native species. Information was provided by the Nongame and Urban Program, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, and updated using the online version of *The Mammals of Texas* by David J. Schmidly and the late William B. Davis: www.nsr1.ttu.edu/tmot1/. The print version was first published in 1947 and updated in 1994 by Texas Parks and Wildlife Press, Austin. The online version is maintained by Texas Tech University. For additional wildlife information on the web: www.tpwd.state.tx.us/huntwild/wild/species/.

Mammals

Armadillo — The **nine-banded armadillo** (*Dasypus novemcinctus*) is one of Texas' most interesting mammals. It is found in most of the state except the western Trans-Pecos. It is now common as far north and east as Oklahoma and Mississippi.

Badger — The **badger** (*Taxidea taxus*) is found throughout the state except the extreme eastern region. It is a fierce fighter, and it is valuable in helping control the rodent population.

Bat — Thirty-two species of these winged mammals have been found in Texas, more than in any other state in the United States. Of these, 27 species are known residents, though they are seldom seen by the casual observer. The **Mexican, or Brazilian, free-tailed bat** (*Tadarida brasiliensis*) and the **cave myotis** (*Myotis velifer*) constitute most of the cave-dwelling bats of Central and West Texas.

They have some economic value for their deposits of nitrogen-rich **guano**. Some commercial guano has been produced from **James River Bat Cave**, Mason County; **Beaver Creek Cavern**, Burnet County; and from large deposits in other caves including **Devil's Sinkhole**, Edwards County; **Blowout Cave**, Blanco County; and **Bandera Bat Cave**, Bandera County. The largest concentration of bats in the world is found at **Bracken Cave** in Comal County, which is thought to hold between 20 million and 40 million bats. The **big brown bat** (*Eptesicus fuscus*), the **red bat** (*Lasiurus borealis*), and the **evening bat** (*Nycticeius humeralis*) are found in East and Southeast Texas. The evening and big brown bats are forest and woodland dwelling mammals.

The rarer species of Texas bats have been found along the Rio Grande and in the Trans-Pecos. Bats can be observed at dusk near a water source, and many species may also be found foraging on insects attracted to street lights. Everywhere bats occur, they are the main predators of night-flying insects, including mosquitoes and many crop pests. On the web: www.batcon.org/

Bear — The **black bear** (*Ursus americanus*), formerly common throughout most of the state, is now surviving in remnant populations in mountainous areas of the Trans-Pecos. Some are fleeing the drought and wildfires in Mexico and moving into the Big Bend area.

Beaver — The **American beaver** (*Castor canadensis*) is found over most of the state except for the Llano Estacado and parts of the Trans-Pecos.

Bighorn — (See **Sheep**.)



A bobcat rests in the shade of a tram stop at Resaca de la Palma State Park in Cameron County. The bobcat (*Lynx rufus*) is found throughout the state in large numbers. Photo by Juan Arias; Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

Bison — The largest of native terrestrial wild mammals of North America, the **American bison** (*Bos bison*), commonly called **buffalo**, was formerly found in the western two-thirds of the state. Today, it is extirpated or confined on ranches. Deliberate slaughter of this majestic animal for hides and to eliminate the Plains Indians' main food source reached a peak about 1877–78, and the bison was almost eradicated by 1885. Estimates of the number of buffalo killed vary, but as many as 200,000 hides were sold in Fort Worth at a single two-day sale. Except for the interest of the late **Col. Charles Goodnight** and a few other foresighted men, the bison might be extinct.

Cat — The **jaguar** (*Felis onca*) is probably now extinct in Texas and, along with the **ocelot**, **jaguarundi**, and **margay**, is listed as endangered or threatened by both federal and state wildlife agencies. The **mountain lion** (*Felis concolor*), also known as **cougar** and **puma**, was once found statewide. It is now found in the mountainous areas of the Trans-Pecos and the dense Rio Grande Plain brushland. The **ocelot** (*Felis pardalis*), also known as the **leopard cat**, is found usually along the border. The **red-and-gray cat**, or **jaguarundi** (*Felis yagouaroundi Geoffroy*) is found, rarely, in extreme South Texas. The **margay** (*Felis wiedii*) was reported in the 1850s near Eagle Pass. The **bobcat** (*Lynx rufus*) is found throughout the state in large numbers.

Chipmunk — The **gray-footed chipmunk** (*Tamias canipes*) is found at high altitudes in the Guadalupe and Sierra Diablo ranges of the Trans-Pecos. (See also, **Ground Squirrel**, with which the chipmunk is often confused in public reference.)

Coati — The **white-nosed coati** (*Nasua narica*), a relative of the raccoon, is occasionally found in southern

Texas from Brownsville to the Big Bend. It inhabits woodland areas and feeds both on the ground and in trees. The coati, which is on the list of threatened species, is also found occasionally in Big Bend National Park.

Coyote — The **coyote** (*Canis latrans*) exists in great numbers in Texas. It is the most destructive predator of Texas livestock. On the other hand, it is probably the most valuable predator in the balance of nature. It is a protection to crops and range lands by its control of rodents and rabbits. It is found throughout the state but is most numerous in the brush country of Southwest Texas. It is the second-most important fur-bearing animal in the state.

Deer — The **white-tailed deer** (*Odocoileus virginianus*), found throughout the state in brushy or wooded areas, is the most important Texas game animal. Its numbers in Texas are estimated at more than 3 million. The **mule deer** (*Odocoileus hemionus*) is found principally in the Trans-Pecos and Panhandle areas. It has increased in number in recent years. The little **Del Carmen deer** (*white-tailed subspecies*) is found in limited numbers in the high valleys of the Chisos Mountains in the Big Bend. The only native **elk** in Texas (*Cervus merriami*), found in the southern Guadalupe Mountains, became extinct about the turn of the 20th century. The **wapiti** or **elk** (*Cervus elaphus*), was introduced into the same area about 1928. There are currently several herds totalling several hundred individuals.

A number of exotic deer species have been introduced, mostly for hunting purposes. The **axis deer*** (*Cervus axis*) is the most numerous of the exotics. Native to India, it is found mostly in Central and South Texas, both free-ranging and confined on ranches. **Blackbuck*** (*Antilope cervicapra*), also native to India, is the second-

most numerous exotic deer in the state and is found on ranches in 86 counties. **Fallow deer*** (*Cervus dama*), native to the Mediterranean, has been introduced to 93 counties, while the **nilgai*** (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*), native of India and Pakistan, is found mostly on ranches in Kenedy and Willacy counties. The **sika deer*** (*Cervus nippon*), native of southern Siberia, Japan, and China, has been introduced in 77 counties in Central and South Texas.

Dolphin — The **Atlantic spotted dolphin** (*Stenella frontalis*) is rather small, long-snouted, and spotted; it is purplish gray, appearing blackish at a distance, usually with numerous small white or gray spots on its sides and back. In the Gulf of Mexico, this dolphin is second in abundance only to the **bottlenose dolphin**. The bottlenose (*Tursiops truncatus*) is stout and short-beaked with sloping forehead, projecting lower jaw, and high dorsal fin. Other species, such as the Clymene, the Common dolphin, the Pantropical Spotted, Risso's, Rough-toothed, Spinner, and Striped are unusual and known in Texas only through strandings along Gulf beaches.

Ferret — The **black-footed ferret** (*Mustela nigripes*) was formerly found widely ranging through the West Texas country of the prairie dog on which it preyed. It is now considered extinct in Texas. It is of the same genus as the weasel and the mink.

Fox — The **common gray fox** (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*) is found throughout most of the state, primarily in the woods of East Texas, in broken parts of the Edwards Plateau, and in the rough country at the foot of the High Plains. The **kit** or **Swift fox** (*Vulpes velox*) is found in the western one-third of the state. A second species of **kit fox** (*Vulpes macrotis*) is found in the Trans-Pecos and is fairly numerous in some localities. The **red fox*** (*Vulpes vulpes*), which ranges across Central Texas, was introduced for sport.

Gopher — Nine species of pocket gopher occur in Texas. The **Botta's pocket gopher** (*Thomomys bottae*) is found from the Trans-Pecos eastward across the Edwards Plateau. The **plains pocket gopher** (*Geomys bursarius*) is found from Midland and Tom Green counties east and north to McLennan, Dallas, and Grayson counties. The **desert pocket gopher** (*Geomys arenarius*) is found only in the Trans-Pecos, while the **yellow-faced pocket gopher** (*Cratogeomys castanops*) is found in the western one-third of the state, with occasional sightings along the Rio Grande in Maverick and

Cameron counties. The **Texas pocket gopher** (*Geomys personatus*) is found in South Texas from San Patricio County to Val Verde County. **Attwater's pocket gopher** (*Geomys attwateri*) and **Baird's pocket gopher** (*Geomys breviceps*) are both found generally in South-Central and Coastal Texas from the Brazos River to the San Antonio River and south to Matagorda and San Patricio counties. **Jones' pocket gopher** (*Geomys knoxjonesi*) is found only in far West Texas, while the **Llano pocket gopher** (*Geomys texensis*) is found only in two isolated areas of the Hill Country.

Ground Squirrel — Five or more species of ground squirrel live in Texas, mostly in the western part of the state. The **rock squirrel** (*Spermophilus variegatus*) is found throughout the Edwards Plateau and Trans-Pecos. The **Mexican ground squirrel** (*Spermophilus mexicanus*) occurs throughout much of South Texas, the Trans-Pecos, and almost to the Red River just east of the Panhandle. The **spotted ground squirrel** (*Spermophilus spilosoma*) is found generally in the western half of the state. The **thirteen-lined ground squirrel** (*Spermophilus tridecemlineatus*) is found in a narrow strip from Dallas and Tarrant counties to the Gulf. The **Texas antelope squirrel** (*Ammospermophilus interpres*) is found along the Rio Grande from El Paso to Val Verde County.

Hog, Feral — (See **Pig, Feral**.)

Javelina — The **javelina** or **collared peccary** (*Tayassu tajacu*) is found in brushy semi-desert areas where prickly pear, a favorite food, is found. The javelina was hunted commercially for its hide until 1939. They are harmless to livestock and to people, though they can defend themselves ferociously when attacked by hunting dogs.

Mink — The **mink** (*Mustela vison*) is found in the eastern half of the state, always near streams, lakes, or other water sources. Although it is an economically important fur-bearing animal in the eastern United States, it ranked only 13th in numbers and 9th in economic value to trappers in Texas in 1988–89, according to a Texas Parks and Wildlife Department survey.

Mole — The **eastern mole** (*Scalopus aquaticus*) is found in the eastern two-thirds of Texas. Moles cannot see and spend most of their life in underground burrows they excavate for themselves or usurp from other mammals, such as pocket gophers. The burrowing of moles can damage lawns, row crops, and the greens of golf courses. Benefits, however, are aerating soil and eating



River otters are found in the eastern quarter of Texas. Texas Parks and Wildlife Department photo.

larval insects that destroy roots of grass and crops.

Muskrat — The **common muskrat** (*Ondatra zibet-hica*) occurs in aquatic habitats in the northern, southeastern, and southwestern parts of the state. Although the muskrat was once economically valuable for its fur, its numbers have declined, mostly because of the loss of habitat.

Nutria* — This introduced species (*Myocastor coypus*), native to South America, is found in the eastern two-thirds of the state. The fur is not highly valued and, because nutria are in competition with muskrats, their spread is discouraged. They have been used widely in Texas as a cure-all for ponds choked with vegetation, with spotty results.

Opossum — A **marsupial**, the **Virginia opossum** (*Didelphis virginiana*) is found in nearly all parts of the state. The opossum has economic value for its pelt, and its meat is considered a delicacy by some. It is one of the chief contributors to the Texas fur crop.

Otter — A few **river otter** (*Lutra canadensis*) are found in the eastern quarter of the state. It has probably been extirpated from the Panhandle, North-Central, and South Texas.

Pig, Feral* — Feral pigs are found throughout Texas but especially in areas of the Rio Grande and Coastal Plains, as well as in the woods of East Texas. They are descendants of escaped domestic hogs or of European wild hogs that were imported for sport. Their rooting habits can extensively destroy vegetation and soil.

Porcupine — The **yellow-haired porcupine** (*Er-*

ethizon dorsatum) is found from the western half of the state east to Bosque County. It is adapted to a variety of habitats and, in recent years, has expanded into South Texas. Porcupines are expert at climbing trees but are as much at home in rocks as on the ground or in trees. They have a relatively long lifespan; one marked female lived more than 10 years under natural conditions.

Prairie Dog — Until recent years, probably no sight was so universal in West Texas as the **black-tailed prairie dog** (*Cynomys ludovicianus*). Naturalists estimated its population in the hundreds of millions, and prairie-dog towns often covered many acres with thickly spaced burrows. Its destruction of range grasses and cultivated crops has caused farmers and ranchers to destroy many of them, and it is extirpated from much of its former range. It is being propagated in several public zoos, notably in the **prairie dog town in Mackenzie Park** at Lubbock. It has been honored in Texas by the naming of the **Prairie Dog Town Fork** of the Red River, one segment of which is located the beautiful **Palo Duro Canyon**.

Pronghorn — The **Pronghorn** (*Antilocapra americana*) formerly was found in the western two-thirds of the state. It is currently found only in limited areas from the Panhandle to the Trans-Pecos. Despite management efforts, its numbers have been decreasing in recent years.

Rabbit — The **black-tailed jack rabbit** (*Lepus californicus*) is found throughout Texas except the Big Thicket area of East Texas. It breeds rapidly, and its long hind legs make it one of the world's faster-running animals.

The **Eastern cottontail** (*Sylvilagus floridanus*) is found mostly in the eastern three-quarters of the state. The **desert cottontail** (*Sylvilagus auduboni*) is found in the western half of the state, usually on the open range. The **swamp rabbit** (*Sylvilagus aquaticus*) is found in East Texas and the coastal area.

Raccoon — The **raccoon** (*Procyon lotor*) is found throughout Texas, especially in woodlands and near water. It is strictly nocturnal. A raccoon makes its den in a large hollow tree or hollow log, in which it spends the daylight hours sleeping and in which it also rears its young. In western areas, dens usually are in crevices of rocky bluffs.

Rats and Mice — There are 40 to 50 species of rats and mice in Texas of varying characteristics, habitats, and economic destructiveness. The **Norway rat*** (*Rattus norvegicus*) and the **roof rat*** (*Rattus rattus*), both non-native species, are probably the most common and most destructive. They also are instrumental in the transmission of several dread diseases, including bubonic plague and typhus. The **common house mouse*** (*Mus musculus*) is estimated in the hundreds of millions annually. The **Mexican vole** (*Microtus mexicanus guadalupensis*), also called the **Guadalupe Mountain vole**, is found only in the higher elevations of Guadalupe Mountains National Park and just over the border into New Mexico.

Ringtail — The **ringtail** (*Bassariscus astutus*) is a cat-sized carnivore resembling a small fox with a long raccoon-like tail. It found statewide but is rare in the Lower Valley and the Coastal Plains. Ringtails are nocturnal and live in a variety of habitats, preferring rocky areas, such as rock piles, stone fences, and canyon walls.

Sheep — The **mountain sheep** (*Ovis canadensis*), or **desert bighorn**, formerly was found in isolated areas of the mountainous Trans-Pecos, but the last native sheep were



One of 40 desert bighorn sheep that were relocated from Elephant Mountain Wildlife Management Area to Big Bend Ranch State Park in 2010. It was the first bighorn reintroduction at a Texas state park. Texas Parks and Wildlife Department photo.



A bottlenose dolphin emerges from the waters of the Gulf of Mexico. Although several dolphin species are found in the Gulf, the bottlenose is the most abundant. Photo by Robert Burton; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

seen in 1959. Recently, they have been introduced into the same areas with success. The **barbary sheep*** (*Ammotragus lervia*), or **aoudad**, first introduced to the Palo Duro Canyon area in 1957–1958, has become firmly established. A multi-partner wildlife restoration project has brought the bighorn sheep into the Edwards Plateau, Trans-Pecos, South Texas, Rolling Plains, and Post Oak Savannah regions, including Big Bend Ranch State Park.

Shrew — The **shrew** is one of the smallest mammals. Four species are found in Texas: the **southern short-tailed shrew** (*Blarina Carolinensis*), found in the eastern one-fourth of the state; the **least shrew** (*Cryptotis parva*), in eastern and central areas; **Elliot's short-tailed shrew** (*Blarina hylophaga*), known only in Aransas, Montague, and Bastrop counties; and the **desert shrew** (*Notiosorex crawfordi*), found in the western two-thirds of the state.

Skunk — There are six species of skunk in Texas. The **Eastern spotted skunk** (*Spilogale putorius*) is found in the eastern half of the state, the Gulf area, and across North-Central Texas to the Panhandle. A small skunk, it is often erroneously called civet cat. The **Western spotted skunk** (*Spilogale gracilis*) is found in the southwestern part of the state north to Garza and Howard counties and east to Bexar and Duval counties. The **striped skunk** (*Mephitis mephitis*) is found statewide, mostly in brush or wooded areas. The **hooded skunk** (*Mephitis macroura*) is found in limited numbers in the Big Bend and adjacent parts of the Trans-Pecos. The **eastern hog-nosed skunk** (*Conepatus leuconotus*), found in the Gulf Coastal Plains, ranges southward into Mexico. The **common hog-nosed skunk** (*Conepatus mesoleucus*) is found in southwestern, central, and southern Texas, north to Collin and Lubbock counties.

Squirrel — The **eastern fox squirrel** (*Sciurus niger*) is found in the eastern two-thirds of the state. The **eastern gray squirrel** (*Sciurus carolinensis*) is found generally in the eastern third of the state. The **flying squirrel** (*Glaucomys volans*) is found in wooded areas of East Texas. The fox and gray squirrels are important small game animals. See also, **Ground Squirrel**.

Whale — Some species that are found in the Gulf of Mexico include: **dwarf sperm whale** (*Kogia simus*); **pygmy sperm whale** (*Kogia breviceps*), found near the Texas coast where strandings occur relatively frequently; **short-finned pilot whale** (*Globicephala macrorhynchus*), common in the Gulf where there are numerous strandings and sightings; **sperm whale** (*Physeter macrocephalus*), an endangered species and the most numerous of the great whales in the Gulf, where sightings are relatively common. Other species are known in Texas only through strandings on Gulf beaches.

Weasel — The **long-tailed weasel** (*Mustela frenata*), akin to the mink, is found statewide, but is scarce in West Texas and the far north Panhandle. In general, their destruction of mice, ground squirrels, and pocket gophers benefits agriculture. But on occasion they enter poultry houses and wantonly kill chickens.

Wolf — The **red wolf** (*Canis rufus*) was once found throughout the eastern half of the state. It has now been extirpated from the wild, with the only known remnants of the population now in captive propagation. The **gray wolf** (*Canis lupus*) once had a wide range over the western two-thirds of the state. It is now considered extinct in Texas. The **red wolf** and **gray wolf** are on the federal and state endangered species lists.

Reptiles and Arachnids

Most of the more than **100 species and subspecies of snakes** found in Texas are beneficial, as also are other reptiles. There are **16 poisonous species and subspecies**.

Poisonous reptiles include three species of **copperheads** (*southern, broad-banded, and Trans-Pecos*); one kind of **cottonmouth** (*western*); 11 kinds of **rattlesnakes** (*canebreak, western massasauga, desert massasauga, western pigmy, western diamondback, timber, banded rock, mottled rock, northern blacktailed, Mojave, and prairie*); and the **Texas coral snake**.

Also noteworthy are the **horned lizard**, also called **horned toad**, which is on the list of threatened species; the **vinegarone**, a type of whip scorpion; **tarantula**, a hairy spider; and **alligator**. ☆

Texas' Threatened and Endangered Species

Endangered species are those the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) has named as being at risk of statewide extinction. Threatened species are likely to become endangered in the future. The following species are either endangered or threatened as of July 2013. This list varies slightly from the federal list. Contact Endangered Resources Branch, Texas Parks and Wildlife, 4200 Smith School Road, Austin 78744; 800-792-1112; www.tpwd.state.tx.us/nature/entang/entang.htm.

Endangered Species

- MAMMALS — Bats:** Mexican long-nosed bat. **Marine Mammals:** West Indian manatee; finback and humpback whales. **Carnivores:** jaguar; jaguarundi; ocelot; gray and red wolves.
- BIRDS — Waterbirds:** Whooping crane; "Eastern" brown pelican. **Raptors:** Northern aplomado falcon. **Upland Birds:** Attwater's greater prairie chicken. **Shorebirds:** Eskimo curlew; interior least tern. **Woodpeckers:** red-cockaded woodpeckers. **Songbirds:** southwestern willow flycatcher; black-capped vireo; golden-cheeked warbler.
- REPTILES — Turtles:** Atlantic hawksbill, Kemp's Ridley, leatherback, and sea turtles.
- AMPHIBIANS — Salamanders:** Barton Springs and Texas blind salamanders. **Frogs & Toads:** Houston toad.
- FISHES — Minnows:** Rio Grande silvery minnow. **Killifishes:** Comanche Springs and Leon Springs pupfishes. **Livebearers:** Big Bend, Clear Creek, Pecos, and San Marcos gambusias. **Perches:** Fountain darter. **Coastal Fishes:** smalltooth sawfish.
- INVERTEBRATES — Crustaceans:** Peck's cave amphipod. **Mollusks & Snails:** Pecos *assiminea* snail.
- PLANTS — Cacti:** Black lace, Nellie's Cory, Sneed's pincushion, star, and Tobusch fishhook cacti; Davis' green pitaya. **Trees, Shrubs, Sub-shrubs:** Texas ayenia; Johnston's frankenia; Walker's manioc; Texas snowbells. **Wildflowers:** South Texas ambrosia; Zapata and white bladderpod; Terlingua Creek cat's-eye; ashy dogweed; Texas trailing phlox; Texas poppy-mallow; Texas prairie dawn; slender rushpea; large-fruited sand-verbena. **Orchids:** Navasota ladies'-tresses. **Grasses:** little aguja pondweed; Texas wild-rice.

Threatened Species

- MAMMALS — Bats:** Rafinesque's big-eared, southern yellow, and spotted bats. **Carnivores:** black and Louisiana black bears; white-nosed coati; margay. **Marine Mammals:** Atlantic spotted and rough-toothed dolphins; dwarf sperm, false killer, Gervais' beaked, goose-beaked, killer, pygmy killer, pygmy sperm, and short-finned pilot whales. **Rodents:** Palo Duro mouse; Coues' rice rat and Texas kangaroo rat.
- BIRDS — Waterbirds:** reddish egret; white-faced ibis; wood stork. **Raptors:** bald eagle; American peregrine falcon; common black, gray, white-tailed, and zone-tailed hawks; swallow-tailed kite; Mexican spotted owl; cactus ferruginous pygmy-owl. **Shorebirds:** piping plover; sooty tern. **Songbirds:** rose-throated becard; tropical parula; Bachman's, Texas Botteri's, and Arizona Botteri's sparrows; northern beardless tyrannulet.
- REPTILES — Turtles:** loggerhead and green sea turtles; Texas tortoise; alligator snapping, Cagle's map, and Chihuahuan mud turtles. **Lizards:** reticulated gecko; mountain short-horned, reticulate collared, and Texas horned lizards. **Snakes:** speckled racer; black-striped, Brazos water, Chihuahuan desert lyre, Louisiana pine, northern cat-eyed, smooth green, scarlet, Texas indigo, and Trans-Pecos black-headed snakes; timber (canebrake) rattlesnake.
- AMPHIBIANS — Salamanders:** black-spotted newt; Blanco blind, Cascade Caverns, Comal blind, and San Marcos salamanders; South Texas siren (large form). **Frogs & Toads:** sheep and white-lipped frogs; Mexican treefrog; Mexican burrowing toad.
- FISHES — Large River Fish:** paddlefish and shovel-nose sturgeon. **Minnows:** Rio Grande chub; Devils River minnow; Arkansas River, bluehead, blunt-nose, Chihuahuan, and proserpine shiners; Mexican stoneroller. **Suckers:** blue sucker and creek chub-sucker. **Catfishes:** toothless blindcat and widemouth blindcat. **Killifishes:** Conchos and Pecos pupfishes. **Livebearers:** blotched and San Felipe gambusias. **Killifishes:** Conchos and Pecos pupfishes. **Perches:** blackside and Rio Grande darters. **Coastal Fishes:** opossun pipefish; river and Mexican goby.
- INVERTEBRATES — Mollusks & Snails:** Texas fat-mucket; Mexican and Texas fawnsfoot; Texas heel-splitter; Southern hickorynut; Texas hornshell; salina mucket; golden orb; Louisiana, Texas, and triangle pigtoe; smooth and Texas pimpleback; sandbank pocketbook; false spike.
- PLANTS — Cacti:** Bunched cory, Chisos Mountains hedgehog, and Lloyd's mariposa cacti. **Trees, Shrubs, Sub-shrubs:** Hinkley's oak. **Wildflowers:** Pecos sunflower; earth fruit. ☆



An aplomado falcon perches on a fence post in the Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge in the Lower Rio Grande Valley. The raptor is an endangered species. Photo by Robert Burton; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.



The largest wintering population of sandhill cranes can be found at Muleshoe National Wildlife Refuge in Bailey County, which is the oldest of the national refuges in Texas. Photo by Wyman Meinzer; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

National Wildlife Refuges in Texas

Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

Texas has more than 470,000 acres in 17 national wildlife refuges. Their descriptions, with date of acquisition in parentheses, follow.

Included in this acreage are two conservation easement refuges, which may be visited at different times of the year for bird watching and wildlife viewing, as well as hunting and fishing. Write or call before visiting to check on facilities and days and hours of operation. On the web: www.fws.gov/southwest/.

Anahuac (1963): The more than 34,000 acres of this refuge are located along the upper Gulf Coast in Chambers County. Fresh and saltwater marshes and miles of beautiful, sweeping coastal prairie provide wintering habitat for large flocks of waterfowl, including geese, 27 species of ducks, and six species of rails. Roseate spoonbills, great and snowy egrets, and white-faced ibis are among the other birds frequenting the refuge. Other species include alligator, muskrat, and bobcat. Fishing, bird watching, auto tours, and hunting are available. Office: Box 278, Anahuac 77514; (409) 267-3337.

Aransas (1937): This refuge complex comprises 115,000 acres including Blackjack Peninsula, Matagorda Island, and three satellite units in Aransas and Refugio counties. Besides providing wintering grounds for the largest wild flock of endangered whooping cranes, the refuge is home to more than 390 species of waterfowl and other migratory birds. Refuge Tour Loop is open daily, sunrise to sunset. Claude F. Lard Visitor Center is open daily, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Other facilities include a 40-foot observation tower and walking trails. Office: Box 100, Austwell 77950; (361) 286-3559.

Attwater Prairie Chicken (1972): Established in Colorado County to preserve habitat for the endangered Attwater's prairie chicken (a ground-dwelling grouse), the refuge comprises 10,528 acres of native tallgrass prairie, sandy knolls, and wooded areas. A 5-mile auto tour loop is available year-round. Two hiking trails, the Pipit and Sycamore trails, traverse the prairie, potholes,

and riparian areas. The auto tour loop can also serve as a hiking trail. Refuge open sunrise to sunset. Office: Box 519, Eagle Lake 77434; (979) 234-3021.

Balcones Canyonlands (1992): This 25,000-acre refuge is located in Burnet, Travis, and Williamson counties northwest of Austin. It was established to protect the nesting habitat of two endangered birds: black-capped vireo and golden-cheeked warbler. The Shin Oak Observation Deck is open almost year around (excluding a few weekends in the fall). Hunting available. Open Monday–Friday, 8:00 a.m.–4:30 p.m. Office: 24518 FM-1431, Marble Falls, 78654; (512) 339-9432.

Big Boggy (1983): This refuge occupies 5,000 acres of coastal prairie and salt marsh along East Matagorda Bay for the benefit of wintering waterfowl. The refuge is only open to waterfowl hunting in season. Office: 6801 County Road 306, Brazoria, 77422; (979) 964-3639.

Brazoria (1966): The 43,388 acres of this refuge, located along the Gulf Coast in Brazoria County, serve as haven for wintering waterfowl and a wide variety of other migratory birds. The refuge also supports many marsh and water birds, from roseate spoonbills and great blue herons to white-faced ibis and sandhill cranes. Brazoria Refuge is within the Freeport Christmas Bird Count circle, which frequently achieves the highest number of species seen in a 24-hour period. Open daily sunrise to sunset. Hunting and fishing also available. Office: 24907 FM 2004, Angleton, 77515; (979) 922-1037.

Buffalo Lake (1958): Comprising 7,664 acres in the Central Flyway in Randall County in the Panhandle, this refuge contains some of the best remaining shortgrass prairie in the United States. Buffalo Lake is now dry; a marsh area is artificially maintained for the numerous birds, reptiles, and mammals. Available activities include picnicking, auto tour, birding, photography, and hiking. Office: Box 179, Umbarger 79091; (806) 499-3382.

Caddo Lake (2000): Established on portions of the 8,5000-acre Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant in Harrison County, this refuge contains a mature flooded bald



A U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service employee and a refuge visitor share a close encounter with an alligator at the Aransas National Wildlife Refuge. This refuge comprises 115,000 acres including Blackjack Peninsula, Matagorda Island, and three satellite units in Aransas and Refugio counties. Photo by Steve Hillebrand; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

cypress forest, with some trees nearly 400 years old. The wetlands support a diverse plant community. The bottomland hardwood forest ecosystem provides essential habitat for migratory and resident wildlife. The wetlands of Caddo Lake are important to migratory birds within the Central Flyway. The area supports one of the highest breeding populations of wood ducks and prothonotary warblers. Bird watching, hunting, equestrian use, auto tour, hiking, and biking are available. Office: (903) 679-9144.

Hagerman (1946): Hagerman National Wildlife Refuge lies on the Big Mineral arm of Lake Texoma in Grayson County. The 4,500 acres of marsh and water and 6,900 acres of upland and farmland provide a feeding and resting place for migrating waterfowl. Bird watching, fishing, and hunting are available. Office: 6465 Refuge Road, Sherman, 75092-5817; (903) 786-2826.

Laguna Atascosa (1946): This refuge is the southernmost waterfowl refuge in the Central Flyway and contains more than 45,000 acres fronting on the Laguna Madre in the Lower Rio Grande Valley in Cameron and Willacy counties. Open lagoons, coastal prairies, salt flats, and brushlands support a wide diversity of wildlife. The United States' largest concentration of redhead ducks winters here, along with many other species of waterfowl and shorebirds. White-tailed deer, javelina, and armadillo can be found, along with endangered ocelot. Bird watching and nature study are popular; auto-tour roads and nature trails are available. Camping and fishing are permitted within Adolph Thomae Jr. County Park. Hunting also available. Office: 22817 Ocelot Road, Los Fresnos, 78566; (956) 748-3607.

Lower Rio Grande Valley (1979): Part of the 180,000 acre South Texas Refuge Complex, this refuge lies within Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, and Willacy counties. It comprises more than 100 separate tracts of land, some fallow farm fields connecting healthy habitat that can become travel corridors for wildlife. The refuge includes 11 different habitat types, including sabal palm

forest, tidal flats, coastal brushland, mid-delta thorn forest, woodland potholes and basins, upland thorn scrub, flood forest, barretal, riparian woodland, and Chihuahuan thorn forest. Nearly 500 species of birds and over 300 butterfly species have been found there, as well as four of the five cats that occur within the United States: jaguarundi, ocelot, bobcat, and mountain lion. Seasonal hunting and canoe tours are available. Office: 3325 Green Jay Road, Alamo, 78516 ; (956) 784-7500.

McFaddin (1980): This refuge's 55,000 acres in Jefferson and Chambers counties are of great importance to wintering populations of migratory waterfowl. One of the densest populations of alligators in Texas is found here. Activities on the refuge include wildlife observation, hunting, fishing, and crabbing. Seven boat ramps provide access to inland lakes and waterways; limited roadways. Open daily from sunrise until sunset. Office: 7950 S. Gulfway Dr., Sabine Pass, 77655; (409) 971-2909.

Muleshoe (1935): Oldest of the national refuges in Texas, Muleshoe provides winter habitat for waterfowl and the continent's largest wintering population of sandhill cranes. Comprising 5,809 acres in the High Plains of Bailey County, the refuge contains playa lakes, marsh areas, caliche outcroppings, and native grasslands. A nature trail, campground, and picnic area are available. Office: Box 549, Muleshoe 79347; 806-946-3341.

Neches River (2013) Anderson and Cherokee counties.

San Bernard (1968): Located in Brazoria and Matagorda counties on the Gulf Coast near Freeport, this refuge's 27,414 acres attract migrating waterfowl, including thousands of white-fronted and Canada geese and several duck species, which spend the winter on the refuge. Habitats, consisting of coastal prairies, salt-mud flats, and saltwater and freshwater ponds and potholes, also attract yellow rails, roseate spoonbills, reddish egrets, and American bitterns. Visitors enjoy auto and hiking trails, photography, bird watching, fishing, and

waterfowl hunting in season. Office: 6801 County Road 306, Brazoria, 77422; (979) 964-4011.

Santa Ana (1943): Santa Ana is located on the north bank of the Rio Grande in Hidalgo County. Santa Ana's 2,088 acres of subtropical forest and native brushland are at an ecological crossroads of subtropical, Gulf Coast, Great Plains, and Chihuahuan desert habitats. Santa Ana attracts birders from across the United States who can view many species of Mexican birds as they reach the northern edge of their ranges in South Texas. Also found at Santa Ana are ocelot and jaguarundi, endangered members of the cat family. Visitors enjoy a tram or auto drive, bicycling and hiking trails, and a tower overlook. Office: 3325 Green Jay Road, Alamo, 78516; (956) 784-7500.

Texas Point (1980): Texas Point's 8,900 acres are located in Jefferson County on the upper Gulf Coast, 12 miles east of McFaddin NWR, where they serve a large wintering population of waterfowl and migratory birds. The endangered southern bald eagle and peregrine falcon may occasionally be seen during peak fall and spring migrations. Alligators are commonly observed during the spring, summer, and fall months. Activities include wildlife observation, hunting, fishing, and crabbing. Access to the refuge is by boat and on foot only. Open daily from sunrise until sunset. Office: 7950 S. Gulfway Dr., Sabine Pass, 77655; (409) 971-2909.

Trinity River (1994): Established to protect remnant bottomland hardwood forests and associated wetlands, this refuge, located in northern Liberty County off State Highway 787 about 15 miles east of Cleveland, provides habitat for wintering, migrating, and breeding waterfowl

National Wildlife Refuges in Texas



and a variety of other wetland-dependent wildlife. A tract south of Liberty includes Champion Lake. Office: Box 10015, Liberty 77575; (936) 336-9786. ☆

A couple enjoys an afternoon of canoeing in the Lower Rio Grande Valley Wildlife Refuge, part of a refuge complex in Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, and Willacy counties. Photo by Steve Hillebrand; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.



Texas Wildlife Management Areas

Source: Texas Parks and Wildlife Department; <http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/huntwild/hunt/wma/>.

Texas Parks and Wildlife Department is responsible for managing 49 wildlife management areas (WMAs) in the state totaling 768,175 acres. Thirty of the WMAs are owned in fee title, while 19 are managed under license agreements with other agencies.

Wildlife management areas are used principally for hunting, but many are also used for research, fishing, wildlife viewing, hiking, camping, bicycling, and horseback riding, when those activities are compatible with the primary goals for which the WMA was established. See the table on the following page for activities available in Texas' WMAs.

Access to WMAs at times designated for public use is provided through various permits, depending on

the activity.

Hunting permits include the drawn Special Permit (\$80 or \$130), Regular Daily Permit (\$20), or Annual Public Hunting Permit (\$48).

A Limited Public Use Permit (\$12) allows access for such activities as birdwatching, hiking, camping, or picnicking.

On most WMAs, restrooms and drinking water are not provided; check with the TPWD about facilities before visiting a WMA.

For further information, contact the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, 4200 Smith School Rd., Austin 78744; or call 1-800-792-1112 and choose menu #5, selection #1. ☆

Texas Wildlife Management Areas

- 1. Alabama Creek
- 2. Alazan Bayou
- 3. Angelina-Neches/Dam B
- 4. Atkinson Island
- 5. Bannister
- 6. Big Lake Bottom
- 7. Black Gap
- 8. Caddo Lake
- 9. Caddo National Grasslands
- 10. Candy Cain Abshier
- 11. Cedar Creek Islands

El Paso

- 12. Chaparral
- 13. Cooper
- 14. D.R. Wintermann
- 15. Elephant Mountain

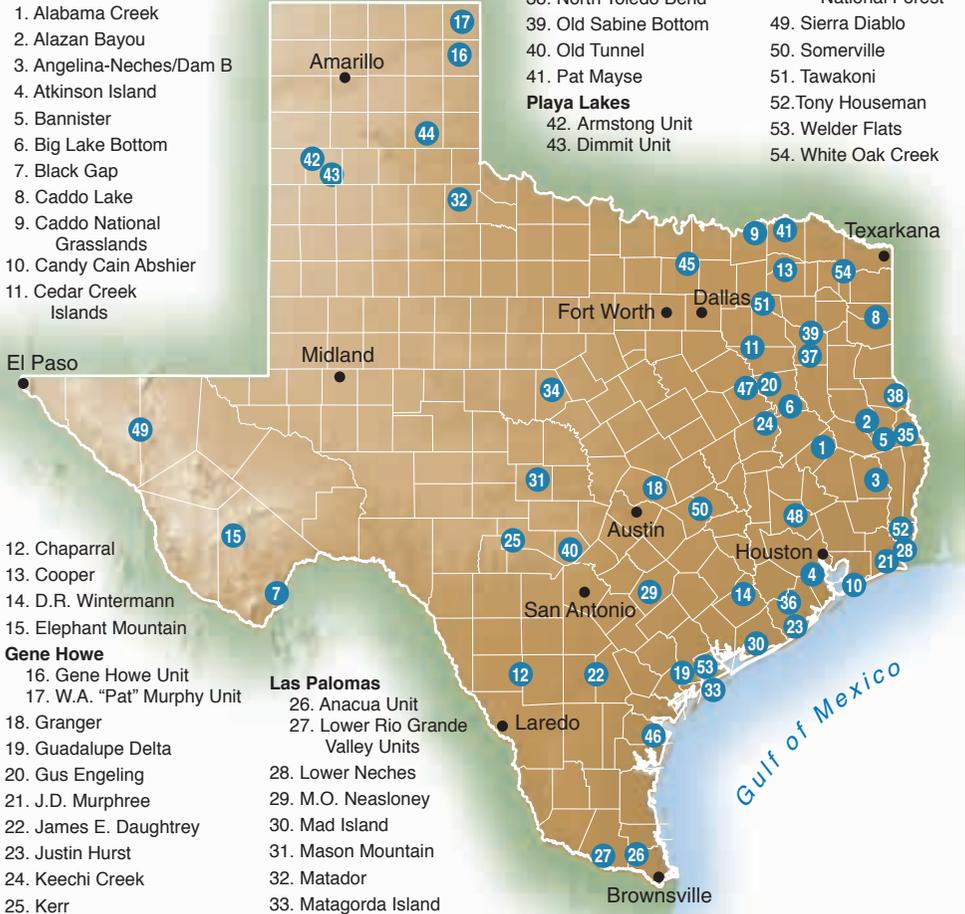
Gene Howe

- 16. Gene Howe Unit
- 17. W.A. "Pat" Murphy Unit
- 18. Granger
- 19. Guadalupe Delta
- 20. Gus Engeling
- 21. J.D. Murphree
- 22. James E. Daughtrey
- 23. Justin Hurst
- 24. Keechi Creek
- 25. Kerr

Las Palomas

- 26. Anacua Unit
- 27. Lower Rio Grande Valley Units
- 28. Lower Neches
- 29. M.O. Neasloney
- 30. Mad Island
- 31. Mason Mountain
- 32. Matador
- 33. Matagorda Island

- 34. McGillivray & Leona McKie Muse
- 35. Moore Plantation
- 36. Nannie M. Stringfellow
- 37. Nature Center
- 38. North Toledo Bend
- 39. Old Sabine Bottom
- 40. Old Tunnel
- 41. Pat Mayse
- Playa Lakes**
- 42. Armstong Unit
- 43. Dimmit Unit
- 44. Taylor Lakes Unit
- 45. Ray Roberts Lake
- 46. Redhead Pond
- 47. Richland Creek
- 48. Sam Houston National Forest
- 49. Sierra Diablo
- 50. Somerville
- 51. Tawakoni
- 52. Tony Houseman
- 53. Welder Flats
- 54. White Oak Creek



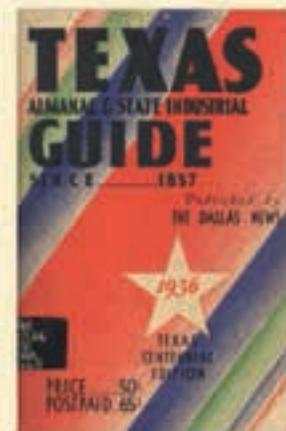
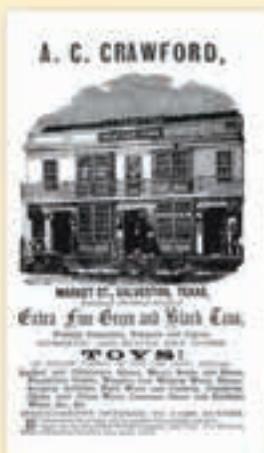
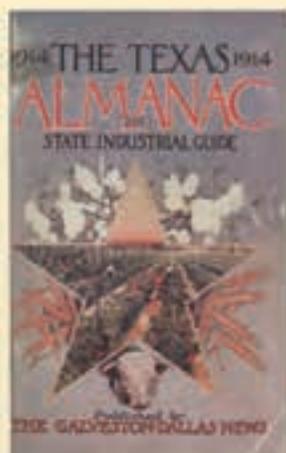
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Weather



Sunrise in Randall County. Photo by Ron Billings; Texas A&M Forest Service.

**Highlights for 2011 and 2012
Monthly Summaries, Extremes
Temperatures, Precipitation
Tornado, Drought Records
Destructive Weather 1766–2012
Records by County**

Weather

Source: Unless otherwise noted, this information is provided by Texas State Climatologist John W. Nielsen-Gammon, research assistant Brent McRoberts, and graduate research assistant David Coates; Texas A&M University.

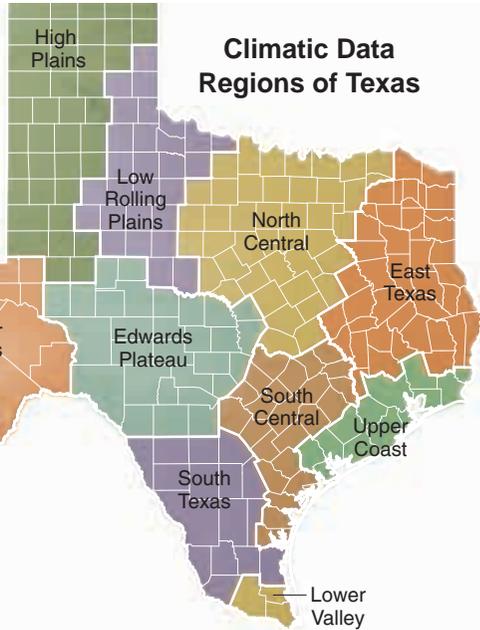
Weather Highlights 2011

Jan. 9: A cold front met with moist air from the Gulf in South Texas and brought strong thunderstorms to the region. An **EF-1 tornado** touched down near Alice, tearing through power lines and homes in Robstown, with maximum winds near 100 mph; this was the first recorded instance of a tornado in South Texas in January. **Severe hail** was reported in Aransas Pass, measuring 1.5 inches and causing \$1 million in damage to RVs and cars. **Straight-line wind gusts** up to 100 mph were reported at Portland Hunt Airport, with many other locations reporting winds well above 70 mph. The total estimated storm damage was \$8.66 million.

Feb. 1–3: A major **Arctic air outbreak** hit Texas, bringing sub-freezing temperatures and ice storms throughout the state. Lubbock and El Paso had sub-freezing temperatures for several days. High temperatures in El Paso hit a record low of 15 degrees, causing frozen generators, broken pipes, and interrupted utility service for several days. The Dallas–Fort Worth Metroplex saw up to 8 inches of **snow and ice** for several days, taxing the power grid and causing numerous accidents. Even the Coastal Bend saw problems, with 0.25–0.5 inches of ice accumulating and causing 81 major traffic accidents. Estimated damage in the state was around \$11.9 million.

April 10: Upper-level support helped a mesoscale convective system and other **supercells** cause considerable damage in North-Central Texas. **Four EF-1 tornadoes** were reported in Cash, Forney, Alvarado, and Lake Pat Cleburne, each with maximum winds of 100 mph or more. Strong winds produced many damage reports, notably in Waxahachie, which saw home and industrial damage of around \$600,000. **Severe hail** as large as 2.75 inches was reported in Prosper. Two non-fatal injuries were reported, along with \$4.19 in property damage and \$250,000 in crop damage.

April 9–13: Critical fire weather for several days helped spark a **massive fire complex** in the Possum Kingdom area. Originally starting as four separate fires—two near Possum Kingdom, one near Hohertz, and another near Jackson Ranch—high winds brought the fires together and helped it spread for 16 days before it was contained. About 126,734 acres were burned, along with 167 homes, 126 other buildings, and 90 percent of Possum Kingdom State Park. Property losses from the complex were estimated at \$120 million, not



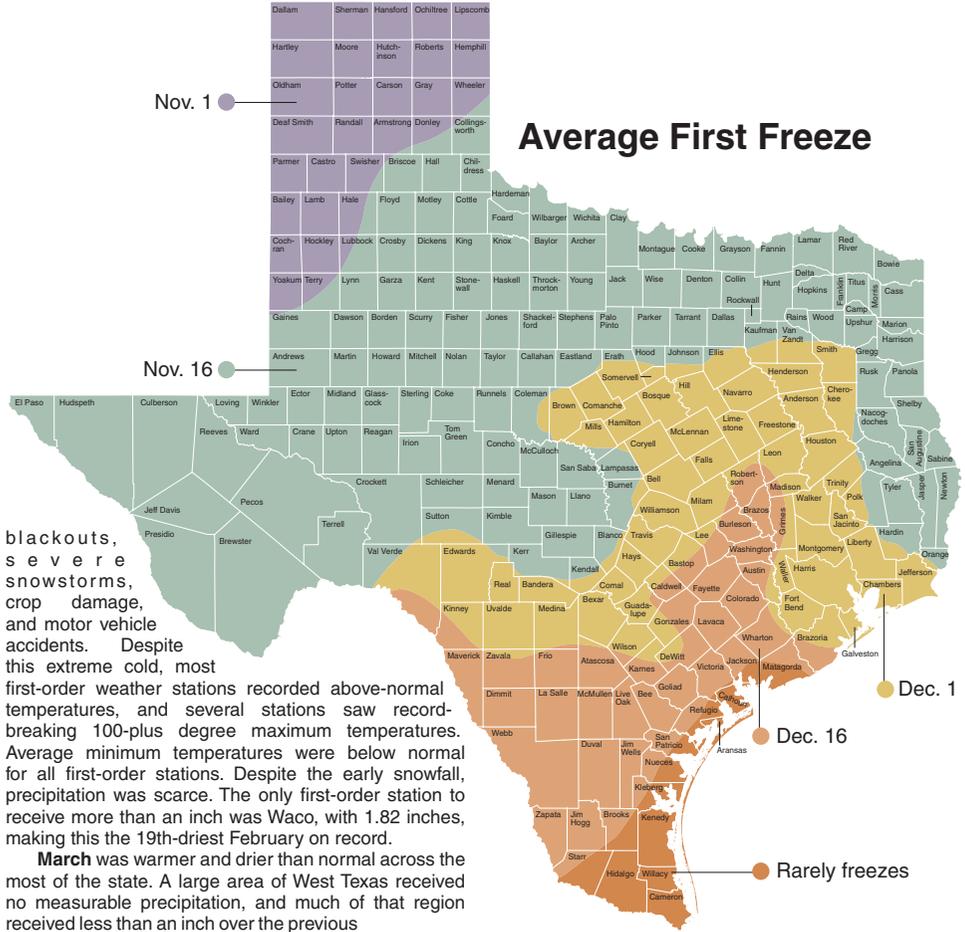
including the estimated \$11 million needed to combat the fire nor the loss of cattle.

Monthly Summaries 2011

Precipitation in **January** was hit or miss. Large accumulations fell in Central and South Texas from Gulf-driven moisture combining with frequent fronts moving through the region. Most of West Texas and much of the eastern border regions saw below-normal accumulations. Despite these variations, Texas was near normal statewide. Temperatures were below average as the frontal passages modulated temperatures. Several weather stations reported record low, record average low, and record average temperatures. The drought that began in October 2010 caused much of West Texas to receive no measurable precipitation at all.

February went from one extreme to the next. It began with an Arctic blast, the “Big Freeze of February 2011,” which hit all of Texas, causing school closures, rolling

Average Temperatures 2011											Precipitation in Inches 2011										
	High Plains	Low Plains	North Central	East Texas	Trans-Pecos	Edwards Plateau	South Central	Upper Coast	South Texas	Lower Valley	High Plains	Low Plains	North Central	East Texas	Trans-Pecos	Edwards Plateau	South Central	Upper Coast	South Texas	Lower Valley	
Jan.	37.7	40.9	42.4	43.9	45.5	45.5	50.9	51.8	53.8	59.6	0.12	0.21	1.96	4.33	0.11	1.03	3.29	3.44	2.09	1.94	
Feb.	39.0	44.2	48.4	49.8	47.8	49.4	55.2	55.2	58.5	62.1	0.51	0.61	1.40	1.96	0.11	0.47	0.47	0.76	0.13	0.05	
Mar.	53.6	57.8	60.5	60.5	63.7	63.6	66.2	66.0	70.2	72.4	0.26	0.17	0.19	0.79	0.00	0.11	0.31	1.30	1.10	0.11	
April	62.1	68.0	69.4	69.7	70.7	72.0	74.2	73.1	78.0	79.8	0.17	0.32	2.24	2.52	0.01	0.43	0.04	0.27	0.10	0.00	
May	67.4	72.9	72.4	72.6	74.3	75.5	77.4	76.7	80.8	81.7	0.30	1.29	4.00	3.18	0.04	1.37	1.74	0.93	1.03	0.27	
June	82.4	87.6	85.7	84.9	85.6	84.9	84.5	84.3	86.1	85.1	0.27	0.53	1.44	1.83	0.16	0.68	1.87	2.26	0.92	5.37	
July	84.4	89.5	90.0	87.7	84.5	86.5	86.6	85.8	87.4	85.7	0.75	0.49	1.11	1.13	0.85	0.33	0.37	3.26	0.82	1.36	
Aug.	84.2	89.7	91.3	90.1	85.7	87.4	88.6	87.8	89.5	88.2	1.01	0.61	0.90	0.67	0.71	0.71	0.38	0.89	0.39	0.23	
Sep.	70.9	75.6	78.5	78.3	76.7	78.4	82.5	81.5	84.2	84.9	1.14	0.82	1.16	1.75	0.92	0.96	1.15	1.90	1.10	1.08	
Oct.	60.3	64.3	66.4	66.4	67.3	66.9	71.2	71.3	73.5	76.3	1.39	3.14	4.20	2.03	0.30	2.56	2.14	2.79	1.89	0.55	
Nov.	48.4	52.6	56.2	57.8	55.0	57.0	63.1	63.7	65.1	69.2	0.48	0.93	1.86	3.62	0.10	1.26	1.72	2.43	0.35	0.14	
Dec.	35.5	41.2	45.4	47.7	43.2	46.2	53.8	55.3	55.9	60.4	1.74	1.74	4.23	6.57	0.63	2.49	3.53	3.83	2.45	1.83	
Ann.	60.5	65.4	67.2	67.5	66.7	67.8	71.2	71.0	73.6	75.5	8.14	10.86	23.69	30.38	3.94	12.40	17.01	24.06	11.28	12.93	



Average First Freeze

blackouts, severe snowstorms, crop damage, and motor vehicle accidents. Despite this extreme cold, most

first-order weather stations recorded above-normal temperatures, and several stations saw record-breaking 100-plus degree maximum temperatures. Average minimum temperatures were below normal for all first-order stations. Despite the early snowfall, precipitation was scarce. The only first-order station to receive more than an inch was Waco, with 1.82 inches, making this the 19th-driest February on record.

March was warmer and drier than normal across the most of the state. A large area of West Texas received no measurable precipitation, and much of that region received less than an inch over the previous six months. Drought conditions worsened and left no part of Texas unaffected. It was particularly bad in East Texas, where precipitation deficits over the previous six months ranged from 10–15 inches. Only counties south and east of Houston picked up appreciable precipitation, including Galveston (2.70 inches) and Beaumont–Port Arthur (2.04 inches), making it the second-driest March in Texas history. Every first-order station reported mean monthly average, maximum, and minimum temperatures above normal, a rare feat even in the warmest months. The mean monthly maximum temperature in San Angelo was an astounding 9.9 degrees above normal.

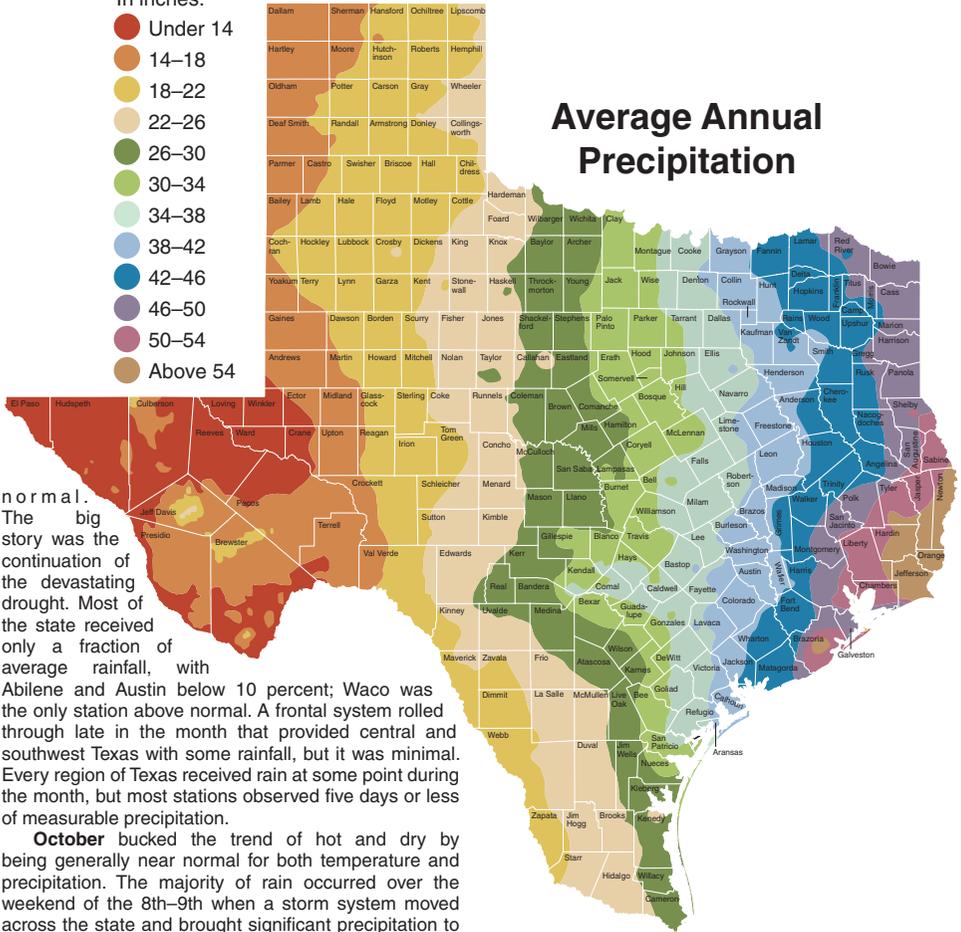
April was the seventh month in a row with no measurable precipitation for nearly all of West Texas. Five first-order stations (Brownsville, College Station, El Paso, Lubbock, and Midland) received no precipitation. The state continued to be designated as in a drought, and by month's end, the U.S. Drought Monitor increased the percentage of the state in "exceptional drought," from 4.81 percent to 17.16 percent. All first-order stations reported mean monthly average, maximum, and minimum temperatures above normal for the second month in a row. Three first-order stations (College Station, Galveston, Wichita Falls) all set records for absolute maximum temperature. The mean monthly

maximum temperature in San Angelo was again above normal, this time by 12.4 degrees. College Station broke multiple records for the highest maximum temperatures and the highest minimum temperatures throughout the month. Abilene, the only first-order station with above-normal precipitation, picked up nearly all of its rainfall on the 24th from a severe thunderstorm. Overall, April was the fourth-warmest and fifth-driest on record.

May began with a strong cold front that brought record-breaking cool air to much of Texas. Early on the 3rd, the minimum temperature in Midland dropped to 34 degrees, which tied the all-time coldest May temperature. The next morning, the record minimum temperature for the month was tied in Beaumont–Port Arthur, which bottomed out at 45 degrees. By month's end, Texas had experienced

2011 WEATHER EXTREMES	
Lowest Temp.:	Bravo,* Hartley Co., Feb. 4 -17° F
	Lipscomb, Lipscomb Co., Feb. 10 -17° F
Highest Temp.:	Truscott, Knox Co., June 20 118°F
	Paducah, Cottle Co., June 27 118°F
24-hour Precip.:	Comanche, Comanche Co., Oct. 9 8.35"
Monthly Precip.:	Port Arthur City, Jefferson Co., July 13.41"
Least Annual Precip.:	Terlingua, Brewster Co. 1.30"
Greatest Annual Precip.:	Beaumont Research Center, Jefferson Co. 41.01"

**Bravo was located at the Hartley-Oldham county line, near the state line.*



Average Annual Precipitation

normal. The big story was the continuation of the devastating drought. Most of the state received only a fraction of average rainfall, with Abilene and Austin below 10 percent; Waco was the only station above normal. A frontal system rolled through late in the month that provided central and southwest Texas with some rainfall, but it was minimal. Every region of Texas received rain at some point during the month, but most stations observed five days or less of measurable precipitation.

October bucked the trend of hot and dry by being generally near normal for both temperature and precipitation. The majority of rain occurred over the weekend of the 8th–9th when a storm system moved across the state and brought significant precipitation to Central and North Texas. Though cities such as Waco, Abilene, and Wichita Falls saw well above-average rain, other areas, such as El Paso and Brownsville, remained very dry. Overall, maximum temperatures were above average and minimum temperatures were slightly below average, indicative of a lack of soil moisture prevalent across the state. Cold fronts were commonplace, with several diving south and dropping temperatures quickly. Temperatures moderated quickly behind these fronts, so any cold air outbreaks were short lived. The air was cold enough in the Panhandle on the 27th to deliver the season's first snowfall, with Amarillo picking up 3.1 inches of snow.

Texas saw above-average temperatures in **November**, with all stations seeing above 80 degrees at least one day. Many areas had their first freeze of the season, caused by two powerful fronts that pushed through between the 15th–17th and the other between the 25th–28th. Both fronts dropped temperatures more than 15 degrees and brought needed rainfall for much the state. Although the frontal passages did bring rain to drought-stricken Texas, they didn't come without their fair share of destruction. Many of the cold fronts brought powerful storms, with heavy rain, strong winds, and even a few tornadoes. Though the rainfall was beneficial, it wasn't enough to get the state out of its severe drought. All major cities other than Houston and Austin recorded a precipitation deficit during November.

Unlike the rest of the year, **December** was much

cooler and wetter than normal. Nine first-order stations saw precipitation 1.5 to 2 times their normal amounts, and 13 saw rainfall occur for more than 10 days out of the month. Rainfall was greatest in East Texas, with a maximum of 9.09 inches in Pineland; only a small region along the Big Bend was notably below normal. The Panhandle was unseasonably wet, normally being quite dry this time of year. Temperatures were very cool, particularly in West Texas. El Paso and Midland saw average temperatures 3.7 and 2.9 degrees below normal, respectively, with the absolute lowest temperature seen in Oldham at minus 4 degrees. Other regions had record high averages and minimum temperatures, most notably in Freer, which saw a maximum temperature of 94 degrees, a full 6 degrees above its previous record.

Weather Highlights 2012

April 3: A large tornado outbreak in North-Central Texas spawned **17 tornadoes** near the Dallas–Fort Worth Metroplex. The worst was an EF-3 with maximum estimated winds of 170 mph that touched down in Forney, causing seven injuries and blowing out windows, tearing apart roofs, and causing \$100 million in property damage. Three EF-2 tornadoes also were reported, hitting Arlington, Kennedale, Red Oak, Lancaster, Dallas, and Roysse City and injuring 10 people and causing \$615 million in damage, including 110 planes at Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport. The largest hail

were above normal with nearly every major city recording record high temperatures, and all regions except El Paso County recording average temperatures more than 4 degrees above normal. Record rainfall totals also were recorded in several cities. Burn bans continued to decrease across the state; only 98 counties had burn bans at the beginning of the month, a significant drop from September 2011, when all but three counties were under burn bans. While being the seventh-hottest March on record, it was also the seventh wettest, preventing much of the added moisture from rainfall from being lost.

April, like March, was warm, with every city recording above-average temperatures. All cities were at least 3 degrees above normal, and cities in the High Plains broke record temperatures by shooting past the century mark as a high pressure system moved across the area between the 25th–26th. There was a surprising lack of rain compared to the previous two months, with the majority of cities coming in at just below normal. The majority of the rain came in severe weather outbreaks, which occurred on the 3rd, 14th, and 26th. The April 3 outbreak caused a reported 12 tornadoes. The drought continued to keep its grip on the state's western half, however, as many areas along the Permian Basin and in the Big Bend remained in "exceptional drought." It was the fifth-warmest April on record.

May was warmer than normal, with a number of stations in West Texas and the Panhandle recording daily high temperatures at or above 100 degrees. The higher temperatures were a result of dominant high-pressure systems that traveled slowly across the southern plains. These atmospheric ridges were indicative of the early onset of summer. While drier than average, May did not forgo rain altogether. A series of dry line and cold front events caused rain in West and Central Texas during the first half of month. As the fronts traveled east, the thunderstorms became less organized and rainfall was more sporadic and widespread. As a result, North, East, and South Texas received shorter bursts of storms, localized areas of intense rainfall, and were generally below average as a result.

June was hot and dry. Temperatures were above average across the state, with the Panhandle and western regions recording the highest temperatures. The Coastal Bend saw unusually high temperatures, as well, with a record-breaking heat caused by a high-pressure system and a northerly flow pattern culminating on the 26th. This system caused record temperatures in Houston, which topped out at 105 degrees, as well as other cities in the area. Overall, the month lacked rainfall, with most regions reporting a deficit for the month and several cities receiving none. Drought conditions worsened over the majority of the state, with moderate drought conditions creeping east to Interstate 45.

July was highly variable across the state. The southeast had temperatures below normal, as well as higher than normal precipitation. The Big Bend saw near average rainfall and temperatures, while the rest of Texas came in above normal in temperature and below normal in rainfall. North Texas and the Panhandle received the brunt of summertime, with these areas reporting 2 degrees or more above average, as well as 50 percent or less of average precipitation. This lack of rainfall brought back some severity in the drought north of Interstate 20; Dallas–Fort Worth was back in drought conditions and the Panhandle returned to severe drought. The dry and hot weather was attributed to a high-pressure system, typical for Texas summers. Southeast and Central Texas fared much better, mainly due to a stationary front that persisted in and around the Houston metro area from the 11th–13th. Cities affected by this system reported record 24-hour rainfall totaling nearly 5.5 inches in some places, more than the rainfall attributed to Hurricane Ike in 2008. Many weather stations in the area had their wettest July on record, which helped bring the southeast out of drought conditions.

August was hot across the state. Temperature anomalies generally increased from east to west, with the highest anomalies in the Trans-Pecos and Edwards Plateau regions and the lowest anomalies in the extreme northeast Panhandle and East Texas. Dozens of stations set records for high temperatures, peaking in Wellington at 115 degrees, while Del Rio saw record average high temperatures of 101.2 degrees. Precipitation came in two distinct events, though accumulations were isolated for the most part. The majority of the rainfall that fell across the state came after a weak high pressure system brought significant moisture and rainfall to South and Central Texas. While the other big story was an unusually strong cold front that passed across Texas from the 18th–20th, dropping temperatures by nearly 20 degrees in much of the state and providing isolated rainfall throughout East Texas. Remnants of the system provided rain for the Low Rolling Plains west of Wichita Falls in the following days.

September brought average to slightly above-average temperatures to the majority of the state, as well as above-average precipitation. The most significant rainfall events occurred on the 14th and the weekend of the 27th–28th. On the 14th, a cold front brought heavy rain and storms that caused flash flooding in many parts of the Hill Country, where approximately 7 inches of rain fell in less than 24 hours near Austin. During the 27th–28th, nearly all of the state received some measurable rainfall after a trough of low pressure slowly dragged across the state. A record 24-hour rainfall amount of 8.82 inches fell in Nacogdoches. While rainfall was fairly widespread and above average, the areas that needed

Average Temperatures 2012											Precipitation in Inches 2012										
	High Plains	Low Plains	North Central	East Texas	Trans-Pecos	Edwards Plateau	South Central	Upper Coast	South Texas	Lower Valley	High Plains	Low Plains	North Central	East Texas	Trans-Pecos	Edwards Plateau	South Central	Upper Coast	South Texas	Lower Valley	
Jan.	42.2	46.3	48.5	51.0	48.4	49.2	56.1	58.6	58.5	64.3	0.36	1.26	5.10	4.59	0.52	1.90	3.25	4.65	0.58	0.36	
Feb.	40.9	46.2	50.1	52.1	50.3	51.5	57.2	58.8	59.2	64.4	0.76	1.19	2.65	4.76	0.37	2.40	3.76	6.57	1.68	3.58	
Mar.	56.5	60.7	63.2	65.4	60.7	62.5	67.3	68.7	69.5	72.3	1.21	1.50	5.30	6.94	0.27	2.94	4.15	5.50	2.52	1.18	
April	64.4	69.4	69.5	69.1	70.2	71.0	73.1	72.5	76.8	77.9	1.32	1.08	1.44	2.78	0.40	0.57	0.89	3.26	0.71	0.83	
May	70.4	76.0	75.9	75.3	74.5	74.7	77.5	77.5	80.0	81.1	1.52	2.03	2.73	2.82	2.40	4.89	4.55	3.40	3.76	1.90	
June	78.8	82.1	81.7	80.9	83.2	82.5	83.6	82.6	86.2	85.6	2.18	2.85	2.55	3.66	0.60	0.87	1.09	3.56	0.37	1.52	
July	81.1	85.4	85.6	83.2	80.2	83.2	84.0	82.6	85.7	86.4	0.97	1.43	1.62	4.48	2.04	2.46	3.81	8.42	2.16	0.71	
Aug.	79.2	83.9	84.7	83.5	82.1	84.1	85.6	84.8	87.6	87.8	1.54	1.97	2.95	2.70	1.37	1.27	1.23	3.46	0.49	0.65	
Sep.	70.6	75.4	77.7	77.5	74.5	76.7	79.7	79.9	81.9	83.7	2.78	4.54	3.52	5.02	2.70	4.61	4.87	4.62	4.80	2.30	
Oct.	58.0	62.1	64.9	64.8	67.0	66.4	70.5	70.5	73.6	78.7	0.43	0.40	0.96	1.82	0.53	0.59	1.28	1.15	0.56	0.87	
Nov.	52.3	57.1	58.1	57.0	58.4	60.0	63.5	63.5	66.6	71.5	0.02	0.07	0.12	1.15	0.10	0.13	0.54	0.78	0.40	1.22	
Dec.	41.5	46.4	49.9	52.2	49.9	51.9	57.7	59.1	60.3	67.5	0.53	0.23	1.35	3.53	0.04	0.23	0.80	3.49	0.04	0.33	
Ann.	61.3	65.9	67.5	67.7	66.5	67.8	71.3	71.6	73.8	76.8	13.62	18.55	30.29	44.25	11.38	22.86	30.22	48.86	18.07	15.45	

it the most missed out. The drought dropped in severity for most of Texas, yet in places such as the Rio Grande Valley and the northern Panhandle, it worsened. Lower temperature anomalies than the previous months helped limit the extent of the degradation.

While September ended on a high note for precipitation, **October** did not. Frequent fronts kept average temperatures slightly below normal for all of Texas except along the Rio Grande and the Coastal Bend, where temperatures were average to above average. Precipitation was more miss than hit in the state: all first-order stations recorded less than 50 percent of their normal precipitation. The majority of the rain that fell was associated with a frontal system that moved from west to east between the 13th–15th, bringing short-lived rain showers and cooler temperatures. The most potent event was the early frost that came with an Arctic cold front between the 7th–8th, dropping temperatures more than 20 degrees and causing a frost advisory as far south as the Dallas–Fort Worth Metroplex. It was the ninth-driest October on record.

Great swaths of Texas saw no precipitation in **November**, and every major metropolitan area saw less than 30 percent of normal rainfall. The only region that recorded average rainfall was near Roma, when a high pressure system preventing rain across the rest of Texas brought moist air into the Rio Grande Valley, and the majority of rainfall for the month fell on the 24th. Any rain that did fall across the state was due to the passage of cold fronts on the 11th and 27th, both of which skirted the state or passed too quickly to bring any reprieve from the drought. Temperatures ranged across the state from

well above average in the west to below average in the east. In the Panhandle and Big Country, temperatures overall ranged between 6–9 degrees above normal, with the highest seen in Hudspeth at 95 degrees, a full 5 degrees higher than the previous record. The heat didn't help the dry conditions, making the fact that this was the fourth-driest November on record even worse.

Texas was much warmer and drier than usual in **December**, ranging from 2–9 degrees above normal, with the greatest anomalies along the Gulf Coast and decreasing toward the northwest. Rainfall ranged from high to low, with the Piney Woods region seeing roughly normal to slightly below-normal precipitation, and the Trans-Pecos recording 25 percent below normal rainfall. The biggest weather makers occurred on the 10th, 20th, and 25th. On the 10th and 20th, Arctic cold fronts pushed across the state dropping temperatures by as much as 20 degrees and driving thunderstorms across the southeast. On Christmas day, a low-pressure system passed over the state bringing heavy snow and strong storms. The Dallas–Fort Worth Metroplex recorded its first white Christmas in several years, with the northern suburbs seeing as much as 4 inches of snow. Further south, the cold front associated with the system spawned severe storms and three tornados that caused minor damage. Overall, December capped off the third-driest October–December period in state history. The year ended as the hottest year for Texas on record, beating even the heat of 2011. While the summer wasn't as oppressively hot, temperatures were above-average year-round, unlike the winter of 2011, making this a somewhat sneaky record. ☆

Meteorological Data

Source: Updated as of July 2013 by the National Climatic Data Center. Additional data for these locations are listed by county in the table of Texas temperature, freeze, growing season, and precipitation records, beginning on page 156

City	Temperature						Precipitation				Relative Humidity		Wind		Sun		
	Record High	Month & Year	Record Low	Month & Year	No. Days Max. 90 and Above	No. Days Min. 32° and Below	Maximum in 24 Hours	Month & Year	Snowfall (Mean Annual)	Max. Snowfall in 24 Hours	Month & Year	6:00 a.m., CST	Noon, CST	Speed, MPH (Mean Annual)		Highest MPH	Month & Year	Percent Possible Sunshine
Abilene	111	8/1943	-9	1/1947	90	45	6.70	9/1961	5.2	9.3	4/1996	75	50	10.9	55	4/1998	70
Amarillo	111	6/2011	-16	2/1899	61	107	7.25	7/2010	17.8	20.6	3/1934	75	46	12.8	68	6/2008	74
Austin	112	8/2011+	-2	1/1949	111	12	15.00	9/1931	1.0	9.7	11/1937	84	57	7.0	52	5/1997	60
Brownsville	106	3/1984	16	12/1989	123	1	12.19	9/1967	0.0	**	3/1993+	90	61	10.4	51	7/2008+	59
Corpus Christi	109	9/2000	13	12/1989	106	4	11.52	6/2006	0.2	2.3	12/2004	90	62	11.7	56	5/1999	60
Dallas-Fort Worth	113	6/1980	-2	1/1949	95	29	5.91	10/1959	1.2	12.1	1/1964	82	56	10.5	73	8/1959	61
Del Rio	112	6/1988	10	12/1989	131	15	17.03	8/1998	0.9	8.6	1/1985	73	65	8.8	60	8/1970	84
El Paso	114	6/1994	-8	1/1962	99	44	6.50	7/1881	6.9	16.8	12/1987	58	35	8.1	64	1/1996	84
Galveston	104	9/2000	8	2/1899	30	5	13.91	10/1901	0.2	15.4	2/1895	91	64	11.0	*100	9/1900	62
Houston †	109	8/2011+	7	12/1989	102	10	11.02	6/2001	0.1	2.0	1/1973	90	60	7.5	51	8/1983	59
Lubbock	114	6/1994	-17	2/1933	78	84	7.80	9/2008	8.2	16.3	1/1983	75	46	12.0	70	3/1952	72
Midland-Odessa	116	6/1994	-11	2/1985+	101	58	5.99	7/1961	5.1	10.6	1/2012	74	43	10.9	67	2/1960	74
Port Arthur-Beaumont	108	8/2000	3	2/1899	80	9	17.16	9/1980	0.0	4.4	2/1960	91	64	8.6	105	8/2005	58
San Angelo	111	7/1960+	-4	12/1989	102	46	6.25	9/1980	2.4	7.4	1/1978	80	49	9.7	75	4/1969	70
San Antonio	111	9/2000	0	1/1949	111	15	13.35	10/1998	0.7	13.2	1/1985	84	56	8.2	51	6/2010	60
Victoria	111	9/2000	9	12/1989	107	11	9.87	4/1991	0.1	2.1	1/1985	91	60	9.5	99	7/1963	49
Waco	112	8/1969	-5	1/1949	104	31	7.98	12/1997	1.2	7.0	1/1949	86	57	10.1	69	6/1961	59
Wichita Falls	117	6/1980	-12	1/1947	98	59	6.22	9/1980	4.2	9.7	3/1989	82	52	11.2	69	6/2002	60
Shreveport, LA §	109	8/2011+	3	1/1962	88	32	10.76	5/2008	1.0	5.6	1/1982	89	59	7.3	63	5/2000	64

*100 mph recorded at 6:15 p.m., Sept. 8, 1900, just before the anemometer blew away. Maximum velocity was estimated to be 120 mph from the northeast between 7:30 p.m. and 8:30 p.m.

†The official Houston station was moved from near downtown to Intercontinental Airport, 12 miles north of the old station.

+ Also recorded on earlier dates, months, or years.

§Shreveport is included because it is near the boundary line and its data can be considered representative of Texas' east border.

**Trace is an amount too small to measure.

Texas Is Tornado Capital

An average of 132 tornadoes touch Texas soil each year. The annual total varies considerably, and certain areas are struck more often than others. Tornadoes occur with greatest frequency in the Red River Valley of North Texas.

Tornadoes may occur in any month and at any hour of the day, but they occur with greatest frequency during the late spring and early summer months, and between the hours of 4 p.m. and 8 p.m.

In the period 1951–2010, nearly 62.7 percent of all Texas tornadoes occurred within the three-month period of April, May, and June, with almost one-third of the total tornadoes occurring in May.

More tornadoes have been recorded in Texas than in any other state, which is partly due to the state's size.

Between 1951 and 2010, 7,900 funnel clouds reached the ground, thus becoming tornadoes. Texas ranks 11th among the 50 states in the density of tornadoes, with an average of 5.7 tornadoes per 10,000 square miles per year during this period.

The greatest outbreak of tornadoes on record in Texas was associated with Hurricane Beulah in September 1967. Within a five-day period, Sept. 19–23, 115 known tornadoes, all in Texas, were spawned by this great hurricane. Sixty-seven occurred on Sept. 20, a Texas record for a single day.

In addition to Hurricane Beulah's 115 tornadoes, there were another 9 tornadoes in September for a total of 124, which is a Texas record for a single month.

The greatest number of tornadoes in Texas in a single year is 232, also in 1967. The second-highest number in a single year is 1995, when 223 tornadoes occurred in Texas.

In 1982, there were 123 tornadoes formed in May, making it the worst outbreak of spring tornadoes in Texas. On average, May has the highest number of tornadoes per month with 39.38. January has the lowest average with 2.33.

A rare winter tornado outbreak occurred on Dec. 29, 2006. There were 27 tornadoes on this day, which is the largest monthly total for December. On average, December has 3.12 tornadoes. ☆

The table compiled by the National Climatic Data Center, Environmental Data Service, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, lists tornado occurrences in Texas, by months, for the period 1951–2012.

Occurrences by Month, Year													
Source: Office of State Climatologist													
Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL
1951	0	0	1	1	5	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	15
1952	0	1	3	4	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	13
1953	0	2	2	3	6	2	3	5	0	2	1	6	32
1954	0	3	1	23	21	14	5	1	4	5	0	0	77
1955	0	0	7	15	42	32	1	5	2	0	0	0	104
1956	0	3	5	3	17	5	6	4	2	9	2	0	56
1957	0	1	21	69	33	5	0	3	2	6	5	0	145
1958	2	0	7	12	15	13	10	7	0	0	8	0	74
1959	0	0	8	4	32	14	10	3	4	5	6	0	86
1960	4	1	0	8	29	14	3	4	2	11	1	0	77
1961	0	1	21	15	24	30	9	2	12	0	10	0	124
1962	0	4	12	9	25	56	12	15	7	2	0	1	143
1963	0	0	3	9	19	24	8	4	6	4	5	0	82
1964	0	1	6	22	15	11	9	7	3	1	3	0	78
1965	2	5	3	7	43	24	2	9	4	6	0	3	108
1966	0	4	1	21	22	15	3	8	3	0	0	0	77
1967	0	2	11	17	34	22	10	5	124	2	0	5	232
1968	2	1	3	13	47	21	4	8	5	8	11	16	139
1969	0	1	1	16	65	16	6	7	6	8	1	0	127
1970	1	3	5	23	23	9	5	20	9	20	0	3	121
1971	0	20	10	24	27	33	7	20	7	16	4	23	191
1972	1	0	19	13	43	12	19	13	8	9	7	0	144
1973	14	1	29	25	21	24	4	18	5	3	9	4	147
1974	2	1	8	19	18	26	3	9	6	22	2	0	116
1975	5	2	9	12	50	18	10	3	3	3	1	1	117
1976	1	1	8	53	63	11	16	6	13	4	0	0	176
1977	0	0	3	34	50	4	5	5	12	0	6	4	123
1978	0	0	0	34	65	10	13	6	6	1	2	0	137
1979	1	2	24	33	39	14	12	10	4	15	3	0	157
1980	0	2	7	26	44	21	2	34	10	5	0	2	153
1981	0	7	7	9	71	26	5	20	5	23	3	0	176
1982	0	0	6	27	123	36	4	0	3	0	3	1	203
1983	5	7	24	1	62	35	4	22	5	0	7	14	186
1984	0	13	9	18	19	19	0	4	1	5	2	5	95
1985	0	0	5	41	28	5	3	1	1	3	1	2	90
1986	0	12	4	21	50	24	3	5	4	7	1	0	131
1987	1	1	7	0	54	19	11	3	8	0	16	4	124
1988	0	0	0	11	7	7	6	2	42	4	10	0	89
1989	3	0	5	3	70	63	0	6	3	6	1	0	160
1990	3	3	4	56	62	20	5	2	3	0	0	0	158
1991	20	5	2	39	72	36	1	2	3	8	4	0	192
1992	0	5	13	22	43	66	4	4	4	7	21	0	189
1993	1	4	5	17	39	4	4	0	12	23	8	0	117
1994	0	1	1	48	88	2	1	4	3	9	8	0	165
1995	6	0	13	36	66	75	11	3	2	1	0	10	223
1996	7	1	2	21	33	9	3	8	33	8	4	1	130
1997	0	6	7	31	59	50	2	2	1	16	3	0	177
1998	24	15	4	9	11	6	3	5	3	28	1	0	109
1999	22	0	22	23	70	26	3	8	0	0	0	4	178
2000	0	7	49	33	23	8	3	0	0	10	20	1	154
2001	0	0	4	12	36	12	0	7	15	24	27	5	142
2002	0	0	44	25	61	5	1	4	13	8	0	22	183
2003	0	0	4	31	50	29	6	1	4	12	29	0	166
2004	1	1	27	25	29	34	1	5	0	4	55	2	184
2005	0	0	6	7	27	46	15	4	2	0	0	2	109
2006	0	1	4	20	43	7	3	3	0	9	0	27	117
2007	2	1	56	61	43	21	8	4	14	2	1	3	216
2008	0	3	15	48	33	9	5	1	2	3	1	3	123
2009	0	5	4	48	18	32	2	4	1	4	1	12	131
2010	10	0	0	19	34	23	3	1	12	10	0	0	112
2011	1	1	3	57	20	6	1	4	1	2	8	0	104
2012	22	3	9	36	31	3	0	1	2	3	0	5	115
Total	163	164	603	1422	2414	1271	319	372	471	406	322	192	8,119



Smoke rising beyond Possum Kingdom Lake is seen through the charred remains of trees after a massive fire complex raged from April 9–13, 2011. Severe drought that began in 2010 and critical fire weather for several days helped spark the fire. It began as four separate fires, and high winds brought the fires together and helped it spread for 16 days before it was contained. The fires burned 167 homes, 126 other buildings, and 90 percent of Possum Kingdom State Park — a total of 126,734 acres. Property losses were estimated at \$120 million. Photo by Chase A. Fountain; Texas Parks & Wildlife Department.

Extreme Weather Records in Texas

TEMPERATURE

Lowest	-23°F	Tulia	Feb. 12, 1899
	-23°F	Seminole	Feb. 8, 1933
Highest	120°F	Seymour	Aug. 12, 1936
	120°F	Monahans	June 28, 1994
Coldest Winter	1898–1899		

WIND VELOCITY

Highest sustained wind

145 mph SE	Matagorda	Sept. 11, 1961
145 mph NE	Port Lavaca	Sept. 11, 1961

Highest peak gust

180 mph SW	Aransas Pass	Aug. 3, 1970
180 mph WSW	Robstown	Aug. 3, 1970

These winds occurred during Hurricane Carla in 1961 and Hurricane Celia in 1970.

TORNADOES

Since 1950, there have been six tornadoes of the F-5 category, that is, with winds between 261–318 mph.

Waco	McLennan County	May 11, 1953
Wichita Falls	Wichita County	April 3, 1964
Lubbock	Lubbock County	May 11, 1970
Valley Mills	McLennan County	May 6, 1973
Brownwood	Brown County	April 19, 1976
Jarrell	Williamson County	May 27, 1997

RAINFALL

Wettest year statewide	1941	42.62 in.	
Driest year statewide	1917	14.30 in.	
Most annual	Clarksville	1873	109.38 in.
Least annual	Presidio	1956	1.64 in.
Most in 24 hours†	Alvin	July 25-26, 1979	43.00 in.
Most in 18 hours	Thrall	Sept. 9, 1921	36.40 in.

†Unofficial estimate of rainfall during Tropical Storm Claudette. Greatest 24-hour rainfall at an official site occurred at Albany, Shackelford County, Aug. 4, 1978: 29.05 inches.

HAIL

(Hailstones six inches or greater, since 1950)

8.00 in.	Winkler County	May 31, 1960
7.50 in.	Young County	April 14, 1965
6.00 in.	Ward County	May 10, 1991
7.05 in.	Burleson County	Dec. 17, 1995

SNOWFALL

65.0 in.	Season	Romero*	1923-24
61.0 in.	Month	Vega	Feb. 1956
61.0 in.	Single storm	Vega	Feb. 1-8, 1956
24.0 in.	24 hours	Plainview	Feb. 3-4, 1956
24.2 in.	Annual average	Vega	

**Romero was in southwestern Hartley County.*

Source: National Weather Service, Dallas/Fort Worth.

Texas Droughts, 1892–2012

This table shows the extent of drought by major region, 1892–2012, by listing the **percent of normal precipitation**. *Drought here is arbitrarily defined as when there is less than 75 percent of normal precipitation.

Year	High Plains	Low Rolling Plains	North Central	East Texas	Trans-Pecos	Edwards Plateau	South Central	Upper Coast	South Texas	Lower Valley
1892	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	73	...	...
1893	...	...	67	70	...	49	56	64	53	59
1894	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	72	...
1898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	51	...
1901	...	71	70	...	...	60	62	70	44	...
1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	73	...
1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...
1909	...	...	72	68	67	74	70	...	...	...
1910	59	59	64	69	43	65	69	74	59	...
1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...
1916	...	73	...	74	70	...	73	69	...	...
1917	58	50	63	59	44	46	42	50	32	48
1920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
1921	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	73
1922	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	...
1924	...	...	73	73	...	71	...	72	...	...
1925	...	...	72	...	...	...	72	...	...	...
1927	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	...	74	...
1933	72	...	...	...	62	68	...	...	...	...
1934	66	...	...	...	46	69	...	...	...	...
1937	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...
1939	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	72
1943	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1948	...	...	73	74	62	...	71	67	...	...
1950	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	74	64
1951	...	...	...	...	61	53	...	...	...	...
1952	68	66	...	...	73	...	...	...	56	70
1953	69	...	...	...	49	73	...	...	...	...
1954	70	71	68	73	...	50	50	57	71	...
1956	51	57	61	68	44	43	55	62	53	53
1962	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	67	65
1963	...	...	63	68	...	65	61	73	...	...
1964	74	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	...	63
1970	65	63	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...
1988	...	...	...	...	...	67	62	67	68	...
1989	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	66	64
1990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
1994	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	...
1996	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	60	70
1998	...	69	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	...
1999	...	...	73	...	...	67	69	69	...	...
2000	...	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	...	67
2001	...	...	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	...
2003	65	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2005	...	...	68	66	...	...	...	...	...	72
2006	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...
2008	...	...	...	...	...	66	61	...	...	...
2009	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2010	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
2011	40	43	65	63	29	49	47	47	46	52
2012	68	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	62

Drought Frequency

This table shows the number of years of drought and the **number of separate droughts** by region. For example, the High Plains has had 10 drought years, consisting of five 1-year droughts, one 2-year drought and one 3-year drought, a total of 7 droughts.

Years of Drought	High Plains	Low Rolling Plains	North Central	East Texas	Trans-Pecos	Edwards Plateau	South Central	Upper Coast	South Texas	Lower Valley
1	6	8	11	7	8	11	15	13	10	16
2	2	2	2	3	5	5	2	1	4	3
3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total Droughts	9	10	13	10	14	16	17	14	14	19
Drought Years	13	12	15	13	21	21	19	15	18	22

Drought Definitions

*Drought has proven to be difficult to define and there is no universally accepted definition. The most commonly used drought definitions are based on meteorological, agricultural, hydrological and socioeconomic effects.

Meteorological drought is often defined by a period of substantially **diminished precipitation** duration and/or intensity. The commonly used definition of meteorological drought is an interval of time, generally on the order of months or years, during which the actual moisture supply at a given place consistently falls below the climatologically appropriate moisture supply.

Agricultural drought occurs when there is **inadequate soil moisture** to meet the needs of a particular crop at a particular time. Agricultural drought usually occurs after or during meteorological drought but before hydrological drought and can also affect livestock and other dry-land agricultural operations.

Hydrological drought refers to **deficiencies in surface and subsurface water** supplies. It is measured as streamflow and as lake, reservoir and groundwater levels. There is usually a delay between lack of rain and less measurable water in streams, lakes and reservoirs. Therefore, hydrological measurements tend to lag other drought indicators.

Socioeconomic drought occurs when physical water shortages start to affect the health, well-being, and **quality of life** of the people, or when the drought starts to affect the **supply and demand** of an economic product.

Source: New Mexico Drought Planning Team Web site.

Normal Annual Rainfall in Inches by Texas Climatic Region

Listed below is the normal annual rainfall in inches for five 30-year periods in each geographical region (See map, p. 138). Normals are given in the **same order** as the regions appear in the tables above.

Region	HP	LRP	NC	ET	TP	EP	SC	UC	ST	LV
1931–1960	18.51	22.99	32.93	45.96	12.03	25.91	33.24	46.19	22.33	24.27
1941–1970	18.59	23.18	32.94	45.37	11.57	23.94	33.03	46.43	21.95	23.44
1951–1980	17.73	22.80	32.14	44.65	11.65	23.52	34.03	45.93	22.91	24.73
1961–1990	18.88	23.77	33.99	45.67	13.01	24.00	34.49	47.63	23.47	25.31
1971–2000	19.64	24.51	35.23	48.08	13.19	24.73	36.21	50.31	24.08	25.43
1981–2010	20.02	24.85	36.17	48.21	13.16	24.86	35.54	51.14	24.17	24.67

Significant and Destructive Weather

Source: This list of significant weather events in Texas since 1766 was compiled from ESSA-Weather Bureau information, previous Texas Almanacs, the Handbook of Texas, The Dallas Morning News and other sources.

Sept. 4, 1766: Hurricane. Galveston Bay. Spanish Mission Nuestra Señora de la Luz destroyed.

Sept. 12, 1818: Hurricane. Galveston Island. Salt water flowed four feet deep. Only six buildings remained habitable. Of the six vessels and two barges in the harbor, even the two not seriously damaged were reduced to dismantled hulks. **Pirate Jean Lafitte** moved to one hulk so his **Red House** might serve as a hospital.

Aug. 6, 1844: Hurricane. Mouth of Rio Grande. All houses destroyed at the mouth of the river and at **Brazos Santiago**, eight miles north; 70 lives lost.

Sept. 19, 1854: Hurricane. Struck near **Matagorda** and moved inland, northwestward over **Columbus**. Main impact felt in **Matagorda** and **Lavaca bays**. Four lives were lost in town; more lives were lost on the peninsula. Almost all buildings in Matagorda were destroyed.

Oct. 3, 1867: Hurricane. Moved inland south of **Galveston** but raked the entire Texas coast from the Rio Grande to the Sabine. **Bagdad** and **Clarksville**, towns at the mouth of the Rio Grande, were destroyed. Much of Galveston was flooded; property damage there was estimated at \$1 million.

Sept. 16, 1875: Hurricane. Struck **Indianola**, Calhoun County. Three-fourths of town swept away; 176 lives lost. Flooding from the bay caused nearly all destruction.

Aug. 13, 1880: Hurricane. Center struck **Matamoros, Mexico**; lower Texas coast affected.

Oct. 12–13, 1880: Hurricane. Brownsville. City nearly destroyed, many lives lost.

Dec. 29, 1880: Snow. Brownsville. A rare snowstorm in the Lower Rio Grande Valley.

Aug. 23–24, 1882: Torrential rains caused flooding on the **North and South Concho** and **Bosque rivers** (South Concho reported 45 feet above normal level), destroying **Benficklen**, then county seat of Tom Green County, leaving only the courthouse and jail. More than 50 persons drowned in **Tom Green** and **Erath counties**, with property damage at \$200,000 and 10,000 to 15,000 head of livestock lost.

Aug. 19–21, 1886: Hurricane. Indianola. Every house destroyed or damaged. Indianola was never rebuilt.

Oct. 12, 1886: Hurricane. Sabine. Jefferson County. Hurricane passed over Sabine. The inundation extended 20 miles inland; 150 persons drowned and nearly every house in the vicinity was moved from its foundation.

April 28, 1893: Tornado. Cisco. Eastland County. 23 killed, 93 injured; damage, \$400,000.

Feb. 1895: Freeze-Snow. Coastal Texas. Probably the greatest heavy-snow anomaly in the climatic history of the U.S. resulted from a snowstorm along the Texas coast on the 14th–15th. **Houston**; **Orange**; **Stafford**, Fort Bend County; and **Columbus**, Colorado County, each reported a snowfall of 20 inches. **Galveston** had a snowfall of 15.4 inches. Snow fell as far south as the Lower Rio Grande Valley, where **Brownsville** received 5 inches. Lower Valley had lows of 22 degrees the 14th–17th, destroying vegetable crops.

May 15, 1896: Tornadoes. Sherman. Grayson County; **Justin** and **Gribble Springs**, Denton County. 76 killed; damage, \$225,000.

Sept. 12, 1897: Hurricane. Many houses in Port Arthur were demolished; 13 killed; damage, \$150,000.

May 1, 1898: Tornado. Mobeetie. Wheeler County. Four killed; several injured; damage, \$35,000.

Feb. 11–13, 1899: Freeze. Disastrous cold wave that newspapers described as the worst freeze ever known in the state. **Brownsville's** temperature reach 16 degrees on the 12th and remained below freezing through the 13th. Much destruction of vegetable crops.

June 27–July 1, 1899: Rainstorm. A storm, centered over the **Brazos River watershed**, dropped an average of 17 inches over 7,000 square miles. At **Hearne**, the gage overflowed at 24 inches and was estimated at 30 inches. At **Turnersville**, Coryell County, 33 inches were recorded in three days. The rain caused the **worst Brazos River flood**

on record; 30 and 35 lives lost; property damage, \$9 million.

April 5–8, 1900: Rainstorm. This storm began in two centers, over **Val Verde County** on the Rio Grande and over **Swisher County** on the High Plains, and converged in the vicinity of **Travis County**, causing disastrous floods in the **Colorado, Brazos, and Guadalupe rivers**. McDonald Dam on the Colorado River at Austin crumbled suddenly. A wall of water swept through the city taking at least 23 lives. Damage was estimated at \$1.25 million.

Sept. 8–9, 1900: Hurricane. Galveston. The **Great Galveston Storm** was the **worst natural disaster in U.S. history** in terms of human life. Loss of life at Galveston has been estimated at 6,000 to 8,000, but the exact number has never been determined. The island was completely inundated; not a single structure escaped damage. Most loss of life was due to drowning by storm tides that reached 15 feet or more. The anemometer blew away when the wind reached 100 mph at 6:15 p.m. on the 8th. Wind reached an estimated maximum velocity of 120 mph between 7:30 and 8:30 p.m. Property damage was estimated at \$30 million to \$40 million.

May 18, 1902: Tornado. Goliad. The tornado cut a 250-yard-wide path through town, turning 150 buildings into rubble. Several churches were destroyed, one of which was holding services; all 40 worshippers were either killed or injured. Total deaths, 114; injured, 230; damage, \$200,000.

April 26, 1906: Tornado. Bellevue. Clay County. Bellevue was demolished. Considerable damage done at **Stoneburg**, seven miles east in Montague County. In all, 17 killed; 20 injured; damage, \$300,000.

May 6, 1907: Tornado. North of Sulphur Springs. Hopkins County. Five killed, 19 injured.

May 13, 1908: Tornado. Linden. Cass County. Four killed; seven injured; damage, \$75,000.

May 22–25, 1908: Rainstorm. Unique because it originated on the Pacific Coast. It moved first into **North Texas** and southern Oklahoma and then to **Central Texas**, precipitating as much as 10 inches. Heaviest floods were in the upper Trinity basin but extended south to the Nueces. Eleven killed near Dallas; property damage, more than \$5 million.

March 23, 1909: Tornado. Slidell. Wise County; 11 killed, 10 injured; damage, \$30,000.

May 30, 1909: Tornado. Zephyr. Brown County; 28 killed, many injured; damage, \$90,000.

July 21, 1909: Hurricane. Velasco. Brazoria County. Half of town destroyed; 41 lives lost; damage, \$2,000,000.

Dec. 1–5, 1913: Rainstorm. Caused the **second major Brazos River flood** and more deaths than the 1899 storm. Formed over **Central Texas**; spread southwest and northeast, dumping 15 inches of rain at **San Marcos** and 11 inches at **Kaufman**. Floods killed 177; damage, \$8.54 million.

April 20–26, 1915: Rainstorm. Developed over Central Texas; spread into North and East Texas. Up to 17 inches of rain caused floods in **Trinity, Brazos, Colorado and Guadalupe rivers**. More than 40 killed; damage, \$2.33 million.

Aug. 16–19, 1915: Hurricane. Galveston. Peak wind gusts of 120 miles recorded at Galveston; tide ranged 9.5 to 14.3 feet above mean sea level in the city, and up to 16.1 feet near the causeway. Business section flooded with 5–6 feet of water. At least 275 lives lost; damage, \$56 million. A new seawall prevented a repetition of the 1900 disaster.

Aug. 18, 1916: Hurricane. Corpus Christi. Maximum wind speed, 100 mph; 20 lives lost; damage, \$1.6 million.

Jan. 10–12, 1918: Blizzard. The most severe since February 1899, it was accompanied by zero-degree temperatures in North Texas and temperatures from 7–12 degrees below freezing along the lower coast.

April 9, 1919: Tornado. Leonard, Ector, and Ravenna. Fannin County; 20 killed, 45 injured; damage, \$125,000.

April 9, 1919: Tornado. Henderson, Van Zandt, Wood, Camp, and Red River counties; 42 killed; 150 injured; damage, \$450,000.

May 7, 1919: Windstorms. Starr, Hidalgo, Willacy, and



Desolation surrounds one house that somehow escaped the massive Bastrop County Complex fire that began Sept. 4, 2011, and was finally extinguished on Oct. 29. The fire, which was fueled by severe drought, destroyed 1,691 homes and was declared the most destructive wildfire in Texas history. Photo by Ron Billings; Texas A&M Forest Service.

Cameron counties. Violent thunderstorms with high winds, hail, and rain occurred between **Rio Grande City** and the coast, killing 10 persons. Damage to property and crops was \$500,000. Seven were killed at **Mission**.

Sept. 14, 1919: Hurricane. Near **Corpus Christi**. Center moved inland south of **Corpus Christi**; tides were 16 feet above normal in that area and 8.8 feet above normal at **Galveston**. Extreme wind at **Corpus Christi** measured at 110 mph; 284 lives lost; damage, \$20.3 million.

April 13, 1921: Tornado. Melissa, Collin County, and **Petty,** Lamar County. **Melissa** was practically destroyed; 12 killed; 80 injured; damage, \$500,000.

April 15, 1921: Tornado. Wood, Cass, and Bowie counties; 10 killed; 50 injured; damage, \$85,000.

Sept. 8–10, 1921: Rainstorm. Probably the **greatest rainstorm in Texas history**, it entered Mexico as a hurricane from the Gulf. Torrential rains fell as the storm moved northeasterly across Texas. **Record floods** occurred in **Bexar, Travis, Williamson, Bell, and Milam counties**, killing 215 persons, with property losses over \$19 million. Five to nine feet of water stood in downtown **San Antonio**. A total of 23.98 inches was measured at the U.S. Weather Bureau station at **Taylor** during a period of 35 hours, with a 24-hour maximum of 23.11 inches on Sept. 9–10. The **greatest rainfall recorded in U.S. history during 18 consecutive hours** (measured at an unofficial weather-monitoring site) fell at **Thrall**, Williamson County; 36.40 inches fell on Sept. 9.

April 8, 1922: Tornado. Rowena, Runnels County. Seven killed; 52 injured; damage, \$55,000.

April 8, 1922: Tornado. Oplin, Callahan County. Five killed; 30 injured; damage, \$15,000.

April 23–28, 1922: Rainstorm. An exceptional storm entered Texas from the west and moved from the **Panhandle** to **North-Central** and **East Texas**. Rains up to 12.6 inches over **Parker, Tarrant, and Dallas counties** caused severe floods in the Upper Trinity at **Fort Worth**; 11 lives were lost; damage was estimated at \$1 million.

May 4, 1922: Tornado. Austin, Travis County; 12 killed; 50 injured; damage, \$500,000.

May 14, 1923: Tornado. Howard and Mitchell counties; 23 killed; 100 injured; damage, \$50,000.

April 12, 1927: Tornado. Edwards, Real, and Uvalde counties; 74 killed; 205 injured; damage, \$1.23 million. Most damage was in **Rocksprings**, where 72 deaths occurred and the town was practically destroyed.

May 9, 1927: Tornado. Garland; 11 killed; damage, \$100,000.

May 9, 1927: Tornado. Nevada, Collin County; **Wolfe City,** Hunt County; and **Tigertown,** Lamar County; 28 killed; more than 200 injured; damage, \$900,000.

Jan. 4, 1929: Tornado. Near **Bay City,** Matagorda County. Five killed, 14 injured.

April 24, 1929: Tornado. Slocum, Anderson County; seven killed; 20 injured; damage, \$200,000.

May 24–31, 1929: Rainstorm. Beginning over **Caldwell County**, the storm spread over much of **Central** and **Coastal Texas** with maximum rainfall of 12.9 inches, **causing floods in Colorado, Guadalupe, Brazos, Trinity, Neches, and Sabine rivers.** Much damage at **Houston** from overflow of bayous. Damage estimated at \$6 million.

May 6, 1930: Tornado. Bynum, Irene, and Mertens in Hill County; **Ennis,** Ellis County; and **Frost,** Navarro County; 41 killed; damage, \$2.1 million.

May 6, 1930: Tornado. Kenedy and Runge in Karnes County; **Nordheim,** DeWitt County; 36 killed; 34 injured; damage, \$127,000.

June 30–July 2, 1932: Rainstorm. Torrential rains fell over the upper watersheds of the **Nueces** and **Guadalupe rivers**, causing destructive floods. Seven persons drowned; property losses exceeded \$500,000.

Aug. 13, 1932: Hurricane. Near **Freeport,** Brazoria County. Wind speed at **East Columbia** estimated at 100 mph; 40 lives lost; 200 injured; damage, \$7.5 million.

March 30, 1933: Tornado. Angelina, Nacogdoches, and San Augustine counties; 10 killed; 56 injured; damage, \$200,000.

April 26, 1933: Tornado. Bowie County near **Texarkana.** Five killed, 38 injured; damage, \$14,000.

April 29, 1933: Dust storm. Panhandle, South Plains. The dust storm extended from **Sweetwater** north to Central Kansas and from Albuquerque, N.M., to Oklahoma. Newspaper accounts described it as the worst sandstorm in years; "as dark as any night" in **Perryton**. Thousands of acres of small grain crops were blown from the soil.

July 22–25, 1933: Tropical Storm. One of the greatest U.S. storms in area and general rainfall. The storm reached the vicinity of **Freeport** late on the 22nd and moved slowly overland across eastern Texas through the 25th. Its center moved into northern Louisiana on the 25th. Rainfall averaged 12.50 inches over an area of about 25,000 square miles. Twenty inches or more fell in a small area of eastern Texas and western Louisiana surrounding Logansport, La. The four-day total at Logansport was 22.30 inches. Property damage was estimated at \$1.12 million.

July 30, 1933: Tornado. Oak Cliff section of Dallas, Dallas County. Five killed; 30 injured; damage, \$500,000.

Sept. 4–5, 1933: Hurricane. Near **Brownsville**. Center passed inland a short distance north of Brownsville, where an extreme wind of 106 mph was measured before the anemometer blew away. Peak wind gusts were estimated at 120–125 mph; 40 known dead; 500 injured; damage, \$16,903,100. About 90 percent of the citrus crop in the **Lower Rio Grande Valley** was destroyed.

July 25, 1934: Hurricane. Near **Seadrift**, Calhoun County; 19 lives lost; many minor injuries; damage, \$4.5 million. About 85 percent of damage was to crops.

Jan.–March 1935: Dust storms. Amarillo. Seven times, the visibility in Amarillo declined to zero from dust storms. One of these complete blackouts lasted 11 hours. One of the storms raged for 3-1/2 days.

Sept. 15–18, 1936: Rainstorm. Excessive rains over the **North Concho and Middle Concho rivers** caused a sharp rise in the Concho River, which overflowed **San Angelo**. Much of the business district and 500 homes were flooded. Four persons drowned and property losses were estimated at \$5 million. Four-day storm rainfall at San Angelo measured 25.19 inches; 11.75 inches fell on the 15th.

June 10, 1938: Tornado. Clyde, Callahan County; 14 killed; 9 injured; damage, \$85,000.

Sept. 23, 1941: Hurricane. Center moved inland near Matagorda and passed over **Houston** about midnight. Extremely high tides along coast in the **Matagorda to Galveston** area. Heaviest property and crop losses were in counties from Matagorda County to the Sabine River. Four lives lost. Damage was \$6.5 million.

April 28, 1942: Tornado. Crowell, Foard County; 11 killed; 250 injured; damage, \$1.5 million.

Aug. 30, 1942: Hurricane. Matagorda Bay. Highest wind estimated at 115 mph at **Seadrift**. Tide at **Matagorda** was 14.7 feet. Storm moved west-north-westward and finally diminished over the **Edwards Plateau**; eight lives lost; property damage, \$11.5 million; crop damage, \$15 million.

May 10, 1943: Tornado. Laird Hill, Rusk County, and Kilgore, Gregg County; four killed; 25 injured; damage, \$1 million.

July 27, 1943: Hurricane. Near **Galveston**. Center moved inland across **Bolivar Peninsula and Trinity Bay**. A wind gust of 104 mph was recorded at **Texas City**; 19 lives lost; damage estimated at \$16.6 million.

Aug. 26–27, 1945: Hurricane. Aransas–San Antonio Bay area. At **Port O'Connor**, the wind reached 105 mph when the cups were torn from the anemometer. Peak gusts of 135 mph were estimated at **Seadrift, Port O'Connor, and Port Lavaca**; three killed; 25 injured; damage, \$20.1 million.

Jan. 4, 1946: Tornado. Near **Lufkin**, Angelina County, and **Nacogdoches**, Nacogdoches County; 13 killed; 250 injured; damage, \$2.1 million.

Jan. 4, 1946: Tornado. Near **Palestine**, Anderson County; 15 killed; 60 injured; damage, \$500,000.

May 18, 1946: Tornado. Clay, Montague, and Denton counties. Four killed; damage, \$112,000.

April 9, 1947: Tornado. White Deer, Carson County; Glazier, Hemphill County; and Higgins, Lipscomb County; 68 killed; 201 injured; damage, \$1.55 million. Glazier was destroyed. **One of the largest tornadoes on record.** Width of path, 1 mile at Higgins; length of path, 221 miles across

portions of Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas. This tornado also struck Woodward, Okla.

May 3, 1948: Tornado. McKinney, Collin County; three killed; 43 injured; damage, \$2 million.

May 15, 1949: Tornado. Amarillo and vicinity; six killed, 83 injured. Total damage from tornado, wind, and hail, \$5.3 million. Total destruction over one-block by three-block area in southern part of city; airport and 45 airplanes damaged; 28 railroad boxcars blown off track.

Jan.–Feb. 1951: Freeze. On Jan. 31.–Feb. 3 and again on Feb. 13–17, cold waves swept over the entire state, bringing **snow and sleet**. Heavy damage was done in the **Lower Rio Grande Valley** to truck and citrus crops, notably in the earlier of these northers. During the norther of Jan. 31–Feb. 3, the temperature went to **minus 19 degrees in Dalhart**.

Sept. 8–10, 1952: Rainstorm. Heavy rains over the **Colorado and Guadalupe river watersheds** in southwestern Texas caused major flooding. From 23–26 inches fell between **Kerrville, Blanco, and Boerne**. Highest stages ever known occurred in the **Pedernales River**; five lives lost; three injured; 17 homes destroyed, 454 damaged. Property loss, several million dollars.

March 13, 1953: Tornado. Jud and O'Brien, Haskell County; and Knox City, Knox County; 17 killed; 25 injured; damage, \$600,000.

May 11, 1953: Tornado. Near **San Angelo**, Tom Green County; 11 killed; 159 injured; damage, \$3.24 million.

May 11, 1953: Tornado. Waco, McLennan County; 114 killed; 597 injured; damage, \$41.15 million. **One of two most disastrous tornadoes;** 150 homes destroyed, 900 damaged; 185 other buildings destroyed, 500 damaged.

Feb. 1–5, 1956: Blizzard. Northwestern Texas. A major blizzard moved into the Panhandle and South Plains on the 1st. Snow and high winds continued through the 5th. Snowfall was the **heaviest on record in Texas**; 20 killed.

April 2, 1957: Tornado. Dallas, Dallas County; 10 killed; 200 injured; damage, \$4 million. Moving through **Oak Cliff and West Dallas**, it damaged 574 buildings, largely homes.

April–May, 1957: Torrential Rains. Excessive flooding occurred in the area east of the **Pecos River to the Sabine River** during the last 10 days of April; 17 lives were lost; several hundred homes were destroyed. During May, more than 4,000 persons were evacuated from unprotected lowlands on the **West Fork of the Trinity north of Fort Worth** and along creeks in Fort Worth. Twenty-nine houses at **Christoval** were damaged or destroyed; 83 houses at **San Angelo** were damaged. Five persons drowned in **South Central Texas**.

May 15, 1957: Tornado. Silverton, Briscoe County; 21 killed; 80 injured; damage, \$500,000.

June 27, 1957: Hurricane Audrey. Center crossed the Gulf Coast near the Texas-Louisiana line. **Orange** was in the western portion of the eye between 9 a.m.–10 a.m. In Texas, nine lives were lost; 450 persons injured; property damage was \$8 million. Damage was extensive in **Jefferson and Orange counties**, with less in **Chambers and Galveston counties**. Maximum wind reported in Texas, 85 mph. at **Sabine Pass**, with gusts to 100 mph.

Oct. 28, 1960: Rainstorm. Rains of 7–10 inches fell in **South Central Texas**; 11 died from drowning in flash floods. In **Austin**, about 300 families were driven from their homes. Damage in Austin was estimated at \$2.5 million.

Sept. 8–14, 1961: Hurricane Carla. Port O'Connor. Maximum wind gust at **Port Lavaca** estimated at 175 mph. Highest tide was 18.5 feet at Port Lavaca. Most damage was to coastal counties between **Corpus Christi and Port Arthur**, and inland, in **Jackson, Harris, and Wharton counties**. In Texas, 34 persons died, seven in a tornado that swept across **Galveston Island**; 465 persons were injured. Property and crop damage conservatively estimated at \$300 million. Evacuation of an estimated 250,000 persons kept loss of life low. **Hurricane Carla was the largest hurricane of record.**

Jan. 9–12, 1962: Freeze. A disastrous cold wave comparable to those of 1899 and 1951. Low temperatures ranged from **minus 15 degrees in the Panhandle to 10 degrees at Rio Grande City.** Agricultural loss estimate, \$50 million.

Sept. 7, 1962: Rainstorm. Fort Worth. Rains fell over the Big Fossil Creek and Denton Creek watersheds, ranging up to 11 inches in three hours. Extensive damage from flash

flooding occurred in **Richland Hills and Haltom City.**

Sept. 16–20, 1963: Hurricane Cindy. Rains of 15 to 23.5 inches fell in portions of **Jefferson, Newton, and Orange counties** when Hurricane Cindy became stationary west of **Port Arthur.** Flooding resulted in property damage of \$11.6 million and agricultural losses of \$500,000.

April 3, 1964: Tornado. Wichita Falls; 7 killed, 111 injured; damage, \$15 million; 225 homes destroyed, 50 with major damage and 200 with minor damage. Sixteen other buildings received major damage.

Sept. 21–23, 1964: Rainstorm. Collin, Dallas, and Tarrant counties. More than 12 inches of rain fell during the first eight hours on the 21st. Flash flooding of tributaries of the Trinity River and smaller creeks and streams resulted in two drownings and an estimated \$3 million in property damage. Flooding of homes occurred in all sections of **McKinney.** In **Fort Worth,** there was considerable damage to residences along Big Fossil and White Rock creeks.

Jan. 25, 1965: Dust Storm. West Texas. The worst dust storm since February 1956 developed on the **southern High Plains.** Winds, gusting up to 75 mph at **Lubbock,** sent dust billowing to 31,000 feet in the area from the **Texas–New Mexico border eastward to a line from Tulia to Abilene.** Ground visibility was reduced to about 100 yards in many areas. The worst hit was the **Muleshoe, Seminole, Plains, Morton** area on the South Plains. The rain gage at Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock, contained 3 inches of fine sand.

June 2, 1965: Tornado. Hale Center, Hale County. Four killed, 76 injured; damage, \$8 million.

June 11, 1965: Rainstorm. Sanderson, Terrell County. Torrential rains of up to eight inches in two hours near Sanderson caused a major flash flood that swept through the town; 26 persons drowned; property losses, \$2.72 million.

April 22–29, 1966: Flooding. Northeast Texas. Twenty to 26 inches of rain fell in portions of Wood, Smith, Morris, Upshur, Gregg, Marion, and Harrison counties; 19 persons drowned in the rampaging rivers and creeks that swept away bridges, roads, and dams; damage, \$12 million.

April 28, 1966: Flash flooding. Dallas County. Flash flooding from torrential rains in Dallas County resulted in 14 persons drowned and property losses at \$15 million.

Sept. 18–23, 1967: Hurricane Beulah. Near **Brownsville.** The third largest hurricane of record, Hurricane Beulah moved inland near the mouth of the Rio Grande on the 20th. Wind gusts of 136 mph were reported during Beulah's passage. Rains 10–20 inches over much of the area **south of San Antonio** resulted in record-breaking floods. An unofficial gaging station at **Falfurrias** registered the highest accumulated rainfall, 36 inches. Stream overflow and surface runoff inundated 1.4 million acres. Beulah spawned 115 tornadoes, all in Texas, the **greatest number of tornadoes on record for any hurricane.** There were 13 deaths and 37 injuries (5 deaths and 34 injuries attributed to tornadoes); property losses, \$100 million; crop losses, \$50 million.

April 18, 1970: Tornado. Near **Clarendon,** Donley County; 17 killed; 42 injured; damage, \$2.1 million. Fourteen persons were killed at a resort community at Green Belt Reservoir, 7 miles north of Clarendon.

May 11, 1970: Tornado. Lubbock, Lubbock County; 26 killed; 500 injured; damage, \$135 million. Fifteen square miles, almost 1/4 of the city of Lubbock, suffered damage.

Aug. 3–5, 1970: Hurricane Celia. Corpus Christi. Hurricane Celia was a unique but severe storm. Measured in dollars, it was the **costliest in the state's history to that time.** Sustained wind speeds reached 130 mph, but it was great bursts of kinetic energy of short duration that appeared to cause the severe damage. Wind gusts of 161 mph were measured at the **Corpus Christi** National Weather Service Office. At **Aransas Pass,** peak wind gusts were estimated as high as 180 mph after the wind equipment blew away. In Texas, Celia caused 11 deaths, at least 466 injuries, and total property and crop damage of \$453.77 million. Hurricane Celia crossed the Texas coastline midway between Corpus Christi and Aransas Pass about 3:30 p.m. CST on Aug. 3. Hardest hit was the metropolitan area of **Corpus Christi,** including **Robstown, Aransas Pass, Port Aransas,** and small towns on the north side of Corpus Christi Bay.

Feb. 20–22, 1971: Blizzard. Panhandle. Paralyzing

blizzard, the worst since March 22–25, 1957, transformed the Panhandle into one vast snowfield as 6–26 inches of snow were whipped by 40–60 mph winds into drifts up to 12 feet high. At **Follett,** 3-day snowfall was 26 inches. Three persons killed; property and livestock losses were \$3.1 million.

Sept. 9–13, 1971: Hurricane Fern. Coastal Bend. Rain of 10–26 inches resulted in some of the worst flooding since Hurricane Beulah in 1967; 2 killed; damage, \$30.2 million.

May 11–12, 1972: Rainstorm. South Central Texas. Seventeen drowned at **New Braunfels,** one at **McQueeney.** New Braunfels and **Seguin** hardest hit. Property damage, \$17.5 million.

June 12–13, 1973: Rainstorm. Southeastern Texas. From 10–15 inches of rain recorded; 10 drowned; property and crop damage, more than \$50 million.

Nov. 23–24, 1974: Flash Flooding. Central Texas. Thirteen killed, 10 in Travis County; damage, \$1 million.

Jan. 31–Feb. 1, 1975: Flooding. Nacogdoches County. Widespread heavy rain caused flash flooding, resulting in three deaths; damage, more than \$5.5 million.

May 23, 1975: Rainstorm. Austin area. Heavy rains, high winds, and hail caused 4 deaths from drowning; 40 injuries; and damage of more than \$5 million.

April 19, 1976: Tornado. Brownwood. An F-5 tornado destroyed a few homes and airplanes; 9 people injured.

June 15, 1976: Rainstorm. Harris County. Rains in excess of 13 inches caused eight deaths, including three drownings; damage was nearly \$25 million.

Aug. 1–4, 1978: Heavy Rains, Flooding. Edwards Plateau, Low Rolling Plains. Remnants of **Tropical Storm Amelia** caused some of the worst flooding of that century. As much as 30 inches of rain fell near **Albany** in Shackelford County, where six drownings were reported. In **Bandera, Kerr, Kendall, and Gillespie counties,** 27 people drowned; damage was at least \$50 million.

Dec. 30–31, 1978: Ice Storm. North-Central Texas. Possibly the **worst ice storm in 30 years** hit Dallas County particularly hard; six deaths; damage, \$14 million.

April 10, 1979: Tornado. Wichita Falls. The **worst single tornado in Texas' history** hit **Wichita Falls.** Earlier on the same day, **several tornadoes** hit farther west. The destruction in Wichita Falls resulted in 42 dead, 1,740 injured, more than 3,000 homes destroyed, and damage of approximately \$400 million. An estimated 20,000 persons were left homeless. In all, the tornadoes on April 10 killed 53 people, injured 1,812, and caused over \$500 million in damages.

May 3, 1979: Thunderstorms. Dallas County. The county was hit by a wave of the most destructive thunderstorms in many years; 37 injuries; damages, \$5 million.

July 25–26, 1979: Tropical Storm Claudette. This storm caused more than \$750 million in property and crop damage, but fortunately only few injuries. Near **Alvin,** an estimated 43 inches of rain fell, a new state record for 24 hours.

Aug. 24, 1979: Hailstorms. West Texas. One of the worst hailstorms in the past 100 years; \$200 million in crops, mostly cotton, were destroyed.

Sept. 18–20, 1979: Flooding. Aransas Pass. Coastal flooding from heavy rain: 18 inches in 24 hours at Aransas Pass, and 13 inches at **Rockport.**

Aug. 9–11, 1980: Hurricane Allen. South Texas. Three persons killed; property and crop damage, \$650 million to \$750 million; more than 250,000 coastal residents evacuated. The worst damage was along **Padre Island** and in **Corpus Christi;** 20 inches of rain fell on extreme South Texas; 29 tornadoes, one of the worst hurricane-related outbreaks.

Summer 1980: Heat. One of the **hottest summers** in the history of the Lone Star State.

Sept. 5–8, 1980: Hurricane Danielle. The storm brought rain and flooding to southeast and Central Texas; 17 inches of rain fell at **Port Arthur;** 25 inches near **Junction.**

May 24–25, 1981: Severe Flooding. Austin. Thirteen killed; 100 injured; damage, \$40 million. Up to 5.5 inches of rain fell in one hour west of the city.

Oct. 11–14, 1981: Rain. North-Central Texas. Record rain caused by the remains of **Pacific Hurricane Norma** reached more than 20 inches in some locations.

April 2, 1982: Tornadoes. Northeast Texas. A tornado

outbreak with the most severe striking **Paris**; 10 people killed; 170 injured; 1,000 left homeless; damage, \$50 million. In all, seven tornadoes that day left 11 dead and 174 injured.

May 1982: Tornadoes. Texas recorded **123 tornadoes**, the most ever in May and one less than the most recorded in any single month in the state; 1 death; 23 injuries.

Dec. 1982: Heavy Snow. **El Paso.** Snowfall recorded at 18.2 inches was the most to fall there in any month.

Aug. 15–21, 1983: Hurricane Alicia. This was the first hurricane to make landfall in the continental U.S. in three years (Aug. 18) and **one of the costliest in Texas history** (\$3 billion). Alicia caused widespread damage to a large section of **Southeast Texas**, including coastal areas near **Galveston** and the entire **Houston** area. Alicia spawned 22 tornadoes; highest winds were estimated near 130 mph. In all, 18 people were killed and 1,800 injured.

Jan. 12–13, 1985: Snowstorm. **West and South-Central Texas.** A record-breaking snowstorm struck with up to 15 inches falling at many locations **between San Antonio and the Rio Grande**. San Antonio recorded 13.2 inches of snow on Jan. 12 (the greatest in a day) and 13.5 inches for the two-day total. **Eagle Pass** reported 14.5 inches of snow.

June 26, 1986: Hurricane Bonnie. The storm made landfall between **High Island** and **Sabine Pass** around 3:45 a.m. Highest wind measured in the area was a 97-mph gust, recorded at **Sea Rim State Park**. As much as 13 inches of rain fell in **Ace**, southern Polk County. There were several reports of funnel clouds, but no confirmed tornadoes. While the storm caused no major structural damage, there was widespread minor damage and numerous injuries.

May 22, 1987: Tornado. **Saragosa.** A strong, **multiple-vortex tornado** struck the town of Saragosa, Reeves County. Of the town's 183 inhabitants, 30 were killed and 121 were injured. Eight-five percent of the town's structures were destroyed; total damage topped \$1.3 million.

Oct. 15–19, 1994: Rain. **Southeast Texas.** **Extreme amounts of rainfall**, up to 28.90 inches over a 4-day period, fell throughout southeastern Texas; 17 killed, mostly in flash flooding. Many rivers reached record flood levels. **Houston** was cut off as numerous roads, including Interstate 10, were under water. Damage was estimated at \$700 million; 26 counties were declared disaster areas.

May 5, 1995: Thunderstorm. **Hail.** **Dallas–Fort Worth.** A **thunderstorm** moved across the area with 70 mph wind gusts and rainfall rates of almost 3 inches in 30 minutes (5 inches in one hour); 20 people killed; 109 injured by large hail, many at Fort Worth's outdoor Mayfest near the Trinity River. With more than \$2 billion in damage, NOAA dubbed it the "**costliest thunderstorm event in history.**"

May 28, 1995: Supercell Thunderstorm. **San Angelo.** The storm produced extreme winds and giant hail, injuring at least 80 people and causing about \$120 million in damage. Sixty-one homes were destroyed; more than 9,000 were slightly damaged. In some areas, hail was 6 inches deep, with drifts to 2 feet.

Feb. 21, 1996: Heat. Anomalously **high temperatures** were reported over the **entire state**, breaking records in nearly every region. Temperatures near 100 degrees shattered previous records by as many as 10 degrees, and Texans experienced heat more characteristic of mid-summer than winter.

May 10, 1996: Hail. **Howard County.** Hail up to 5 inches in diameter fell; 48 injuries; property damage, \$30 million.

May 27, 1997: Tornado. **Jarrell.** A half-mile-wide **F-5 tornado** struck Jarrell, Williamson County, leveling the Double Creek subdivision, claiming 27 lives, injuring 12 others, and causing more than \$40 million in damage.

March–May, 1998: Drought. According to the Climate Prediction Center, this three-month period ranks as the **seventh driest** for a region including Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi. May 1998 has been ranked as both the **warmest and the driest May** in this region.

Aug. 22–25, 1998: Tropical Storm Charley. **Hill Country.** The storm dumped torrential rains in the area that caused flash floods; 13 killed; more than 200 were injured.

Oct. 17–19, 1998: Rainstorm. **Hill Country.** A massive, devastating flood set all-time records for rainfall and river levels; 25 killed; more than 2,000 injured; damage, more than

\$500 million from the Hill Country to counties **south and east of San Antonio.**

Jan. 22, 1999: Hail. **Brazos County.** Golf ball- and softball-sized **hail** fell in the **Bryan–College Station** area; damage, \$10 million to cars, homes, and offices.

May 1999: Storms. **Tornadoes.** **East, Central, West Texas.** Numerous severe weather outbreaks caused **damaging winds, large hail, dangerous lightning, and numerous tornadoes.** An **F-3 tornado** moved through downtown area and high school of **De Kalb**, Bowie County, on the 4th, injuring 22 people and causing \$125 million in damage to the community. On the same day, **two F-2 tornadoes** roared through **Kilgore** simultaneously. On the 11th, an **F-4 tornado** moved through parts of **Loyal Valley**, Mason County, and **Castell**, Llano County, killing one and injuring six. The 25th saw storms produce **2.5-inch hail** in **Levelland** and **Amarillo**. Total damages, more than \$157 million.

August 1999: Heat. **Dallas–Fort Worth.** Excessive heat throughout the month resulted in 16 fatalities. The airport reported 26 consecutive days of 100 degrees or greater.

January–October 2000: Drought. A **severe drought** plagued **most of Texas**. Some regions experienced little to no rain for several months during the summer. **Abilene** saw no rain for **72 consecutive days**, while **Dallas** had **no rain for 84 consecutive days** during the summer. During July, aquifers hit all-time lows, and lakes and streams fell to critical levels. Most regions had to cut back or stop agricultural activities, which resulted in \$515 million in agricultural loss, according to USDA figures.

March 28, 2000: Tornado. **Fort Worth.** A supercell over Fort Worth produced an **F-3 tornado**, which injured 80 people and caused significant damage. Flooding killed two people.

May 20, 2000: Rainstorm. **Southeast Texas.** A **flash flood** in the **Liberty** and **Dayton** area was caused by 18.3 inches of rain falling in five hours. Up to 80 people were rescued from flood waters; property damage, \$10 million.

July 2000: Heat. **Dallas–Fort Worth.** Excessive heat resulted from a high-pressure ridge, particularly from the 12th–21st. **DFW Airport** reported a **10-day average of 103.3 degrees.** **College Station** had **12 consecutive days of 100 degrees or greater.** The heat caused 34 deaths in North and Southeast Texas, primarily among the elderly.

Aug. 2, 2000: Storm. **Houston.** Lightning struck a tree at Astroworld in Houston injuring 17 teens.

Sept. 5, 2000: Heat. Excessive heat resulted in at least eight **all-time high temperature records** around the state, one of which was **Possum Kingdom Lake**, which reached 114 degrees. This day is regarded as the **hottest day ever in Texas**, considering the state as a whole.

Dec. 13 and 24–25, 2000: Ice. **Snow.** **Northeast Texas.** **Two major winter storms** blanketed the area with up to 6 inches of ice from each storm. Eight inches of snow fell in the **Panhandle**, while areas in North Texas received 12 inches. Thousands of motorists were stranded on Interstate 20 and had to be rescued by the National Guard; 235,000 people lost electric service from the first storm alone. Roads were treacherous, driving was halted in several counties; total cost of damages from both storms, more than \$156 million.

Jan. 1–31, 2001: Drought. **South Texas.** The USDA's Farm Service Agency received a **Presidential Disaster Declaration** in December 2000 because of **persistent drought** conditions in **South Texas**; \$125 million in damage was reported in the region.

May 2001: Storms. **San Antonio, High Plains.** Numerous storms caused excessive damage. **Four-inch hail** caused nearly \$150 million in damage in **San Antonio** on the 6th. On the 30th, **supercell thunderstorms** in the **High Plains** produced winds over 100 mph, and golf-ball-sized hail caused more than \$186 million in damage. In all, 36 injured; property and agriculture damage, \$358 million.

June–December 2001: Drought. Significant **drought-like conditions** occurred in Texas from early summer through December. After the yearly drought report was filed, it was determined that total crop damage across the South Plains was about \$420 million. Losses occurred to crops such as cotton, wheat, grain sorghum, and corn.

June 5–10, 2001: Tropical Storm Allison. **Houston**

area. The storm dumped large amounts of rain on the city and made landfall on the western end of **Galveston Island**. Over the next five days, it produced record rainfall, which led to devastating flooding across southeastern Texas. Some weather stations in the Houston area reported more than 40 inches of rain total and more than 18 inches in a 24-hour period. Twenty-two deaths; damage, \$5.2 billion.

July–August 2001: Heat. Excessive heat plagued Texas, resulting in 17 deaths in the Houston area.

Oct. 12, 2001: Tornado. Hondo. An **F-2 tornado** caused \$20 million in damage. The tornado injured 25 people and damaged the National Guard Armory, a large hangar at the Hondo Airport, and nearly two dozen aircraft. Also damaged, were some 150 homes in Hondo, 50 on its outskirts, and nearly 100 mobile homes.

Nov. 15, 2001: Rainstorms. Central Texas. Storms caused **flash flooding** and weak **tornadoes** in the Edwards Plateau, South-Central, and southern portions of North-Central Texas. Flash flooding caused 8 deaths and 198 injuries.

March 2002: Storms. Central Texas. Several **violent storms** occurred, which produced hail, tornadoes, and strong winds. Hail 1-3/4 inches in diameter caused \$16 million in damage to **San Angelo** on the 19th, while 30 people were injured on the same day by an **F-2 tornado** in **Somerset**, Bexar County, that caused \$2 million in damage. For the month: 3 fatalities; 64 injuries; damage, \$37.5 million.

June 30–July 7, 2002: Rainstorm. Central Texas. Excessive rainfall occurred in the **South-Central** and **Edwards Plateau** regions, with some areas reporting more than 30 inches of rain. Damage in the South-Central region alone was nearly \$250 million. In Central Texas, 29 counties were devastated by flooding and declared federal disaster areas by President George W. Bush. Total event damage, \$2 billion.

Sept. 5–7, 2002: Tropical Storm Fay. Coastal Plains. The storm made landfall along the coast on the 6th. This system produced extremely heavy rainfall, strong damaging wind gusts, and tornadoes. Ten to 20 inches of rain fell in eastern **Wharton County**. **Brazoria County** was hit the hardest with about 1,500 homes flooded. The storm produced five tornadoes, flooded many areas, and caused significant wind damage; total damage, \$4.5 million.

Oct. 24, 2002: Raintorms. South Texas. Severe **thunderstorms** in South Texas produced heavy rain, causing flooding and two tornadoes in **Corpus Christi**. The most extensive damage occurred across **Del Mar College**. The storm caused one death and 26 injuries; total damages, more than \$85 million.

Feb. 24–26, 2003: Snow. Ice. North-Central Texas. A severe cold front brought **freezing rain**, **sleet**, and **snow** to the region. Snow accumulations were as high as **5 inches**, resulting in \$15 million in damages. Most schools and businesses were closed for this period.

April 8, 2003: Rainstorm. Brownsville. A severe thunderstorm caused one of the **most destructive hail events in the history of Brownsville**. Hail exceeded 2.75 inches in diameter and caused \$50 million in damage to the city. At least 5 injuries were reported.

July 14–16, 2003: Hurricane Claudette. Port O'Connor. The hurricane made landfall near Port O'Connor in the late morning hours of the 14th. At landfall, wind speeds were more than 90 mph. The system then moved westward toward Big Bend and northern Mexico; 1 death; 2 injuries; damage, more than \$100 million.

September 2003: Floods. Upper Coast, South Texas. Persistent flooding caused more than \$2 million in damage. The remnants of **Tropical Storm Grace** caused flash flooding along the Upper Coast region near **Galveston** early in September, with rainfall estimates in Matagorda County ranging from 6–12 inches. During the second half of the month, **South Texas** was hit with a **deluge of rain** caused by a tropical wave combined with cold fronts. Monthly rainfall totals ranged from 7–15 inches in the deep south.

June 1–9, 2004: Floods. North-Central Texas. Flash flooding due to an upper air disturbance and a cold front caused damage to more than 1,000 homes. This was the first of many days in which heavy rains fell throughout the state. Estimated damage was more than \$7.5 million.

June 21, 2004: Tornadoes. Panhandle. Severe weather

er kicked up just ahead of a frontal boundary causing damage to **Amarillo** and the surrounding area. Eight tornadoes were reported around the Panhandle, and there were many reports of hail, topping out at 4.25 inches in diameter in Potter County. Thousands of homes were damaged, and the total damage was estimated at more than **\$150 million**.

July 28–29, 2004: Rainstorm. North-Central Texas. A stationary front led to torrential rainfall in **Dallas** and **Waco**. Hundreds of homes were damaged by flash flooding, as 24-hour rainfall totals for the two cities approached 5 inches. Outlying areas of the cities reported as much as 7 inches of rain in a 12-hour period on the 29th. Damage estimates topped \$20 million.

Sept. 14, 2004: Storm. Grapeland. A lightning strike during football practice at Grapeland High School, Houston County, caused one death and injuries to 40 players and coaches.

Dec. 24–26, 2004: Snow. Coastal Texas. Large portions of Southeast and South Texas saw their **first white Christmas in recorded history**. A cold front past over the state a few days prior to Christmas Eve dropping temperatures below freezing. Another cold front brought snow, which accumulated Christmas Eve night and into Christmas day. Galveston and Houston recorded 4 inches of snow, while areas further south, such as **Victoria**, had **12 inches**. **Brownsville** recorded **1.5 inches of snow**.

March 25, 2005: Hail. Austin. In the evening, the **most destructive hailstorm in 10 years** struck the greater Austin area. The storm knocked out power to 5,000 homes in northwest Austin. Hail 2 inches in diameter was reported near the Travis County Exposition Center. Total damage was estimated at \$100 million.

May 2005–December 2006: Drought. North-Central Texas. In May, portions of the area were upgraded from moderate to **severe drought**. By month's end, the drought had made significant agricultural and hydrological impacts on the region. In November, many Central Texas counties were added to the drought. The Texas Cooperative Extension estimated statewide drought losses at \$4.1 billion, \$1.9 billion in North Texas alone.

June 9, 2005: Tornado. Petersburg. An **F-3 tornado** affected an area from Petersburg in southeast Hale County to portions of southwest and south-central Floyd County. Total damage was estimated at \$70 million.

Sept. 23, 2005: Hurricane Rita. Southeast Texas. The eye of **Hurricane Rita** moved ashore in extreme southwest Louisiana between Sabine Pass and Johnson's Bayou in Cameron Parish with maximum sustained winds of 120 mph, **category-3 strength**. On the 22nd, Rita had strengthened to a peak intensity of 175 mph winds. In Southeast Texas, Rita caused 3 fatalities, 3 injuries, and \$159.5 million in property and crop damage. Total property damage, \$2.1 billion.

Dec. 27, 2005: Wildfire. Cross Plains, Callahan County. The fire started just west of Cross Plains and, fanned by winds gusting near 40 mph, quickly moved east into town. Two elderly people were unable to escape the flames; 16 firefighters were also injured; property damage, \$11 million.

Jan. 1, 2006: Wildfires. North Texas. Several wildfires exploded across North Texas due to low humidity, strong winds, and the ongoing drought. Fires were reported in Montague, Eastland, and Palo Pinto counties. Five injuries were reported, as well as \$10.8 million in property damage.

March 12–18, 2006: Wildfires. Borger. A wildfire now known as the **Borger wildfire** started four miles southwest of Borger, Hutchinson County. It killed seven people and burned 479,500 acres and 28 structures; total property damage, \$49.9 million; crop damage, \$45.4 million. A second wildfire known as the **Interstate-40 wildfire** burned 427,696 acres. The Texas Forest Service named the two wildfires the East Amarillo Complex. In all, 12 people were killed; total property damage, \$49.9 million; crop damage, \$45.4 million.

March 19, 2006: Tornado. Uvalde. An **F-2 tornado** moved through the Uvalde area causing \$1.5 million in property damage. It was the strongest tornado in South-Central Texas since Oct. 12, 2001.

April 11–13, 2006: Wildfire. Canadian. A wildfire 10 miles north of Canadian, Hemphill County, injured two; burned 18,000 acres; and destroyed \$90 million of crops.

April 18, 2006: Hail. Gillespie County. Hailstones as large as 2.5 inches in diameter destroyed windows in homes and car windshields between Harper and Doss in Gillespie County. The hail also damaged 70 percent of the area's peach crop, an estimated loss of \$5 million.

April 20, 2006: Hail. San Marcos. Hailstones as large as 4.25 inches in diameter (grapefruit-size) were reported south of San Marcos, damaging 10,000 vehicles on the road and another 7,000 vehicles at homes; total damage was estimated at \$100 million.

May 4, 2006: Hail. Snyder. Lime-to-baseball-size hail fell across Snyder in Scurry County for a least 15 minutes. The hail was blown sideways at times by 60-to-70-mph winds. Total damage was estimated at \$15 million.

May 5, 2006: Tornado. Waco. A tornado with peak intensity estimated at low F-2 caused damage of \$3 million.

May 9, 2006: Tornado. Childress. An F-2 tornado caused significant damage along a 1-1/2-mile path through the north side of Childress in the evening. An instrument at Childress High School measured a wind gust of 109 mph. Property damage was estimated at \$5.7 million.

Aug. 1, 2006: Thunderstorms. El Paso. Storms in a saturated atmosphere repeatedly developed and moved over the northwest third of El Paso County, concentrating near the Franklin Mountains. Rainfall reports varied from 4–6 inches within 15 hours, with an isolated report of about 8 inches on the western slope of the mountain range. Four days of heavy rains, combined with the mountains' terrain, led to **excessive runoff and flooding not seen on such a large scale in the El Paso area in more than 100 years.** Property damage was estimated at \$180 million.

March 29, 2007: Floods. Corsicana. Flash flooding along Interstate 45 submerged two cars in Navarro County, north of Corsicana, and 2 feet of water was reported on I-45 and Texas 31, east of town; damage to businesses, roads, and bridges, \$19 million.

April 13, 2007: Hail. Colleyville. Teacup-size hail was reported as strong storms developed in Tarrant County. Hail damage to 5,500 cars and 3,500 homes and businesses was estimated at \$10 million.

April 24, 2007: Tornado. Eagle Pass. A large tornado crossed the Rio Grande from Mexico around 6 p.m., striking Rosita Valley, near Eagle Pass. Ten deaths were reported, including a family of five in a mobile home. **Golf-ball-sized hail and the tornado** struck Rosita Valley Elementary School, leaving only the interior walls standing. Damage indicated wind speeds near 140 mph and an F-3 level, with a path 1/4-mile wide and 4 miles long. The tornado also destroyed 59 manufactured homes and 57 houses. Total damage was estimated at \$80 million.

June 17–18, 2007: Floods. North Texas. Torrential rain fell as an upper-level low lingered for several days. In Tarrant County, one person drowned after her rescue boat capsized. Hundreds of people were rescued from high water. In Grayson County, a woman died in floodwaters as she drove under an overpass, and another death occurred in a flooded truck. Three people in Cooke County died when a mobile home was carried away by floodwaters. Damage was estimated at \$30 million in Tarrant County, \$20 million in Grayson County, and \$28 million in Cooke County.

June 27, 2007: Floods. Marble Falls. Two lines of thunderstorms produced 10–19 inches of rain in southern Burnet County. Hardest hit was Marble Falls, where two young men died in the early morning when their jeep was swept into high water east of town. Damage to more than 315 homes and businesses was \$130 million.

Sept. 13, 2007: Hurricane Humberto. Jefferson County. The hurricane made landfall around 1 a.m. in rural southwestern Jefferson County near McFaddin National Wildlife Refuge. Minimum pressure was around 985 millibars, with maximum winds at 90 mph. **Flash flooding** occurred in urban areas between Beaumont and Orange, as 11 inches of rain fell. Coastal storm tides were 3–5 feet, with the highest **storm surge** occurring at Texas Point. Humberto caused one death, 12 injuries, and \$25 million in damage.

March 31, 2008: Hail. Northeast Texas. Severe thunderstorms developed across the Red River valley, many producing **large hail** that damaged car windows, skylights,

and roofs in Texarkana and elsewhere in Bowie County. Damage was estimated at \$120 million.

April 10, 2008: Tornadoes. Johnson County. A lone **supercell thunderstorm** evolved in the afternoon of the 9th, producing tornadoes and large hail. A tornado touched down near Happy Hill and traveled northeast 3 miles to Pleasant Point, where it dissipated. The **F-1 tornado**, with maximum wind speeds of 90–95 mph, destroyed three homes and damaged more than 30 homes and other buildings. Damage was \$25 million.

May 14, 2008: Hail. Austin. A severe thunderstorm southwest of Austin moved northeast across downtown, causing extensive damage from **winds and large hail.** Large trees and branches were knocked down, and baseball-sized hail and 70–80 mph winds blew out windows in apartments and office buildings, **including the State Capitol.** Total damage was estimated at \$50 million.

August 18, 2008: Floods. Wichita Falls. An unseasonably strong upper-level storm system moved over North Texas, and several waves of heavy thunderstorms caused **heavy rain and widespread flooding** in the Iowa Park, Burkburnett, and Wichita Falls areas. In Wichita Falls, at least 118 homes were flooded, 19 of which were destroyed, and residents were evacuated by boat. Burkburnett and Iowa Park were isolated for a few hours because of street flooding. Damage was estimated at \$25 million, and Gov. Rick Perry declared Wichita County a disaster area.

Sept. 12, 2008: Hurricane Ike. Galveston. The eye of the hurricane moved ashore near the Galveston with central pressure of 951.6 millibars and maximum sustained winds around 110 mph, which made Hurricane Ike a strong **category-2 storm.** There were 12 deaths directly related to Ike (11 occurring in Galveston County from drowning due to storm surge) and at least another 25 fatalities either due to carbon monoxide poisoning from generators, accidents while clearing debris, or house fires from candles. **Storm tide and storm surge** caused the majority of property damage at the coast. Damage in Harris, Chambers, Galveston, Liberty, Polk, Matagorda, Brazoria, Fort Bend, San Jacinto, and Montgomery counties totaled \$14 billion.

Jan. 19, 2009: Wildfire. Hidalgo County. Aided by strong gusts, low humidity, lack of rain, and warm temperatures, a wildfire spread across 2,560 acres in Hidalgo County and consumed four buildings at Moore Air Force Base. Damage at the base was \$10 million.

March 30, 2009: Hail. Northeast Tarrant County. A strong line of severe storms dumped **ping-pong- to baseball-sized hail** on numerous cities in northeast Tarrant County. Much of the damage was to automobiles; overall damage was \$95 million.

April 11, 2009: Hail. Midland. Up to golf-ball-sized hail caused tremendous damage to homes and vehicles during a severe storm, with an estimated \$160 million in roof damage. A woman was pelted in the stomach by a hailstone that broke through the window in her dining room.

May 2, 2009: Thunderstorm Wind. Irving. The National Weather Service determined that a microburst caused the **Dallas Cowboys' bubble practice facility** to collapse from winds estimated at 70 mph. Twelve people were injured, including one coach who was paralyzed from the waist down. The damage was estimated at \$5 million.

June 11, 2009: Thunderstorm Wind. Burnet. A peak wind of 67 mph was measured at the Burnet Airport and numerous planes were flipped or blown across the tarmac. Damage in the city was \$5 million.

Sept. 16, 2009: Hail. El Paso. A series of **supercell storms** produced golf-ball- to tennis-ball-sized hail and the **most costly hailstorm** in recorded history for the El Paso area. Estimated damage was \$150 million.

Dec. 23, 2009: Tornado. Lufkin. An EF-3 tornado touched down in Lufkin, damaging structures, homes, and vehicles. The twister and heavy rains caused damage estimated at \$10 million.

June 9, 2010: Flash Flood. New Braunfels. Storms produced rains in excess of 11 inches, which caused the **Guadalupe River to rise over 20 feet** in just two hours. Campers, vehicles, boats, homes, and businesses suffered extensive damages along the riverbanks. The flash flood

resulted in one death; damage, more than \$10 million.

July 2, 2010: Tornado. Hebronville. An EF-1 tornado that developed following Hurricane Alex caused considerable damage in Hebronville. Over half of the town's population lost power, and the tornado was reported to be as wide as a football field. Estimated damage, \$1.5 million.

July 4, 2010: Flood. Terry, Lubbock, Garza, and Lynn Counties. A series of thunderstorms erupted in the early morning of the Fourth of July over the west South Texas Plains. Local flooding caused roadway closures and damage to more than 100 vehicles. More than 300 homes and businesses were affected; economic losses were around \$16.5 million.

July 8, 2010: Flood. Starr County. Another storm that formed in the aftermath of Hurricane Alex, dumped an estimated **50 inches or more of rain** on the lower Rio Grande Valley over 10 days leading up to the 8th. Falcon Reservoir rose during days of rain and finally spilled over on the 8th. The Rio Grande was nearly 2 miles wide at some points. Estimated damage was around \$37 million.

Oct. 24, 2010: Tornado. Rice, Navarro County. An intense EF-2 tornado struck with maximum winds of 135 mph. Vehicles were overturned on Interstate 45 and 11 train cars were derailed when the tornado hit the tracks. The football, baseball, and softball fields of the local high school were damaged; the intermediate school lost the gymnasium roof and suffered a caved-in wall; damage was \$1 million.

Jan. 8, 2011: Heavy Snow. Sherman. Between 3–7 inches of snow fell across Northeast Texas, causing hundreds of vehicle accidents, including more than 40 in Sherman and one fatality. Total damage, \$1 million.

Feb. 27, 2011: Wildfire. West Texas. High winds and temperatures produced a series of wildfire complexes. The costliest was in Tanglewood, burning 1,659 acres and destroying 26 homes at a cost of \$25 million. The biggest was in Willow Creek, burning 24,310 acres and 29 homes at a cost of \$10 million. A combination of fires near Lubbock, Matador, Post, and Levelland burned 60,500 acres and several urban dwellings, costing \$3.45 million.

March 11, 2011: Wildfire. Aransas. High heat, dry air, and high winds produced several fires in North-Central Texas. More than 10,000 acres burned, including fields of hay bales in Aransas worth \$4 million. Three injuries were reported; other property losses were around \$1 million.

April 6, 2011: Wildfire. Swenson. A wildfire near Swenson was spawned during critical fire conditions due to a cutting torch. The fire burned for 15 days, burning 122,500 acres of grass and rangeland; damage, \$2.54 million.

April 9–13, 2011: Wildfire. Possum Kingdom Lake. Drought and high winds helped spark a massive fire complex that burned for 16 days, destroying 167 homes, 126 other buildings, and 90 percent of Possum Kingdom State Park — about 126,734 acres total. Damage was \$120 million, not including the estimated \$11 million needed to combat the fire, nor the loss of cattle.

April 9, 2011: Wildfire. West Texas. Dry conditions near the Pecos River spawned two fires near Midland and Marfa. The former burned 16,500 acres and 34 homes, causing 500 evacuations; the latter was caused by an electrical problem and burned 314,444 acres, 41 homes, and hundreds of cattle and utility poles. Total property damage was estimated at \$7.7 million.

April 15, 2011: Wildfire. Cisco. Dry conditions caused several wildfires in North Texas. The largest was near Cisco, burning around 2,000 acres and destroying five homes. The fires burned 18,000 acres, costing \$1.01 million.

April 17, 2011: Wildfire. Oak Hill. Dry conditions and human negligence combined to cause a wildfire in Travis County. Although it covered only 100 acres, it destroyed 11 homes and damage estimates reached \$2 million.

April 19, 2011: Hail. North Texas. A series of supercells brought widespread hail ranging from 0.75 inches to 3.5 inches over the course of the 5-hour storm. Damage was around \$1 million.

April 25–26, 2011: Supercells. East Texas. An upper level trough brought severe storms to East Texas for two days. On the 25th, 3 tornadoes touched down in Cherokee and Angelina counties, including two EF-1s; moderate hail was seen and downburst winds of 90-plus mph were

reported. The next day, 10 tornadoes were reported, two of which were EF-1s near Ben Wheeler and Groesbeck, causing injuries. Total damage, \$2.718 million.

May 1, 2011: Thunderstorm Wind. Clyde. Isolated thunderstorms popped up in the Big Country, bringing hail and strong winds. In Clyde, straight-line winds were reported in excess of 100 mph; damage, \$2 million.

May 11, 2011: Thunderstorm Wind. Interstate-20 Corridor. Scattered thunderstorms from Killeen to Burns caused strong winds, hail, flash flooding, and an EF-0 tornado near Lake Kiowa; damage, \$1 million.

June 18, 2011: Thunderstorm Wind. Meunster. Thunderstorms followed by a strong microburst in the early evening and straight-line winds greater than 80 mph caused widespread damage in excess of \$1.36 million.

June 20–21, 2011: Thunderstorm Wind. East Texas. Severe thunderstorms culminated in strong downburst winds, hail, and an EF-0 tornado. Winds greater than 80 mph occurred in Nacogdoches and San Augustine, a tornado in Shelby County, and moderate hail; damage, \$1.04 million.

June 28, 2011: Thunderstorm Wind. Titus County. Thunderstorms with 65 mph winds caused widespread damage at a cost of \$1.6 million.

Aug. 11, 2011: Flash Flood. Lubbock. Scattered thunderstorms brought heavy rain, wind, and hail to the Lubbock area. Some area received 1–4 inches of rain in an hour, causing high water damage to homes and vehicles. Farm and weather equipment in Dimmit were damaged by 90 mph winds. Total damage, \$1.175 million.

September–October 2011: Wildfires. Bastrop County. Three separate fires that began Sept. 4 merged into a single blaze east of the city of Bastrop and became known as the Bastrop County Complex fire. The fire destroyed 1,691 homes and much of Bastrop State Park was burned. Declared the most destructive wildfire in Texas history, it was finally extinguished on Oct. 29.

Oct. 9, 2011: Tornado. San Antonio. An EF-1 tornado with winds up to 90–100 mph tore apart roofs, utility poles, and vehicles; damage, \$1 million.

Jan. 9, 2012 Supercells. South Texas. Squall-line thunderstorms, hail, and an EF-1 tornado hit southeast of Alice International Airport and parts of Robstown, causing an estimated \$5 million in damage. Other straight-line winds and hail caused total damage of \$8.66 million.

March 29, 2012: Hail. McAllen. Strong thunderstorms, with wind gusts over 70 mph at Edinburg Airport, and severe hail up to 2.75 inches caused \$50 million in property damage to homes and \$1 million to crops. Rainfall between 4–6 inches fell in less than two hours, causing \$5 million in flood damage.

April 16, 2012: Tornadoes. Flash Floods. Gregory. Thunderstorms along the Coastal Bend caused four tornadoes, including an EF-1 in Portland, two EF-0 tornadoes in Gregory, and another in Kleberg County. The Portland tornado caused \$2 million in damage to homes and property. Around 80 percent of all homes in Gregory were flooded when storms dumped 2–6 inches of rain; some locations received up to 15 inches over several hours. Total damages topped \$8.3 million.

April 29, 2012: Hail. Doud. Several severe storms blew up in West Texas near Lubbock with damaging hail and winds. Hailstones up to 4.5 inches fell in Whitharral, and winds gusts up to 95 mph near Wolfforth tore apart homes and cars. Damage estimates were \$20 million from hail in Doud and more than \$5 million from wind.

Nov. 22, 2012: Fog. Winnie, Chambers County. Dense fog early Thanksgiving morning caused a massive 150-car pileup on both sides of Interstate-10, causing two deaths and 80 injuries, 12 serious. Vehicular damage was \$6 million.

Dec. 19, 2012: Dust Storm. Lubbock. A strong Pacific front kicked up winds up to 70 mph, reducing visibility below 1/2 mile for more than 5 hours, the longest such event since 1977; property damage, \$1 million.

Dec. 25, 2012: Heavy Snow. Plano. A moderate cold front and minor storms in North Texas produced wrap-around snow between 3–6 inches that caused 89 traffic accidents and costing \$1.2 million. ☆

Texas Temperature, Freeze, Growing Season and Precipitation Records by County

Data in the table below are from the office of the Texas State Climatologist, Texas A&M University, College Station. Because of the small change in averages, data are revised only at intervals of 10 years. Data below are the latest compilations, as of Feb. 1, 2004, and reflect data compiled during 1971–2000. The table shows temperature, freeze, growing season and precipitation for each county in Texas. Data for counties where a National Weather Service Station has not been maintained long enough to establish a reliable mean are interpolated from isoline charts prepared from mean values from stations with long-established records. Mean maximum temperature for July is computed from the sum of the daily maxima. Mean minimum January is computed from the sum of the daily minima. Weather stations shown in *italics* do not measure all categories and some data are from the period 1961–1990. An asterisk (*) preceding a record high or low or rainfall extreme denotes a figure that also occurred on an earlier date.

COUNTY AND STATION	TEMPERATURE				AVERAGE FREEZE DATES		Growing Season Days	MEAN PRECIPITATION												EXTREMES Highest Daily Rainfall				
	Mean Max. July	Mean Min. January	Record Highest	Record Lowest	Year	Year		F.	Mo.	Day	MEAN PRECIPITATION													
											Mo.	Day	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July		August	September	October	November	December	Annual
Anderson, Palestine	93.9	37.4	114	1954	-4	1930	Mar. 15	Nov. 18	247	3.60	3.34	3.87	3.80	4.51	4.53	2.55	3.23	3.45	4.90	4.44	4.16	46.38	9.10	08-1991
Andrews, Andrews	94.5	30.4	113	1994	-1	1985	Mar. 29	Nov. 10	226	0.48	0.51	0.52	0.85	1.78	2.12	2.25	1.77	2.21	1.43	0.64	0.59	15.15	7.60	07-1914
Angellina, Lufkin	93.5	37.9	110	2000	-2	1951	Mar. 13	Nov. 15	247	4.45	3.17	3.53	3.13	5.29	4.18	2.60	3.08	4.08	4.13	4.54	4.44	46.62	7.47	10-1994
Aransas, Rockport	90.1	44.9	105	2000	12	1983	Feb. 2	Dec. 20	318	2.40	2.18	2.36	2.07	3.66	3.50	2.43	3.13	5.53	4.23	2.56	1.91	35.96	8.15	09-1979
Archer, Archer City	97.0	26.7	114	1980	*-10	1989	Mar. 28	Nov. 9	225	1.13	1.75	2.05	2.46	4.33	3.46	1.79	2.66	3.11	3.39	1.90	1.75	29.78	7.95	10-1981
Armstrong, Claude	90.5	21.2	108	1980	-16	1905	Apr. 19	Oct. 20	184	0.51	0.58	1.23	1.60	3.34	3.33	3.08	3.00	2.37	1.91	0.82	0.62	22.39	10.27	05-1982
Atascosa, Poteet	95.9	39.0	110	2000	-1	1949	Feb. 25	Dec. 2	279	1.27	1.83	1.54	2.50	4.09	4.06	1.64	2.69	2.90	3.04	1.79	1.65	29.00	8.75	07-1949
Austin, Sealy	94.9	40.7	111	2000	0	1989	Feb. 18	Dec. 8	291	3.14	2.81	2.61	3.22	4.71	3.85	1.93	3.06	4.33	4.44	3.68	2.90	40.68	11.00	08-1945
Bailey, Muleshoe	91.9	20.2	110	1944	-21	1933	Apr. 17	Oct. 21	186	0.43	0.50	0.64	1.01	2.04	2.49	2.09	3.07	2.34	1.50	0.67	0.50	17.37	5.25	05-1951
Bandera, Medina	93.9	33.3	109	1980	5	1989	Mar. 22	Nov. 10	233	1.72	1.91	2.27	2.69	4.35	4.29	2.55	3.08	3.66	4.14	2.84	2.28	35.78	9.86	08-1971
Bastrop, Smithville	95.4	36.7	111	2000	-1	1930	Mar. 4	Nov. 20	260	2.73	2.32	2.56	3.00	5.12	3.66	2.01	2.25	3.56	4.70	3.29	2.84	38.04	16.05	06-1940
Baylor, Seymour	96.5	47.7	120	1936	-14	1947	Mar. 30	Nov. 6	220	1.05	1.56	1.84	4.13	3.63	1.86	2.58	3.51	2.86	1.48	1.41	27.79	6.20	05-1989	
Bea, Beeville	94.6	43.1	111	1939	8	1983	Feb. 14	Dec. 6	294	1.94	1.84	1.90	2.68	3.49	4.19	2.69	3.02	4.30	2.00	2.00	1.83	33.48	10.61	09-1967
Bell, Temple	95.0	34.9	112	1947	-4	1989	Mar. 3	Nov. 22	264	1.91	2.70	2.65	2.81	4.56	3.71	1.82	2.20	4.00	3.73	3.04	2.68	35.81	9.62	10-1988
Bexar, San Antonio	94.6	38.6	110	2000	0	1949	Feb. 28	Nov. 25	270	1.66	1.75	1.89	2.60	4.72	4.30	2.03	2.57	3.00	3.86	2.58	1.96	32.92	11.26	10-1988
Blanco, Blanco	93.7	34.0	111	2000	-6	1949	Mar. 20	Nov. 11	235	1.79	2.08	2.63	2.69	4.51	4.18	2.02	2.38	3.26	4.18	2.66	2.37	34.75	17.47	09-1952
Borden, Gail	94.6	29.8	116	1984	-1	1989	Mar. 27	Nov. 8	226	0.58	0.73	0.66	1.20	2.80	2.81	2.35	2.52	2.83	1.77	0.74	0.69	19.68	9.13	10-1960
Bosque, Lake Whitney	96.2	32.7	113	2000	*-3	1989	Mar. 15	Nov. 17	247	1.93	2.39	2.87	3.18	4.29	3.96	2.03	2.37	2.76	3.95	2.67	2.67	35.07	6.22	10-1971
Bowie, Texarkana	93.1	30.7	108	2000	*-6	1989	Mar. 20	Nov. 14	238	3.91	3.80	4.46	4.23	4.97	4.82	3.62	2.41	3.77	4.61	5.69	4.95	51.24	5.45	03-1989
Brazoria, Angleton	91.8	43.7	107	2000	-7	1989	Feb. 15	Dec. 5	290	4.76	3.50	3.76	3.74	5.20	6.44	4.24	4.83	7.49	4.25	4.86	4.17	57.24	14.36	07-1979
Brazos, College Station	95.6	39.8	112	2000	2	1989	Mar. 2	Nov. 29	271	3.32	2.38	2.84	3.20	5.05	3.79	1.92	2.63	3.91	4.22	3.18	3.23	39.67	6.23	05-1983
Brewster, Alpine	88.7	31.3	107	1972	-3	1983	Apr. 8	Nov. 1	207	0.45	0.50	0.34	0.58	1.25	2.18	3.04	2.82	3.23	1.58	0.45	0.67	17.19	3.13	06-1968
Brewster, Chisos Basin	84.2	36.1	103	1972	-3	1949	Mar. 16	Nov. 17	246	0.55	0.69	0.36	0.61	1.60	2.42	3.55	3.72	2.71	1.72	0.66	0.58	19.17	4.29	10-1966
Briscoe, Silverton	90.9	21.6	109	1994	-9	1963	Apr. 14	Oct. 22	190	0.57	0.78	1.17	1.59	3.22	3.96	2.30	2.76	2.67	1.68	0.90	0.74	22.34	5.25	06-1979
Brooks, Fairburn	97.0	43.9	115	1988	9	1982	Feb. 6	Dec. 13	311	1.12	1.56	0.86	1.48	2.95	3.25	1.84	2.91	3.84	3.22	1.31	1.08	25.42	10.00	09-1967
Brown, Brownwood	95.0	29.6	111	1964	-6	1989	Mar. 25	Nov. 11	231	1.28	2.09	2.07	2.45	3.62	3.75	1.80	2.28	2.67	3.01	1.62	1.68	28.32	*6.60	06-2000

COUNTY AND STATION	TEMPERATURE						AVERAGE FREEZE DATES				Growing Season Days	MEAN PRECIPITATION												EXTREMES Highest Daily Rainfall In. Mo.-Year	
	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Record Highest	Record Lowest	Year	F.	F.	Mo. Day	Mo. Day	First in Fall		MEAN PRECIPITATION													
												January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December		Annual
	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	Mo. Day	Mo. Day	Mo. Day		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		Annual
Guadalupe, New Brauntfels	95.0	36.0	110	0	1993	0	1993	Mar. 6	Nov. 28	267	1.90	2.20	1.80	2.60	5.00	4.10	2.00	2.50	4.10	3.50	2.80	2.00	34.50	7.00	07-1960
Hale, Plainview	91.0	24.4	111	1994	-8	1933	Apr. 4	Oct. 31	209	0.59	0.63	0.80	1.52	2.91	3.05	2.45	2.38	2.28	2.72	0.84	0.73	19.90	7.00	07-1960	
Hall, Memphis	95.7	25.5	*117	1944	-11	1930	Apr. 1	Nov. 4	217	0.57	0.88	1.52	2.04	3.93	3.51	1.88	2.25	2.45	1.77	0.96	0.75	22.51	8.80	06-1960	
Hamilton, Hamilton	94.3	33.4	109	1964	-3	1989	Mar. 16	Nov. 15	243	1.64	1.76	2.61	2.72	3.70	3.71	1.53	1.57	2.85	2.90	2.00	1.60	28.59	8.20	10-1959	
Hansford, Spearman	95.5	22.4	*119	1936	-22	1959	Apr. 16	Oct. 23	189	0.33	0.62	1.52	1.58	2.88	2.77	2.72	2.38	2.08	1.35	1.01	0.66	20.30	5.80	05-1985	
Hardeman, Quanah	96.5	24.6	*119	1994	-15	1989	Apr. 4	Nov. 2	211	0.96	1.17	1.65	2.08	3.86	3.73	2.42	2.57	3.43	2.37	1.40	1.12	26.76	8.03	08-1995	
Hardin, Evidale	93.0	37.0	102	12	1989	12	Mar. 31	Nov. 14	246	5.40	3.70	4.20	4.00	5.50	5.50	4.10	4.20	4.50	5.30	5.00	5.10	56.50	5.10	05-1985	
Harris, Houston	93.4	45.2	108	2000	9	1989	Feb. 8	Dec. 20	308	4.25	3.01	3.19	3.46	5.11	6.84	4.36	5.44	5.62	5.26	4.54	3.78	53.96	9.95	10-1949	
Harrison, Marshall	92.4	33.4	112	1909	-9	1930	Mar. 20	Nov. 12	236	4.38	4.07	4.33	4.35	5.07	5.23	3.02	2.68	3.89	4.66	4.59	4.95	51.22	8.58	03-1989	
Hartley, Channing	90.9	20.0	*108	1981	-9	1979	Apr. 19	Oct. 19	182	0.35	0.45	0.76	1.10	1.88	2.30	2.59	3.50	1.66	1.33	0.61	0.67	17.20	3.80	12-1997	
Haskell, Haskell	96.1	28.8	*115	1994	-6	1989	Mar. 27	Nov. 12	229	0.96	1.47	1.46	1.99	3.32	3.26	1.61	2.74	2.96	2.53	1.26	1.37	24.93	14.29	08-1978	
Hays, San Marcos	95.1	38.6	*111	2000	-2	1949	Feb. 28	Nov. 24	268	2.05	2.21	2.09	2.85	5.31	4.84	2.12	2.65	3.46	4.03	3.17	2.41	37.19	15.78	10-1998	
Hemphill, Canadian	93.9	18.8	*112	1994	*-14	1942	Apr. 10	Oct. 16	188	0.46	0.71	1.70	1.72	3.75	3.33	2.19	2.36	2.36	1.47	0.94	0.69	21.68	5.15	10-1985	
Henderson, Athens	93.4	35.2	*109	2000	-6	1985	Mar. 19	Nov. 14	239	2.96	3.37	3.70	3.47	4.82	3.95	1.74	2.43	3.07	4.70	3.94	3.88	42.03	7.19	04-1986	
Hidalgo, McAllen	95.5	48.2	109	1999	17	1982	Jan. 05	Jan. 30	>365	1.20	1.37	0.95	1.36	2.51	2.49	1.70	2.31	4.00	2.76	0.95	1.01	22.61	7.81	08-1980	
Hill, Hillsboro	95.2	35.2	113	1917	-6	1989	Mar. 19	Nov. 14	240	2.19	2.67	3.21	3.24	4.65	4.07	2.08	2.19	2.92	4.15	2.70	3.08	37.15	11.30	09-1936	
Hockley, Levelland	92.7	23.7	115	1994	-16	1963	Apr. 08	Oct. 27	201	0.59	0.63	0.58	1.03	2.35	2.78	2.22	2.87	3.24	1.62	0.85	0.82	19.58	4.23	06-1999	
Hood, Cresson	97.0	33.0	110	1969	-6	1989	Mar. 26	Nov. 13	232	1.60	2.20	2.60	2.90	4.70	3.90	1.70	2.40	2.60	3.90	2.30	2.30	33.10	8.11	07-1994	
Hopkins, Sulphur Springs	94.8	31.1	115	1969	-4	1989	Mar. 25	Nov. 12	232	2.88	3.20	4.27	4.34	5.00	4.64	3.22	3.35	3.35	5.21	4.77	4.46	47.69	4.81	06-2001	
Houston, Crockett	93.3	25.6	*114	1909	*0	1989	Mar. 10	Nov. 18	252	4.00	3.10	3.45	3.87	4.66	4.46	2.84	2.81	4.12	4.22	3.93	4.02	45.48	9.11	06-2001	
Howard, Big Spring	94.3	35.9	114	1994	-5	1985	Mar. 23	Nov. 13	235	0.72	0.81	0.73	1.34	3.05	2.58	1.78	2.38	3.51	1.78	0.77	0.67	20.12	4.84	05-1994	
Hudspeth, Sierra Blanca	92.0	25.1	*109	1994	-10	1994	Apr. 18	Oct. 29	193	0.49	0.41	0.29	0.53	1.11	2.11	2.29	2.19	1.15	0.44	0.66	11.93	3.32	09-1978		
Hunt, Greenville	93.3	31.2	116	1936	-4	1930	Mar. 23	Nov. 13	235	2.51	3.16	3.67	3.79	5.47	4.03	2.96	2.18	3.56	4.91	3.98	3.48	43.70	6.95	09-1936	
Hutchinson, Borger	92.6	32.0	*108	1998	-12	1951	Apr. 17	Oct. 25	193	0.65	0.69	1.56	1.77	3.08	3.20	2.69	3.16	2.00	1.60	0.88	0.70	21.90	3.79	05-1959	
Irion, Funk Ranch	95.0	32.0	108	4	1989	4	Mar. 27	Nov. 11	229	0.70	1.10	1.00	1.60	2.50	2.50	1.40	1.90	3.10	2.10	1.00	1.00	19.90	9.60	04-1957	
Jack, Jacksboro	94.4	29.7	*113	1980	-7	1989	Mar. 21	Nov. 14	237	1.28	1.79	2.38	2.60	4.96	3.18	2.26	2.15	3.18	3.78	2.05	1.83	31.44	9.60	04-1957	
Jackson, Edna	94.0	42.0	105	10	1989	17	Feb. 19	Dec. 6	290	3.10	2.40	2.00	3.10	5.30	4.60	2.90	2.60	4.90	5.00	3.40	2.80	42.10	6.00	03-1999	
Jasper, Sam Rayburn Dam	94.5	35.2	109	2000	7	1989	Mar. 17	Nov. 14	241	5.94	4.55	5.29	4.51	5.53	5.81	4.24	3.92	4.90	4.84	5.88	6.09	60.57	9.04	03-1999	
Jeff Davis, Fort Davis	89.5	28.4	*107	1998	*0	1985	Apr. 9	Nov. 2	206	0.43	0.35	0.34	0.50	1.46	1.79	2.95	2.97	2.76	1.29	0.49	0.53	15.86	5.30	08-1992	
Jeff Davis, Mount Locke	84.5	32.4	*104	1994	-10	1962	Apr. 17	Oct. 26	191	0.53	0.49	0.33	0.60	1.73	2.56	3.82	4.02	3.29	1.71	0.56	0.73	20.37	4.10	05-1984	
Jefferson, Beaumont	91.6	42.9	108	2000	12	1989	Feb. 14	Dec. 6	295	5.69	3.35	3.75	3.84	5.83	6.58	5.23	4.85	6.10	4.67	4.75	5.25	59.89	12.09	09-1963	
Jim Hogg, Hebronville	97.5	43.8	111	1998	*12	1989	Feb. 8	Dec. 11	307	1.12	1.40	1.14	1.69	3.33	3.13	1.44	2.28	3.68	2.22	1.22	1.10	23.75	9.40	09-1971	
Jim Wells, Alice	96.1	44.1	*111	1998	*12	1989	Jan. 29	Dec. 15	320	1.21	1.51	1.34	1.65	3.16	3.41	1.76	2.70	4.52	3.55	1.50	1.21	27.52	12.14	09-1971	
Johnson, Cleburne	97.0	34.0	114	1939	-5	1989	Mar. 18	Nov. 13	240	1.90	2.29	3.07	3.53	5.11	3.90	2.18	2.36	2.88	3.92	2.54	2.57	36.25	9.02	05-1989	

COUNTY AND STATION	TEMPERATURE				AVERAGE FREEZE DATES		Growing Season Days	MEAN PRECIPITATION												EXTREMES Highest Daily Rainfall In. Mo.-Year		
	Mean Max. July	Mean Min. January	Record Highest Year	Record Lowest Year	Last in Spring Mo. Day	First in Fall Mo. Day		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December		Annual	
																						In.
Red River, Clarksville	92.2	29.7	115	1936	Mar. 28	Nov. 9	226	2.85	3.17	4.50	4.02	5.43	4.00	3.23	2.07	3.83	4.99	5.43	4.51	47.83	8.30	05-1933
Reeves, Baltimore	94.7	30.1	112	1939	Mar. 30	Nov. 9	223	0.58	0.56	0.24	0.63	1.45	1.24	1.78	2.29	3.08	1.19	0.54	0.61	14.19	4.13	07-1973
Reeves, Pecos	98.5	28.1	118	1968	Mar. 26	Nov. 7	225	0.47	0.45	0.34	0.47	1.25	1.24	1.35	1.62	2.24	1.10	0.47	0.61	11.61	4.38	05-1992
Refugio, Refugio	94.0	45.0	106		Feb. 14	Dec. 15	304	2.50	2.20	1.50	1.90	4.30	4.80	3.30	3.50	7.00	5.20	2.30	1.60	40.10		
Roberts, Miami	92.4	20.6	114	1917	Apr. 15	Oct. 19	186	0.68	0.83	1.74	2.19	3.77	3.26	2.39	2.40	2.38	1.64	1.12	0.90	23.30	5.58	10-1985
Robertson, Franklin	95.1	38.2	112	2000	Mar. 9	Nov. 19	254	3.03	2.86	2.90	3.03	4.81	2.95	2.04	2.60	3.65	4.38	3.26	3.52	39.03	7.48	07-1979
Rockwall, Rockwall	96.0	33.0	118		Mar. 23	Nov. 14	236	2.10	2.70	3.50	3.60	5.30	3.70	2.30	2.00	3.00	4.60	3.40	3.20	39.40		
Runnels, Ballinger	94.3	28.5	116	1907	Mar. 28	Nov. 9	225	0.94	1.32	1.27	1.80	3.38	3.15	1.39	2.40	3.08	2.52	1.31	1.20	23.76	7.05	05-1946
Rusk, Henderson	93.1	33.1	111	2000	Mar. 20	Nov. 15	239	4.08	3.78	4.00	3.91	4.73	4.87	2.81	2.75	3.71	4.68	4.67	4.23	48.22	11.05	03-1989
Sabine, Hemphill	93.0	36.0	104		Mar. 21	Nov. 12	236	5.50	5.00	4.20	5.00	5.00	5.00	3.80	3.20	3.80	3.00	5.00	6.00	54.40		
San Augustine, Broadus	93.0	35.0	106		Mar. 19	Nov. 12	238	5.30	4.10	4.00	3.40	4.60	4.50	3.00	3.90	4.60	3.60	4.40	5.70	51.10		
San Jacinto, Coldspring	93.8	37.5	110	1998	Mar. 11	Nov. 22	255	4.63	3.44	3.61	3.73	5.40	5.93	2.95	3.52	4.45	4.40	4.89	4.82	51.77	13.50	06-1973
San Patricio, Sinton	91.7	44.2	109	2000	Feb. 7	Dec. 13	308	1.91	2.02	1.91	1.99	4.07	3.97	2.98	3.16	5.61	4.61	2.04	1.27	35.54	12.35	04-1930
San Saba, San Saba	95.8	33.4	112	1978	Mar. 20	Nov. 11	236	1.09	1.94	1.96	2.13	3.92	3.62	1.87	2.29	2.38	2.82	2.04	1.66	27.72	11.20	10-1969
Schleicher, Eldorado	93.0	28.0	107		Mar. 28	Nov. 12	229	0.70	0.90	0.70	1.70	2.50	1.90	1.60	2.10	3.10	2.10	1.00	0.60	19.00		
Scurry, Snyder	94.6	26.7	115	1936	Apr. 1	Nov. 7	219	0.69	1.03	1.09	1.69	3.01	3.06	2.04	2.55	3.30	2.34	0.91	0.80	22.51	5.26	07-1948
Shackelford, Albany	95.4	28.4	115	1972	Mar. 28	Nov. 6	222	1.01	1.65	1.95	2.34	3.76	3.45	1.91	3.04	3.17	3.00	1.55	1.62	28.45	5.80	07-1953
Shelby, Center	93.9	34.5	112	2000	Mar. 20	Nov. 10	234	5.04	4.13	4.21	4.41	5.04	4.81	3.04	3.76	4.20	4.84	4.68	5.05	53.01	9.66	11-1940
Sherman, Stratford	91.1	18.9	108	1953	Apr. 26	Oct. 15	171	0.48	0.44	1.21	1.46	2.85	2.26	2.31	2.67	1.71	1.15	0.79	0.56	17.89	5.60	08-1992
Smith, Tyler	94.0	38.0	108		Mar. 7	Nov. 21	259	3.30	3.70	4.00	3.70	4.50	3.70	2.20	2.60	3.30	5.10	4.50	4.80	45.40		
Somervell, Glen Rose	97.3	28.9	115	1984	Apr. 11	Oct. 29	200	1.64	2.28	2.80	2.91	5.20	4.02	2.19	2.18	3.15	3.83	2.24	2.38	34.82	8.48	07-1995
Starr, Rio Grande City	99.1	44.5	116	1998	Feb. 9	Dec. 14	309	0.97	1.10	0.74	1.22	2.42	2.94	1.27	1.97	4.68	2.48	0.90	0.92	21.61	12.51	09-1967
Stephens, Breckenridge	96.8	30.9	114	1936	Mar. 29	Nov. 10	226	1.30	1.39	2.05	2.17	3.53	3.12	1.86	2.06	2.93	3.44	1.56	1.63	27.04	15.70	10-1981
Sterling, Sterling City	94.7	27.4	112	1994	Apr. 4	Nov. 3	212	0.85	0.91	0.91	1.43	2.79	2.33	1.40	1.77	3.29	1.84	0.85	0.93	19.40	6.53	07-1948
Stonewall, Aspermont	97.4	27.2	117	1994	Mar. 30	Nov. 8	223	0.84	1.16	1.18	1.57	2.57	2.54	1.93	2.93	3.07	2.53	1.17	1.03	23.24	6.92	04-1930
Sutton, Sonora	94.7	27.2	109	1980	Apr. 4	Nov. 3	213	0.84	1.16	1.18	1.57	2.57	2.54	1.93	2.93	3.07	2.53	1.17	0.82	22.40	7.92	09-1976
Swisher, Tulia	91.1	22.2	110	1994	Apr. 14	Oct. 24	193	0.59	0.72	1.05	1.31	2.99	3.42	2.32	2.65	2.40	1.63	0.87	0.76	20.71	5.18	06-1985
Tarrant, Benbrook	96.6	31.4	111	1954	Mar. 15	Nov. 17	247	1.70	2.19	1.67	3.17	4.58	3.56	2.29	2.03	2.86	4.14	2.35	2.47	34.01	6.36	10-1991
Taylor, Abilene	94.8	31.8	110	1978	Mar. 24	Nov. 12	232	0.97	1.13	1.41	1.67	2.83	3.06	1.70	2.63	2.91	2.90	1.30	1.27	23.78	6.30	08-1978
Terrill, Sanderson	91.9	30.5	110	1969	Mar. 22	Nov. 10	233	0.39	0.59	0.40	0.86	1.74	2.09	1.52	1.87	2.41	1.75	0.81	0.51	14.94	5.35	06-1965
Terry, Brownfield	92.5	26.1	111	1994	Apr. 3	Nov. 3	213	0.84	0.68	0.64	0.95	2.90	3.00	2.31	2.15	2.78	1.50	0.79	0.65	18.89	5.05	10-1983
Throckmorton, Throckmorton	97.0	28.0	114		Mar. 31	Nov. 6	220	1.00	1.50	1.60	2.10	3.30	3.50	1.80	2.60	3.30	2.90	1.50	1.50	26.60		
Titus, Mount Pleasant	94.2	29.3	118	1936	Mar. 29	Nov. 5	220	3.27	3.54	4.42	3.77	5.02	4.89	3.75	2.05	3.56	4.74	5.07	4.49	48.57	8.06	11-1994
Tom Green, San Angelo	94.4	31.8	111	1960	Mar. 28	Nov. 13	230	0.82	1.18	0.99	1.60	3.09	2.52	1.10	2.05	2.95	2.57	1.10	0.94	20.91	6.24	09-1980

COUNTY AND STATION	TEMPERATURE				AVERAGE FREEZE DATES		Growing Season Days	MEAN PRECIPITATION												EXTREMES Highest Daily Rainfall					
	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Record Highest	Record Lowest	Year	Year		Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year		Year	Year	Year	Year	Year
	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.		Mo. Day	Mo. Day	Mo. Day	Mo. Day	Mo. Day	Mo. Day	Mo. Day	Mo. Day	Mo. Day	Mo. Day	Mo. Day	Mo. Day		Mo. Day				
Travis, Austin	95.0	40.0	112	2000	-2	1949	Feb. 17	Dec. 6	291	1.89	1.99	2.14	2.51	5.03	3.81	1.97	2.31	2.91	3.97	2.68	2.44	33.65	8.00	06-1941	
Trinity, Groveton	94.8	37.1	111	2000	1	1989	Mar. 14	Nov. 14	244	4.17	3.21	3.67	3.13	5.11	5.01	3.48	3.25	4.10	4.07	4.49	4.41	48.10	12.10	10-1994	
Tyler, Town Bluff Dam	92.1	38.3	109	2000	6	1989	Mar. 9	Nov. 9	255	5.08	4.02	4.56	4.41	5.61	5.74	3.46	3.42	4.17	3.68	5.08	5.56	54.79	7.50	09-1996	
Upshur, Gilmer	93.4	31.4	114	1936	*-4	1989	Mar. 29	Nov. 5	220	3.51	3.58	4.38	4.12	4.41	4.13	3.04	2.50	3.84	4.47	4.75	4.35	47.08	7.88	04-1966	
Upton, McCamey	95.6	31.4	*113	1994	-2	1962	Mar. 20	Nov. 12	286	4.07	0.56	0.41	0.93	1.61	1.55	0.94	1.95	2.68	2.06	0.59	0.70	14.45	9.13	10-1986	
Uvalde, Uvalde	96.0	37.0	111		6		Mar. 10	Nov. 21	255	1.00	1.10	1.00	2.00	3.30	3.50	2.60	2.30	2.40	1.60	1.30	23.30				
Val Verde, Del Rio	96.2	39.7	112	1988	10	1989	Feb. 19	Dec. 1	284	0.57	0.96	0.96	1.71	2.31	2.34	2.02	2.16	2.06	2.00	0.96	0.75	18.80	17.03	08-1998	
Van Zandt, Willis Point	93.3	31.4	115	1909	*-2	1989	Mar. 14	Nov. 18	248	3.10	3.22	3.74	3.68	4.74	4.45	2.16	2.26	3.39	4.78	4.23	3.93	43.68	7.08	06-1945	
Victoria, Victoria	93.4	43.6	111	2000	9	1989	Feb. 9	Dec. 11	305	2.44	2.04	2.25	2.97	5.12	4.96	2.90	3.05	5.00	4.26	2.64	2.47	40.10	9.87	04-1991	
Walker, Huntsville	93.8	39.0	108	2000	2	1989	Feb. 23	Nov. 30	279	4.28	3.14	3.47	3.50	5.08	4.66	2.67	3.69	4.73	4.32	4.87	4.10	48.51	10.21	10-1994	
Waller, Hempstead	95.0	38.0	107		13		Feb. 28	Dec. 4	283	0.80	2.90	2.10	3.90	4.70	3.60	2.00	2.40	4.60	4.00	3.20	3.00	38.20			
Ward, Monahans	98.6	26.5	*118	1994	-9	1962	Apr. 1	Nov. 7	219	0.51	0.57	0.27	0.55	1.80	1.43	1.31	1.65	2.55	1.39	0.53	0.67	13.23	4.40	09-1960	
Washington, Brenham	96.7	39.3	113	2000	*-2	1960	Feb. 20	Dec. 5	288	3.41	2.78	2.93	3.39	5.14	4.66	1.93	3.14	4.83	4.48	4.17	3.29	44.15	10.38	10-1994	
Webb, Laredo	101.6	43.7	*114	1998	11	1983	Feb. 9	Dec. 9	299	0.76	0.94	0.92	1.55	2.73	2.99	1.79	2.42	2.73	2.72	1.13	0.85	21.53	6.65	07-1981	
Wharton, Pierce	94.3	41.8	112	2000	4	1949	Feb. 9	Dec. 6	290	3.42	2.84	2.74	3.18	5.18	4.69	3.10	3.57	5.81	4.61	3.55	3.23	45.92	8.85	11-1943	
Wheeler, Shamrock	93.3	22.9	113	1980	-13	1984	Apr. 6	Oct. 27	203	0.56	0.84	1.88	2.19	3.92	3.74	2.17	2.27	2.83	1.92	1.17	0.83	24.32	8.24	06-1995	
Wichita, Wichita Falls	97.2	28.9	117	1980	-12	1947	Mar. 28	Nov. 9	225	1.12	1.58	2.27	2.62	3.92	3.69	1.58	2.39	3.19	3.11	1.68	1.68	28.83	6.19	09-1980	
Wilbarger, Vernon	97.2	25.7	119	1943	-9	1989	Mar. 30	Nov. 9	223	1.09	1.34	1.98	2.36	4.11	3.82	1.94	3.07	3.54	2.70	1.48	1.12	28.55	14.82	08-1995	
Willacy, Raymondville	95.3	47.5	109	1916	*14	1962	Jan. 19	Jan. 1	347	1.36	1.59	1.44	1.53	2.80	3.22	1.91	3.06	5.40	3.17	1.38	1.11	27.97	9.90	09-1975	
Williamson, Taylor	95.3	35.8	*112	2000	-5	1949	Mar. 5	Nov. 20	259	2.09	2.38	2.63	2.68	5.19	3.78	1.62	2.09	3.30	3.83	2.95	2.57	35.11	6.00	06-1958	
Wilson, Floresville	95.7	38.4	111	2000	5	1985	Mar. 8	Nov. 21	257	1.58	1.60	1.65	2.53	3.69	3.24	1.60	2.54	2.61	2.59	2.24	1.57	27.60	9.25	09-1967	
Winkler, Wink	96.1	27.8	117	1994	-14	1962	Apr. 2	Nov. 4	215	0.41	0.48	0.32	0.53	1.34	1.83	1.95	1.29	2.14	1.51	0.55	0.57	12.92	5.64	10-1940	
Wise, Bridgeport	98.0	30.5	*115	1980	-8	1989	Mar. 30	Nov. 7	222	1.53	2.06	2.63	2.83	5.53	3.54	2.26	2.01	2.97	4.37	2.28	2.01	34.02	9.07	10-1919	
Wood, Mineola	93.1	31.2	*110	2000	1	1983	Apr. 1	Nov. 7	219	3.33	3.43	4.05	3.98	4.71	3.99	2.92	2.23	3.67	4.99	4.50	4.08	45.88	6.42	12-1982	
Yoakum, Plains	91.7	25.1	111	1994	*-12	1951	Apr. 5	Oct. 29	206	0.49	0.72	0.60	1.15	2.38	2.55	2.34	2.75	2.67	1.24	0.75	0.77	18.41	6.11	07-1960	
Young, Graham	96.6	27.1	117	1936	*-8	1989	Apr. 2	Nov. 6	217	1.16	1.79	2.22	2.45	4.52	3.60	2.17	2.32	3.64	3.79	1.88	1.81	31.35	8.22	10-1981	
Zapata, Zapata	98.0	45.4	116	1998	13	1911	Jan. 24	Dec. 25	337	0.70	1.04	0.79	1.39	2.27	2.67	1.55	1.80	3.65	1.85	0.94	0.88	19.53	6.10	04-1966	
Zavala, Crystal City	97.1	42.6	115	2000	*11	1989	Feb. 16	Dec. 6	292	0.93	1.08	1.08	1.75	2.41	3.25	1.67	2.03	2.10	2.44	1.12	0.84	20.70	6.83	10-1959	

Calendar



*A “star party” at the Frank N. Bash Visitors Center at McDonald Observatory.
Photo by Frank Cianciolo; McDonald Observatory.*

Seasons
Morning & Evening Stars
Eclipses
Major Meteor Showers
Chronological Eras & Cycles
Calendars for 2014 & 2015

Astronomical Calendars for 2014 & 2015

An Explanation of Texas Time

The subsequent calendars were calculated principally from data on the **U.S. Naval Observatory's website** (<http://www.usno.navy.mil/USNO>) and from its publications *Astronomical Phenomena for 2014* and *Astronomical Phenomena for 2015*.

Times listed here are **Central Standard Time**, except for the period from 2:00 a.m. on the second Sunday in March until 2:00 a.m. on the first Sunday in November, when **Daylight Saving Time**, which is one hour later than Central Standard Time, is in effect.

All of Texas is in the Central Time Zone, except El Paso and Hudspeth counties and the northwest corner of Culberson County, which observe Mountain Time. Mountain Time is one hour earlier than Central Time.

All times are calculated for the intersection of 99° 20' west longitude and 31° 08' north latitude, which is closest to the **town of Mercury** and is about 15 miles northeast of Brady, McCulloch County. This point is the **approximate geographical center** of the state.

How to Adjust Rise & Set Times

To adjust the time of sunrise or sunset, moonrise or moonset for any point in Texas, apply the following rule: **Add four minutes** to the time given in this calendar for each degree of longitude that the place lies west of the 99th meridian; **subtract four minutes** for each degree of longitude the place lies east of the 99th meridian.

At times there will be considerable variation for distances north and south of the line of 31° 08' north latitude, but the rule for calculating it is complicated. The formula given above will get sufficiently close results.

The **accompanying map** shows the intersection for which all times given here are calculated, with some major Texas cities and their longitudes. These make it convenient to calculate time at any given point.

Planetary Configurations & Phenomena

The phenomena and planetary configurations of the heavens for 2014 and 2015 are given in the center column of the calendars on pages 155–162. Below is an explanation of the symbols used in those tables:

☉ The Sun	● The Earth	♅ Uranus
☾ The Moon	♂ Mars	♆ Neptune
☿ Mercury	♃ Jupiter	♇ Pluto
♀ Venus	♄ Saturn	

Aspects: Conjunction & Opposition

♄ This symbol, appearing between symbols for heavenly bodies, means they are **"in conjunction,"** that is, having the same longitude in the sky and appearing near each other. For example, ♀ ♂ ☾ means Venus is **north** or **south** of the moon by a few degrees. Conjunctions listed in this calendar are separated by **10 degrees** or less. **Inferior** and **superior conjunctions** mean an inner planet, Venus or Mercury, is in line with the Sun, either between the Earth and the Sun (**inferior**) or on the opposite side of the Sun (**superior**).

♄ This symbol means that the heavenly body listed is in **"opposition"** to the Sun, or that they differ by 180 degrees of longitude.

Common Astronomical Terms

- ★ **Aphelion** — Point at which a planet's orbit is farthest from the sun.
- ★ **Perihelion** — Point at which a planet's orbit is nearest the sun.
- ★ **Apogee** — That point of the moon's orbit farthest from the earth.
- ★ **Perigee** — That point of the moon's orbit nearest the earth.

The Seasons

2014

Spring — Thursday, **March 20**, at 11:57 a.m. (CDT);
Summer — Saturday, **June 21**, at 5:51 a.m. (CDT);
Autumn — Monday, **Sept. 22**, at 9:29 p.m. (CDT);
Winter — Sunday, **Dec. 21**, at 5:03 p.m. (CST).

2015

Spring — Friday, **March 20**, at 5:45 p.m. (CDT);
Summer — Sunday, **June 21**, at 11:38 a.m. (CDT);
Autumn — Wednesday, **Sept. 23**, at 3:21 a.m. (CDT);
Winter — Monday, **Dec. 21**, at 10:48 p.m. (CST).

Morning & Evening Stars

Morning Stars, 2014

Venus ♀ — Jan. 17 – Sept. 17
Mars ♂ — Jan. 1 – April 8
Jupiter ♃ — Jan. 1 – Jan. 5; Aug. 8 – Dec. 31
Saturn ♄ — Jan. 1 – May 10; Dec. 6 – Dec. 31

Evening Stars, 2014

Venus ♀ — Jan. 1 – Jan. 5; Dec. 5 – Dec. 31
Mars ♂ — April 8 – Dec. 31
Jupiter ♃ — Jan. 5 – July 11
Saturn ♄ — May 10 – Nov. 1

Morning Stars, 2015

Venus ♀ — Aug. 20 – Dec. 31
Mars ♂ — Aug. 6 – Dec. 31
Jupiter ♃ — Jan. 1 – Feb. 6; Sept. 10 – Dec. 31
Saturn ♄ — Jan. 1 – May 23; Dec. 17 – Dec. 31

Evening Stars, 2015

Venus ♀ — Jan. 1 – Aug. 11
Mars ♂ — Jan. 1 – April 18
Jupiter ♃ — Feb. 6 – Aug. 13
Saturn ♄ — May 23 – Nov. 13

Major Meteor Showers

These are approximate dates. Listen to local news/weather broadcasts several days beforehand to determine peak observation days and hours. Generally, viewing is best between midnight and dawn of the date listed.

Meteor shower dates are provided by McDonald Observatory, The University of Texas at Austin.

Meteor Shower	Peak 2014	Peak 2015
Quadrantid	Jan. 3	Jan. 4
Lyrid	April 21	April 22
Eta Aquarid	May 5	May 6
Perseid	Aug. 12	Aug. 13
Orionid	Oct. 21	Oct. 22
Leonid	Nov. 17	Nov. 18
Geminid	Dec. 13	Dec. 14

Eclipses

2014

April 15 — Moon, **total eclipse**, visible in Western Africa, Western Europe, the Americas, Australasia, Eastern Asia.

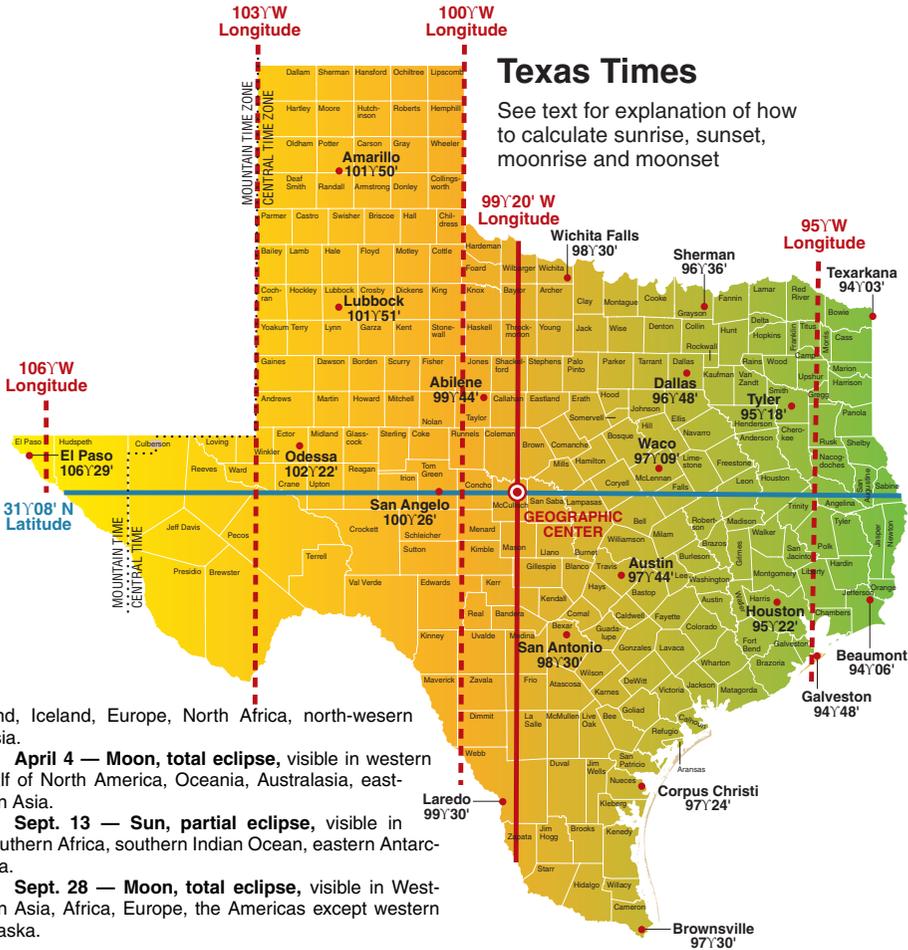
April 29 — Sun, **annular eclipse**, visible in Antarctica, Australia.

Oct. 8 — Moon, **total eclipse**, visible in the Americas, Australasia, Asia.

Oct. 23 — Sun, **partial eclipse**, visible in most of North America, Mexico, Eastern Russia.

2015

March 20 — Sun, **total eclipse**, visible in Green-



Texas Times

See text for explanation of how to calculate sunrise, sunset, moonrise and moonset

land, Iceland, Europe, North Africa, north-western Asia.

April 4 — Moon, total eclipse, visible in western half of North America, Oceania, Australasia, eastern Asia.

Sept. 13 — Sun, partial eclipse, visible in southern Africa, southern Indian Ocean, eastern Antarctica.

Sept. 28 — Moon, total eclipse, visible in Western Asia, Africa, Europe, the Americas except western Alaska.

Chronological Eras & Cycles

Chronological Eras, 2014

The year 2014 of the **Christian** era comprises the latter part of the 238th and the beginning of the 239th year of the independence of the United States of America, and corresponds to the year 6727 of the Julian period. All dates, below, are given in terms of the Gregorian calendar, in which Jan. 14, 2014, corresponds to Jan. 1, 2014, of the Julian calendar:

Era	Year	Begins
Byzantine	7523	Sept. 14
Jewish (A.M.)*	5775	Sept. 24
Chinese (jia wu)	4651	Jan. 31
Roman (A.U.C.)	2767	Jan. 14
Nabonassar	2763	April 20
Japanese	2674	Jan. 1
Grecian (Seleucidæ)	2326	Sept. 14 or Oct. 14
Indian (Saka)	1936	March 22
Diocletian (Coptic)	1731	Sept. 11
Islamic (Hegira)*	1436	Oct. 24

*Year begins at sunset.

Chronological Cycles, 2014

Dominical Letter	..... E	Julian Period	..... 6727
Epact	..... 29	Roman Indiction	..... 7
Golden Number or Lunar Cycle	..... I	Solar Cycle	..... 7

Chronological Eras, 2015

The year 2015 of the **Christian** era comprises the latter part of the 239th and the beginning of the 240th year of the independence of the United States of America, and corresponds to the year 6728 of the Julian period. All dates, below, are given in terms of the Gregorian calendar, in which Jan. 14, 2015, corresponds to Jan. 1, 2015, of the Julian calendar:

Era	Year	Begins
Byzantine	7524	Sept. 14
Jewish (A.M.)*	5776	Sept. 13
Chinese (gui si)	4652	Feb. 19
Roman (A.U.C.)	2768	Jan. 14
Nabonassar	2764	April 20
Japanese	2675	Jan. 1
Grecian (Seleucidæ)	2327	Sept. 14 or Oct. 14
Indian (Saka)	1937	March 22
Diocletian (Coptic)	1732	Sept. 12
Islamic (Hegira)*	1437	Oct. 14

*Year begins at sunset.

Chronological Cycles, 2015

Dominical Letter	..... D	Julian Period	..... 6728
Epact	..... 10	Roman Indiction	..... 8
Golden Number or Lunar Cycle	..... II	Solar Cycle	..... 8

2014

Times are **Central Standard Time**, except from March 9 to Nov. 2, during which **Daylight Saving Time** is observed. **Boldface times for moonrise and moonset** indicate p.m. Times are figured for the point **99° 20' West** and **31° 08' North**, the approximate geographical center of the state. See **page 165** for explanation of **how to get the approximate time at any other Texas point**. (On the web: <http://www.usno.navy.mil/astrometry>) Please note: Not all eclipses are visible in United States. For visibility, see listing beginning on **page 165**.

1st Month January 2014 31 Days
Moon's Phases — New, Jan. 1, 5:14 a.m.; *First Qtr.*, Jan. 7, 9:39 p.m.; *Full*, Jan. 15, 10:52 p.m.; *Last Qtr.*, Jan. 23, 11:19 p.m.; New, Jan. 30, 3:39 p.m.

Year	Month	Week	Planetary Configurations and Phenomena	Hour of		
				☽ Unset	☾ Rise	☾ Set
1	1 We.	New ☾ at perigee	7:36 5:46	7:32	6:28	
2	2 Th.		7:36 5:47	8:26	7:38	
3	3 Fr.		7:36 5:48	9:15	8:46	
4	4 Sa.	● at perihelion (6 am)	7:36 5:48	9:59	9:53	
5	5 Su.	☽ ♀ (3 pm)	7:37 5:49	10:39	10:57	
6	6 Mo.		7:37 5:50	11:18	11:58	
7	7 Tu.	♁ ♂ ☾ First qtr. ☾	7:37 5:51	11:56		
8	8 We.		7:37 5:52	12:33	12:58	
9	9 Th.		7:37 5:52	1:12	1:55	
10	10 Fr.		7:37 5:53	1:53	2:52	
11	11 Sa.	♀ in inferior σ	7:37 5:54	2:37	3:46	
12	12 Su.		7:37 5:55	3:22	4:38	
13	13 Mo.		7:37 5:56	4:11	5:28	
14	14 Tu.		7:36 5:57	5:01	6:14	
15	15 We.	Full ☾ apogee; ♃ ♂ ☾	7:36 5:58	5:53	6:57	
16	16 Th.		7:36 5:58	6:45	7:37	
17	17 Fr.		7:36 5:59	7:38	8:14	
18	18 Sa.		7:36 6:00	8:31	8:49	
19	19 Su.		7:35 6:01	9:24	9:22	
20	20 Mo.		7:35 6:02	10:18	9:55	
21	21 Tu.		7:35 6:03	11:13	10:28	
22	22 We.		7:34 6:04	11:03		
23	23 Th.	♀ ♂ ☾ Last qtr. ☾	7:34 6:05	12:09	11:40	
24	24 Fr.		7:34 6:06	1:08	12:21	
25	25 Sa.	♁ ♂ (8 am)	7:33 6:07	2:08	1:07	
26	26 Su.		7:33 6:07	3:10	1:59	
27	27 Mo.		7:32 6:08	4:12	2:58	
28	28 Tu.	♀ ♂ ☾ (9 pm)	7:32 6:09	5:12	4:02	
29	29 We.		7:31 6:10	6:08	5:11	
30	30 Th.	New ☾ perigee (4 am)	7:31 6:11	7:00	6:20	
31	31 Fr.	♀ stationary	7:30 6:12	7:48	7:30	

2nd Month February 2014 28 Days
Moon's Phases — *First Qtr.*, Feb. 6, 1:22 p.m.; *Full*, Feb. 14, 5:53 p.m.; *Last Qtr.*, Feb. 22, 11:15 a.m.

Year	Month	Week	Planetary Configurations and Phenomena	Hour of		
				☽ Unset	☾ Rise	☾ Set
32	1 Sa.	♃ ♂ (am) ♃ ♂ ☾ (pm)	7:29 6:13	8:32	8:37	
33	2 Su.		7:29 6:14	9:13	9:42	
34	3 Mo.	♁ ♂ ☾	7:28 6:15	9:52	10:45	
35	4 Tu.		7:27 6:15	10:31	11:45	
36	5 We.		7:27 6:16	11:11		
37	6 Th.	First qtr. ☾	7:26 6:17	11:52	12:44	
38	7 Fr.		7:25 6:18	12:35	1:40	
39	8 Sa.		7:24 6:19	1:20	2:33	
40	9 Su.		7:24 6:20	2:08	3:24	
41	10 Mo.		7:23 6:21	2:57	4:11	
42	11 Tu.	♁ ♂ ☾ at apogee;	7:22 6:22	3:48	4:55	
43	12 We.		7:21 6:22	4:40	5:36	
44	13 Th.		7:20 6:23	5:33	6:14	
45	14 Fr.	Full ☾ (6 pm)	7:19 6:24	6:26	6:50	
46	15 Sa.		7:18 6:25	7:20	7:24	
47	16 Su.		7:17 6:26	8:13	7:58	
48	17 Mo.		7:17 6:26	9:08	8:31	
49	18 Tu.		7:16 6:27	10:04	9:06	
50	19 We.	♃ ♂ ☾ (6 pm)	7:15 6:28	11:01	9:42	
51	20 Th.		7:14 6:29		10:21	
52	21 Fr.	♁ ♂ ☾ (4 pm)	7:13 6:30	12:00	11:04	
53	22 Sa.	Last qtr. ☾	7:12 6:30	12:59	11:52	
54	23 Su.	♀ ♂ ☾ (12 pm)	7:10 6:31	1:59	12:46	
55	24 Mo.		7:09 6:32	2:57	1:46	
56	25 Tu.	♀ ♂ ☾ (11 pm)	7:08 6:33	3:54	2:50	
57	26 We.		7:07 6:33	4:46	3:56	
58	27 Th.	♁ at perigee	7:06 6:34	5:35	5:05	
59	28 Fr.		7:05 6:35	6:20	6:13	

† **Daylight Saving Time begins at 2 a.m.**

3rd Month March 2014 31 Days
Moon's Phases — New, March 1, 2:00 a.m.; *First Qtr.*, March 8, 7:27 a.m.; *Full*, March 16, 12:08 p.m.; *Last Qtr.*, March 23, 8:46 p.m.; New, March 30, 1:45 p.m.

Year	Month	Week	Planetary Configurations and Phenomena	Hour of		
				☽ Unset	☾ Rise	☾ Set
60	1 Sa.	New ☾ stationary	7:04 6:36	7:03	7:19	
61	2 Su.	♁ stationary	7:03 6:36	7:44	8:24	
62	3 Mo.	♁ ♂ ☾	7:02 6:37	8:24	9:28	
63	4 Tu.		7:01 6:38	9:05	10:29	
64	5 We.		6:59 6:39	9:47	11:28	
65	6 Th.	stationary	6:58 6:39	10:30		
66	7 Fr.		6:57 6:40	11:16	12:24	
67	8 Sa.	First qtr. ☾	6:56 6:41	12:03	1:16	
68	9 Su.	DST begins	7:55 7:41	1:52	3:06	
69	10 Mo.	♃ ♂ ☾ (6 am)	7:52 7:42	2:43	3:51	
70	11 Tu.	♁ ☾ at apogee (3 pm)	7:52 7:43	3:34	4:33	
71	12 We.		7:51 7:44	4:26	5:12	
72	13 Th.		7:50 7:44	5:19	5:49	
73	14 Fr.	♀ gr. elongation E	7:49 7:45	6:13	6:24	
74	15 Sa.		7:47 7:46	7:07	6:58	
75	16 Su.	Full ☾ (12 pm)	7:46 7:46	8:02	7:32	
76	17 Mo.		7:45 7:47	8:58	8:07	
77	18 Tu.	♀ ♂ ☾ (10 pm)	7:44 7:48	9:56	8:43	
78	19 We.		7:42 7:48	10:54	9:22	
79	20 Th.	Equinox ; ♁ ♂ ☾ (10pm)	7:41 7:49	11:54	10:04	
80	21 Fr.		7:40 7:50		10:51	
81	22 Sa.	♃ ♂ ☾	7:39 7:50	12:53	11:42	
82	23 Su.	Last qtr. ☾	7:37 7:51	1:51	12:38	
83	24 Mo.		7:36 7:51	2:46	1:39	
84	25 Tu.		7:35 7:52	3:39	2:43	
85	26 We.		7:34 7:53	4:27	3:48	
86	27 Th.	♀ ♂ ☾ ☾ at perigee	7:32 7:53	5:12	4:54	
87	28 Fr.	♃ ♂ ☾	7:31 7:54	5:55	5:59	
88	29 Sa.	♀ ♂ ☾ (12 am)	7:30 7:55	6:36	7:04	
89	30 Su.	New ☾	7:29 7:55	7:16	8:08	
90	31 Mo.		7:27 7:56	7:57	9:11	

Astronomical Calendar for 2014

7th Month		July 2014		31 Days		Planetary Configurations and Phenomena		Hour of	
Year	Month	Week	Day of	Sunrise	Sunset	Moon-rise	Moon-set	Sunrise	Sunset
182	1 Tu.		6:37 8:45	10:30	11:28				
183	2 We.		6:38 8:45	11:22					
184	3 Th.	● at aphelion (7 pm)	6:38 8:45	12:15	12:01				
185	4 Fr.		6:38 8:45	1:08	12:34				
186	5 Sa.	First qtr. ☾ ☽ ☾	6:39 8:45	2:03	1:08				
187	6 Su.		6:39 8:45	2:59	1:43				
188	7 Mo.	☾ ☽ ☾ (9 pm)	6:40 8:45	3:58	2:22				
189	8 Tu.		6:40 8:44	4:59	3:06				
190	9 We.		6:41 8:44	6:01	3:55				
191	10 Th.		6:41 8:44	7:02	4:50				
192	11 Fr.		6:42 8:44	8:00	5:52				
193	12 Sa.	Full ☾	6:42 8:43	8:54	6:58				
194	13 Su.	☾ at perigee (3 am)	6:43 8:43	9:44	8:07				
195	14 Mo.	☽ stationary (12 am)	6:43 8:43	10:29	9:15				
196	15 Tu.	☽ ☽ ☽ (12 pm)	6:44 8:42	11:12	10:23				
197	16 We.		6:45 8:42	11:52	11:29				
198	17 Th.		6:45 8:42		12:32				
199	18 Fr.	Last qtr. ☾ ☽ ☽ ☾	6:46 8:41	12:31	1:34				
200	19 Sa.		6:46 8:41	1:11	2:33				
201	20 Su.		6:47 8:40	1:52	3:31				
202	21 Mo.		6:48 8:40	2:35	4:27				
203	22 Tu.		6:48 8:39	3:20	5:20				
204	23 We.		6:49 8:39	4:08	6:10				
205	24 Th.	☽ ☽ ☽ (1 pm)	6:49 8:38	4:57	6:56				
206	25 Fr.		6:50 8:37	5:48	7:39				
207	26 Sa.	New ☾	6:51 8:37	6:40	8:19				
208	27 Su.	☾ at apogee (10 pm)	6:51 8:36	7:33	8:55				
209	28 Mo.		6:52 8:35	8:25	9:30				
210	29 Tu.	☽ ☽ ☽ ☽ (12 am)	6:52 8:35	9:17	10:03				
211	30 We.		6:53 8:34	10:09	10:36				
212	31 Th.		6:54 8:33	11:02	11:09				

8th Month		August 2014		31 Days		Planetary Configurations and Phenomena		Hour of	
Year	Month	Week	Day of	Sunrise	Sunset	Moon-rise	Moon-set	Sunrise	Sunset
213	1 Fr.		6:54 8:33	11:55	11:43				
214	2 Sa.		6:55 8:32	12:50					
215	3 Su.	First qtr. ☾ ☽ ☽ ☾	6:56 8:31	1:47	12:20				
216	4 Mo.	☾ ☽ ☽ (6 am)	6:56 8:30	2:45	1:00				
217	5 Tu.		6:57 8:29	3:44	1:45				
218	6 We.		6:58 8:28	4:44	2:36				
219	7 Th.	☽ ☽ ☽ ☽ ☽ (4 pm)	6:58 8:28	5:42	3:33				
220	8 Fr.	☽ in superior ☽	6:59 8:27	6:38	4:36				
221	9 Sa.		6:59 8:26	7:30	5:42				
222	10 Su.	Full ☾ at perigee	7:00 8:25	8:19	6:51				
223	11 Mo.	☽ ☽ ☽ (9 pm)	7:01 8:24	9:04	8:01				
224	12 Tu.		7:01 8:23	9:46	9:09				
225	13 We.		7:02 8:22	10:28	10:16				
226	14 Th.		7:03 8:21	11:09	11:21				
227	15 Fr.		7:03 8:20	11:51	12:23				
228	16 Sa.		7:04 8:19		1:23				
229	17 Su.	Last qtr. ☾ ☽ ☽ ☽	7:04 8:18	12:34	2:21				
230	18 Mo.		7:05 8:17	1:19	3:16				
231	19 Tu.		7:06 8:16	2:06	4:07				
232	20 We.		7:06 8:15	2:55	4:54				
233	21 Th.		7:07 8:13	3:45	5:38				
234	22 Fr.		7:07 8:12	4:37	6:19				
235	23 Sa.	☽ ☽ ☽ (12 pm)	7:08 8:11	5:29	6:56				
236	24 Su.	☾ at apogee	7:09 8:10	6:21	7:32				
237	25 Mo.	New ☾	7:09 8:09	7:13	8:06				
238	26 Tu.		7:10 8:08	8:05	8:39				
239	27 We.		7:11 8:07	8:58	9:12				
240	28 Th.		7:11 8:05	9:51	9:46				
241	29 Fr.	☽ ☽ ☽	7:12 8:04	10:45	10:21				
242	30 Sa.		7:12 8:03	11:40	11:00				
243	31 Su.	☾ ☽ ☽ (2 pm)	7:13 8:02	12:37	11:42				

9th Month		September 2014		30 Days		Planetary Configurations and Phenomena		Hour of	
Year	Month	Week	Day of	Sunrise	Sunset	Moon-rise	Moon-set	Sunrise	Sunset
244	1 Mo.	☽ ☽ ☽ (7 pm)	7:13 8:01		1:34				
245	2 Tu.	First qtr. ☾	7:14 7:59		2:32	12:29			
246	3 We.		7:15 7:58		3:29	1:22			
247	4 Th.		7:15 7:57		4:24	2:20			
248	5 Fr.		7:16 7:56		5:17	3:22			
249	6 Sa.		7:16 7:54		6:06	4:28			
250	7 Su.	☾ at perigee	7:17 7:53		6:52	5:37			
251	8 Mo.	Full ☾	7:18 7:52		7:36	6:45			
252	9 Tu.		7:18 7:51		8:19	7:53			
253	10 We.	☽ ☽ ☽ (9 pm)	7:19 7:49		9:01	9:00			
254	11 Th.		7:19 7:48		9:44	10:06			
255	12 Fr.		7:20 7:47		10:28	11:09			
256	13 Sa.		7:20 7:45		11:13	12:09			
257	14 Su.		7:21 7:44			1:07			
258	15 Mo.		7:22 7:42		12:50	2:50			
259	16 Tu.	Last qtr. ☾	7:22 7:40		1:40	3:36			
260	17 We.		7:23 7:39		2:32	4:17			
261	18 Th.		7:23 7:38		3:24	4:56			
262	19 Fr.		7:24 7:37		4:16	5:32			
263	20 Sa.	☾ at apogee	7:24 7:36		4:16	5:32			
264	21 Su.	☽ gr. elongation E	7:25 7:35		5:08	6:07			
265	22 Mo.	Equinox (9 pm)	7:26 7:34		6:00	6:40			
266	23 Tu.		7:26 7:33		6:53	7:13			
267	24 We.	New ☾	7:27 7:31		7:46	7:47			
268	25 Th.		7:27 7:30		8:40	8:23			
269	26 Fr.	☽ ☽ ☽ (5 am)	7:28 7:29		9:36	9:01			
270	27 Sa.	☾ ☽ ☽ (11 pm)	7:29 7:27		10:32	9:42			
271	28 Su.		7:29 7:26		11:29	10:27			
272	29 Mo.		7:30 7:25		12:26	11:17			
273	30 Tu.		7:30 7:24		1:22				

Bright stars = Aldebaran, Antares, Spica, Pollux, Regulus. ★ Minor planets or asteroids = Ceres, Pallas, Juno, Vesta ★ σ = in conjunction by 10° or $<$ ★ δ = opposition to ☾

Astronomical Calendar for 2014

10th Month			October 2014			31 Days		
Moon's Phases — <i>First Qtr.</i> , Oct. 1, 2:33 p.m.; <i>Full</i> , Oct. 8, 5:51 a.m.; <i>Last Qtr.</i> , Oct. 15, 2:12 p.m.; <i>New</i> , Oct. 23, 4:57 p.m.; <i>First Qtr.</i> , Oct. 30, 9:48 p.m.								
Day of	Week	Month	Year	Planetary Configurations and Phenomena	Sunrise	Sunset	Moonrise	Moonset
274	1 We.	First qtr. ☾			7:31 7:22	2:17	12:12	
275	2 Th.				7:32 7:21	3:08	1:11	
276	3 Fr.				7:32 7:19	3:57	2:14	
277	4 Sa.	♁ stationary			7:33 7:19	4:43	3:18	
278	5 Su.	♁ ☾ (4 pm)			7:34 7:17	5:26	4:25	
279	6 Mo.	♁ at perigee			7:34 7:16	6:09	5:31	
280	7 Tu.	♁ ^σ			7:35 7:15	6:51	6:38	
281	8 We.	Full ☾			7:35 7:14	7:34	7:44	
282	9 Th.				7:36 7:13	8:18	8:49	
283	10 Fr.				7:37 7:11	9:03	9:52	
284	11 Sa.				7:37 7:10	9:51	10:52	
285	12 Su.				7:38 7:09	10:41	11:49	
286	13 Mo.				7:39 7:08	11:32	12:42	
287	14 Tu.				7:39 7:07		1:30	
288	15 We.	Last qtr. ☾			7:40 7:06	12:24	2:14	
289	16 Th.	♁ in inferior σ			7:41 7:04	1:16	2:54	
290	17 Fr.	♁ ☾ (11 pm)			7:42 7:03	2:08	3:31	
291	18 Sa.				7:42 7:02	3:01	4:06	
292	19 Su.	☾ at apogee			7:43 7:01	3:53	4:40	
293	20 Mo.				7:44 7:00	4:45	5:13	
294	21 Tu.				7:44 6:59	5:38	5:47	
295	22 We.				7:45 6:58	6:33	6:22	
296	23 Th.	New ☾			7:46 6:57	7:28	7:00	
297	24 Fr.				7:47 6:56	8:25	7:40	
298	25 Sa.	♁ in superior σ			7:47 6:55	9:23	8:25	
299	26 Su.				7:48 6:54	10:21	9:14	
300	27 Mo.				7:49 6:53	11:18	10:08	
301	28 Tu.				7:50 6:52	12:13	11:05	
302	29 We.				7:50 6:51		1:05	
303	30 Th.	First qtr. ☾			7:51 6:50	1:54	12:06	
304	31 Fr.				7:52 6:50	2:40	1:09	

11th Month			November 2014			30 Days		
Moon's Phases — <i>Full</i> , Nov. 6, 4:23 p.m.; <i>Last Qtr.</i> , Nov. 14, 9:16 a.m.; <i>New</i> , Nov. 22, 6:32 a.m.; <i>First Qtr.</i> , Nov. 29, 4:06 a.m.								
Day of	Week	Month	Year	Planetary Configurations and Phenomena	Sunrise	Sunset	Moonrise	Moonset
305	1 Sa.	♁ ☾ (11 pm)			7:53 6:49	3:22	2:13	
306	† 2 Su.	DST ends; ☾ perigee			6:54 5:48	3:04	2:17	
307	3 Mo.	♁ Spica (12 am)			6:54 5:47	3:44	3:21	
308	4 Tu.	♁ ^σ			6:55 5:46	4:25	4:26	
309	5 We.				6:56 5:45	5:08	5:30	
310	6 Th.	Full ☾			6:57 5:45	5:52	6:33	
311	7 Fr.				6:58 5:44	6:39	7:35	
312	8 Sa.				6:59 5:43	7:29	8:34	
313	9 Su.				6:59 5:43	8:20	9:30	
314	10 Mo.				7:00 5:42	9:13	10:21	
315	11 Tu.				7:01 5:41	10:06	11:08	
316	12 We.				7:02 5:41	10:59	11:50	
317	13 Th.				7:03 5:40	11:51	12:29	
318	14 Fr.	Last qtr. ☾ at apogee			7:04 5:40		1:05	
319	15 Sa.				7:04 5:39	12:44	1:39	
320	16 Su.	♁ stationary			7:05 5:39	1:36	2:12	
321	17 Mo.	♁ in inferior σ			7:06 5:38	2:28	2:45	
322	18 Tu.				7:07 5:38	3:22	3:16	
323	19 We.	♁ ☾			7:08 5:37	4:17	3:59	
324	20 Th.				7:09 5:37	5:13	4:35	
325	21 Fr.				7:10 5:37	6:11	5:19	
326	22 Sa.	New ☾			7:10 5:36	7:11	6:07	
327	23 Su.				7:11 5:36	8:10	7:00	
328	24 Mo.				7:12 5:36	9:07	7:58	
329	25 Tu.				7:13 5:35	10:02	8:59	
330	26 We.	♁ ☾ (4 am)			7:14 5:35	10:53	10:02	
331	27 Th.	☾ at perigee			7:15 5:35	11:40	11:06	
332	28 Fr.				7:16 5:35	12:23		
333	29 Sa.	First qtr. ☾			7:16 5:35		1:04	12:10
334	30 Su.				7:17 5:35	1:44	1:13	

12th Month			December 2014			31 Days		
Moon's Phases — <i>Full</i> , Dec. 6, 6:27 a.m.; <i>Last Qtr.</i> , Dec. 14, 6:51 a.m.; <i>New</i> , Dec. 21, 7:36 p.m.; <i>First Qtr.</i> , Dec. 28, 12:31 p.m.								
Day of	Week	Month	Year	Planetary Configurations and Phenomena	Sunrise	Sunset	Moonrise	Moonset
335	1 Mo.	♁ ☾ (6 pm)			7:18 5:35	2:23	2:16	
336	2 Tu.				7:19 5:35	3:04	3:18	
337	3 We.				7:20 5:35	3:46	4:20	
338	4 Th.				7:20 5:35	4:31	5:21	
339	5 Fr.				7:21 5:35	5:19	6:21	
340	6 Sa.	Full ☾			7:22 5:35	6:09	7:18	
341	7 Su.				7:23 5:35	7:01	8:11	
342	8 Mo.	♁ in superior σ			7:23 5:35	7:54	9:00	
343	9 Tu.	♁ stationary			7:24 5:35	8:48	9:45	
344	10 We.				7:25 5:35	9:41	10:25	
345	11 Th.	Ceres σ ☾			7:26 5:36	10:34	11:03	
346	12 Fr.	☾ at apogee			7:26 5:36	11:26	11:38	
347	13 Sa.				7:27 5:36		12:11	
348	14 Su.	Last qtr. ☾			7:28 5:36	12:18	12:44	
349	15 Mo.				7:28 5:37	1:10	1:17	
350	16 Tu.				7:29 5:37	2:04	1:52	
351	17 We.				7:29 5:37	2:59	2:29	
352	18 Th.				7:30 5:38	3:56	3:10	
353	19 Fr.	♁ ☾			7:31 5:38	4:54	3:55	
354	20 Sa.				7:31 5:39	5:54	4:47	
355	21 Su.	Solstice; New ☾			7:32 5:39	6:54	5:43	
356	22 Mo.	♁ stationary			7:32 5:40	7:51	6:45	
357	23 Tu.				7:33 5:40	8:46	7:50	
358	24 We.	☾ at perigee			7:33 5:41	9:36	8:56	
359	25 Th.	☾ ☾			7:34 5:41	10:22	10:02	
360	26 Fr.	♁ ☾			7:34 5:42	11:05	11:06	
361	27 Sa.				7:35 5:43	11:46		
362	28 Su.	First qtr. ☾			7:35 5:43	12:25	12:10	
363	29 Mo.				7:35 5:44	1:05	1:12	
364	30 Tu.				7:35 5:45	1:46	2:13	
365	31 We.				7:36 5:45	2:29	3:14	

☉ The Sun ● The Earth ☾ The Moon ♀ Mercury ♁ Venus ♂ Mars ♃ Jupiter ♃ Saturn ♃ Neptune ♃ Uranus ♃ Pluto σ = in conjunction δ = opposition to the ☉

Times are **Central Standard Time**, except from March 8 to Nov. 1, during which **Daylight Saving Time** is observed. **Boldface times for moonrise and moonset** indicate p.m. Times are figured for the point **99° 20' West** and **31° 08' North**, the approximate geographical center of the state. See page 165.

Times are **Central Standard Time**, except from March 8 to Nov. 1, during which **Daylight Saving Time** is observed. **Boldface times for moonrise and moonset** indicate p.m. Times are figured for the point **99° 20' West** and **31° 08' North**, the approximate geographical center of the state. See page 165.

Times are **Central Standard Time**, except from March 8 to Nov. 1, during which **Daylight Saving Time** is observed. **Boldface times for moonrise and moonset** indicate p.m. Times are figured for the point **99° 20' West** and **31° 08' North**, the approximate geographical center of the state. See page 165.

Times are **Central Standard Time**, except from March 8 to Nov. 1, during which **Daylight Saving Time** is observed. **Boldface times for moonrise and moonset** indicate p.m. Times are figured for the point **99° 20' West** and **31° 08' North**, the approximate geographical center of the state. See page 165.

1st Month			January 2015			31 Days		
Moon's Phases — Full, Jan. 4, 10:53 p.m.; Last Qtr., Jan. 13, 3:46 a.m.; New, Jan. 20, 7:14 a.m.; First Qtr., Jan. 26, 10:48 p.m.			Planetary Configurations and Phenomena			Hour of		
Year	Month	Week	Sunrise	Moonrise	Moonset	Year	Month	Week
1	1 Th.		7:36 5:46	3:14	4:13			
2	2 Fr.		7:36 5:47	4:02	5:10			
3	3 Sa.	P σ \odot	7:36 5:48	4:53	6:03			
4	4 Su.	Full \bullet at perihelion	7:36 5:48	5:45	6:54			
5	5 Mo.		7:37 5:49	6:39	7:40			
6	6 Tu.		7:37 5:50	7:32	8:22			
7	7 We.		7:37 5:51	8:25	9:01			
8	8 Th.	Δ σ \llcorner	7:37 5:51	9:18	9:37			
9	9 Fr.	\llcorner at apogee	7:37 5:52	10:09	10:11			
10	10 Sa.		7:37 5:53	11:01	10:44			
11	11 Su.		7:37 5:54	11:54	11:17			
12	12 Mo.		7:37 5:55		11:50			
13	13 Tu.	Last qtr. \llcorner	7:37 5:56	12:47	12:25			
14	14 We.	Δ gr. elongation E	7:36 5:56	1:41	1:03			
15	15 Th.		7:36 5:57	2:38	1:45			
16	16 Fr.	Υ σ \llcorner (6 am)	7:36 5:58	3:36	2:33			
17	17 Sa.		7:36 5:59	4:35	3:26			
18	18 Su.		7:36 6:00	5:33	4:25			
19	19 Mo.		7:35 6:01	6:30	5:28			
20	20 Tu.	New \llcorner	7:35 6:02	7:24	6:35			
21	21 We.	\llcorner at perigee Δ σ \llcorner	7:35 6:03	8:13	7:44			
22	22 Th.	Ψ σ \llcorner \odot σ \llcorner	7:34 6:04	9:00	8:52			
23	23 Fr.		7:34 6:04	9:43	9:58			
24	24 Sa.		7:34 6:05	10:24	11:03			
25	25 Su.	Δ σ \llcorner	7:33 6:06	11:05				
26	26 Mo.	First qtr. \llcorner	7:33 6:07	11:47	12:06			
27	27 Tu.		7:32 6:08	12:29	1:08			
28	28 We.		7:32 6:09	1:14	2:07			
29	29 Th.		7:31 6:10	2:00	3:05			
30	30 Fr.	Δ in inferior σ	7:31 6:11	2:50	3:59			
31	31 Sa.		7:30 6:12	3:41	4:50			

2nd Month			February 2015			28 Days		
Moon's Phases — Full, Feb. 3, 5:09 p.m.; Last Qtr., Feb. 11, 9:50 p.m.; New, Feb. 18, 5:47 p.m.; First Qtr., Feb. 25, 11:14 a.m.			Planetary Configurations and Phenomena			Hour of		
Year	Month	Week	Sunrise	Moonrise	Moonset	Year	Month	Week
32	1 Su.	Δ σ Ψ (5 am)	7:30 6:13	4:33	5:37			
33	2 Mo.		7:29 6:13	5:26	6:20			
34	3 Tu.	Full \llcorner	7:28 6:14	6:19	7:00			
35	4 We.	Δ σ \llcorner	7:28 6:15	7:11	7:37			
36	5 Th.		7:27 6:16	8:03	8:12			
37	6 Fr.	\llcorner at apogee Δ σ	7:26 6:17	8:55	8:46			
38	7 Sa.		7:25 6:18	9:47	9:18			
39	8 Su.	Δ σ \odot (3 pm)	7:25 6:19	10:39	9:51			
40	9 Mo.		7:24 6:20	11:33	10:25			
41	10 Tu.		7:23 6:20		11:01			
42	11 We.	Last qtr. \llcorner	7:22 6:21	12:27	11:41			
43	12 Th.	Υ σ \llcorner	7:21 6:22	1:22	12:24			
44	13 Fr.		7:20 6:23	2:19	1:12			
45	14 Sa.		7:20 6:24	3:16	2:07			
46	15 Su.		7:19 6:25	4:12	3:06			
47	16 Mo.		7:18 6:25	5:07	4:11			
48	17 Tu.	Δ σ \llcorner	7:17 6:26	5:58	5:18			
49	18 We.	New \llcorner	7:16 6:27	6:47	6:27			
50	19 Th.	\llcorner at perigee	7:15 6:28	7:33	7:36			
51	20 Fr.	\odot σ \llcorner Δ σ \llcorner	7:14 6:29	8:17	8:44			
52	21 Sa.	Δ σ \odot Δ σ \llcorner	7:13 6:29	9:00	9:51			
53	22 Su.		7:12 6:30	9:42	10:56			
54	23 Mo.		7:11 6:31	10:26	11:58			
55	24 Tu.	Δ gr. elongation W	7:10 6:32	11:11				
56	25 We.	First qtr. \llcorner	7:09 6:33	11:58	12:58			
57	26 Th.		7:08 6:33	12:47	1:54			
58	27 Fr.		7:06 6:34	1:38	2:47			
59	28 Sa.		7:05 6:35	2:29	3:35			

3rd Month			March 2015			31 Days		
Moon's Phases — Full, March 5, 12:05 p.m.; Last Qtr., March 13, 12:48 p.m.; New, March 20, 4:36 a.m.; First Qtr., March 27, 2:43 a.m.			Planetary Configurations and Phenomena			Hour of		
Year	Month	Week	Sunrise	Moonrise	Moonset	Year	Month	Week
60	1 Su.		7:04 6:36	3:22	4:19			
61	2 Mo.		7:03 6:36	4:14	5:00			
62	3 Tu.	Δ σ \llcorner (2 am)	7:02 6:37	5:06	5:38			
63	4 We.		7:01 6:38	5:58	6:13			
64	5 Th.	Full \llcorner at apogee	7:00 6:38	6:50	6:47			
65	6 Fr.	\llcorner at perigee	6:58 6:39	7:42	7:20			
66	7 Sa.		6:57 6:40	8:35	7:53			
67	8 Su.	DST begins	7:56 7:41	10:27	9:27			
68	9 Mo.		7:55 7:41	11:21	10:02			
69	10 Tu.		7:54 7:42		10:40			
70	11 We.		7:52 7:43	12:16	11:21			
71	12 Th.	Υ σ \llcorner	7:51 7:43	1:11	12:07			
72	13 Fr.	Last qtr. \llcorner	7:50 7:44	2:06	12:57			
73	14 Sa.		7:49 7:45	3:01	1:52			
74	15 Su.		7:48 7:45	3:54	2:52			
75	16 Mo.		7:46 7:46	4:45	3:56			
76	17 Tu.	Δ σ \llcorner	7:45 7:47	5:33	5:02			
77	18 We.	Ψ σ \llcorner	7:44 7:47	6:20	6:10			
78	19 Th.	Δ σ \llcorner \llcorner at perigee	7:43 7:48	7:08	7:19			
79	20 Fr.	Equinox ; New \llcorner	7:41 7:49	7:48	8:27			
80	21 Sa.	\odot σ \llcorner	7:40 7:49	8:32	9:35			
81	22 Su.	Δ σ \llcorner	7:39 7:50	9:17	10:41			
82	23 Mo.		7:38 7:51	10:03	11:44			
83	24 Tu.		7:36 7:51	10:51				
84	25 We.		7:35 7:52	11:40	12:44			
85	26 Th.		7:34 7:53	12:32	1:39			
86	27 Fr.	First qtr. \llcorner	7:33 7:53	1:24	2:30			
87	28 Sa.		7:31 7:54	2:17	3:17			
88	29 Su.		7:30 7:55	3:09	3:59			
89	30 Mo.	Δ σ \llcorner	7:29 7:55	4:02	4:38			
90	31 Tu.		7:28 7:56	4:54	5:14			

† Daylight Saving Time begins at 2 a.m.

Astronomical Calendar for 2015

4th Month			April 2015			30 Days			
Moon's Phases — Full, April 4, 7:06 a.m.; Last Qtr., April 11, 10:44 p.m.; New, April 18, 1:57 p.m.; First Qtr., April 25, 6:55 p.m.			Planetary Configurations and Phenomena			Hour of			
Year	Month	Week	Sunrise	Sunset	Moon rise	Moon set	Year	Month	Week
91	1 We.	1	7:26 7:56	5:45	5:48				
92	2 Th.	2	7:25 7:57	6:37	6:22				
93	3 Fr.	3	7:24 7:58	7:30	6:55				
94	4 Sa.	4	7:23 7:58	8:23	7:28				
95	5 Su.	5	7:21 7:59	9:16	8:03				
96	6 Tu.	6	7:20 8:00	10:11	8:41				
97	7 Tu.	7	7:19 8:00	11:06	9:21				
98	8 We.	8	7:18 8:01		10:05				
99	9 Th.	9	7:17 8:02	12:01	10:53				
100	10 Fr.	10	7:15 8:02	12:55	11:46				
101	11 Sa.	11	7:14 8:03	1:48	12:43				
102	12 Su.	12	7:13 8:04	2:38	1:43				
103	13 Mo.	13	7:12 8:04	3:26	2:46				
104	14 Tu.	14	7:11 8:05	4:11	3:51				
105	15 We.	15	7:10 8:06	4:55	4:57				
106	16 Th.	16	7:08 8:06	5:38	6:04				
107	17 Fr.	17	7:07 8:07	6:21	7:11				
108	18 Sa.	18	7:06 8:08	7:05	8:18				
109	19 Su.	19	7:05 8:08	7:50	9:24				
110	20 Mo.	20	7:04 8:09	8:38	10:27				
111	21 Tu.	21	7:03 8:10	9:28	11:26				
112	22 We.	22	7:02 8:10	10:20					
113	23 Th.	23	7:01 8:11	11:14	12:21				
114	24 Fr.	24	7:00 8:12	12:08	1:11				
115	25 Sa.	25	6:59 8:12	1:02	1:56				
116	26 Su.	26	6:58 8:13	1:55	2:36				
117	27 Mo.	27	6:57 8:14	2:47	3:14				
118	28 Tu.	28	6:56 8:14	3:39	3:49				
119	29 We.	29	6:55 8:15	4:31	4:22				
120	30 Th.	30	6:54 8:16	5:23	4:55				

5th Month			May 2015			31 Days			
Moon's Phases — Full, May 3, 10:42 p.m.; Last Qtr., May 11, 5:36 a.m.; New, May 17, 11:13 p.m.; First Qtr., May 25, 12:19 p.m.			Planetary Configurations and Phenomena			Hour of			
Year	Month	Week	Sunrise	Sunset	Moon rise	Moon set	Year	Month	Week
121	1 Fr.	1	6:53 8:16	6:16	5:28				
122	2 Sa.	2	6:52 8:17	7:10	6:03				
123	3 Su.	3	6:51 8:18	8:05	6:40				
124	4 Mo.	4	6:50 8:18	9:00	7:19				
125	5 Tu.	5	6:49 8:19	9:56	8:02				
126	6 We.	6	6:49 8:20	10:52	8:50				
127	7 Th.	7	6:48 8:20	11:45	9:42				
128	8 Fr.	8	6:47 8:21		10:38				
129	9 Sa.	9	6:46 8:22	12:36	11:37				
130	10 Su.	10	6:45 8:22	1:24	12:38				
131	11 Mo.	11	6:45 8:23	2:10	1:41				
132	12 Tu.	12	6:44 8:24	2:52	2:45				
133	13 We.	13	6:43 8:24	3:34	3:49				
134	14 Th.	14	6:43 8:25	4:15	4:54				
135	15 Fr.	15	6:42 8:26	4:57	5:59				
136	16 Sa.	16	6:41 8:26	5:40	7:04				
137	17 Su.	17	6:41 8:27	6:26	8:08				
138	18 Mo.	18	6:40 8:28	7:15	9:10				
139	19 Tu.	19	6:39 8:28	8:06	10:08				
140	20 We.	20	6:39 8:29	9:00	11:01				
141	21 Th.	21	6:38 8:30	9:55	1:49				
142	22 Fr.	22	6:38 8:30	10:50					
143	23 Sa.	23	6:37 8:31	11:45	12:32				
144	24 Su.	24	6:37 8:32	12:38	1:12				
145	25 Mo.	25	6:37 8:32	1:31	1:48				
146	26 Tu.	26	6:36 8:33	2:23	2:22				
147	27 We.	27	6:36 8:34	3:15	2:55				
148	28 Th.	28	6:35 8:34	4:07	3:28				
149	29 Fr.	29	6:35 8:35	5:00	4:02				
150	30 Sa.	30	6:35 8:35	5:55	4:37				
151	31 Su.	31	6:34 8:36	6:51	5:15				

6th Month			June 2015			30 Days			
Moon's Phases — Full, June 2, 11:19 a.m.; Last Qtr., June 9, 10:42 a.m.; New, June 16, 9:05 a.m.; First Qtr., June 24, 6:03 a.m.			Planetary Configurations and Phenomena			Hour of			
Year	Month	Week	Sunrise	Sunset	Moon rise	Moon set	Year	Month	Week
152	1 Mo.	1	6:34 8:36	7:48	5:57				
153	2 Tu.	2	6:34 8:37	8:44	6:44				
154	3 We.	3	6:34 8:37	9:40	7:35				
155	4 Th.	4	6:34 8:38	10:33	8:30				
156	5 Fr.	5	6:33 8:38	11:23	9:30				
157	6 Sa.	6	6:33 8:39		10:31				
158	7 Su.	7	6:33 8:39	12:10	11:34				
159	8 Mo.	8	6:33 8:40	12:53	12:38				
160	9 Tu.	9	6:33 8:40	1:35	1:41				
161	10 We.	10	6:33 8:41	2:15	2:45				
162	11 Th.	11	6:33 8:41	2:55	3:48				
163	12 Fr.	12	6:33 8:42	3:37	4:51				
164	13 Sa.	13	6:33 8:42	4:20	5:54				
165	14 Su.	14	6:33 8:42	5:06	6:56				
166	15 Mo.	15	6:33 8:43	5:48	7:55				
167	16 Tu.	16	6:33 8:43	6:28	8:50				
168	17 We.	17	6:33 8:43	7:42	9:41				
169	18 Th.	18	6:33 8:44	8:33	10:27				
170	19 Fr.	19	6:34 8:44	9:33	11:08				
171	20 Sa.	20	6:34 8:44	10:28	11:46				
172	21 Su.	21	6:34 8:44	11:21					
173	22 Mo.	22	6:34 8:44	12:14	12:21				
174	23 Tu.	23	6:34 8:45	1:06	12:55				
175	24 We.	24	6:35 8:45	1:58	1:28				
176	25 Th.	25	6:35 8:45	2:50	2:01				
177	26 Fr.	26	6:35 8:45	3:44	2:35				
178	27 Sa.	27	6:36 8:45	4:38	3:11				
179	28 Su.	28	6:36 8:45	5:33	3:51				
180	29 Mo.	29	6:36 8:45	6:32	4:35				
181	30 Tu.	30	6:37 8:45	7:28	5:24				

☉ The Sun ● The Earth ☾ The Moon ☿ Mercury ♀ Venus ♂ Mars ♃ Jupiter ♆ Saturn ♁ Neptune ♃ Uranus ♅ Pluto σ = in conjunction ♂ = opposition to the ☉

Astronomical Calendar for 2015

7th Month July 2015 31 Days
 Moon's Phases — *Full*: July 1, 9:20 p.m.; *Last Qtr.*: July 8, 3:24 p.m.; *New*: July 15, 8:24 p.m.; *First Qtr.*: July 23, 11:04 p.m.; *Full*: July 31, 5:43 a.m.

Day of		Planetary Configurations and Phenomena	Hour of				
Year	Month		Week	Sunrise	Sunset	Moonrise	Moonset
182	1 We.	Full ☾	6:37 8:45	8:24	6:19		
183	2 Th.		6:37 8:45	9:17	7:17		
184	3 Fr.		6:38 8:45	10:06	8:20		
185	4 Sa.		6:38 8:45	10:52	9:24		
186	5 Su.	☾ at perigee	6:39 8:45	11:35	10:29		
187	6 Mo.	● at aphelion ψ_{σ} ☾	6:39 8:45	11:34	11:34		
188	7 Tu.		6:40 8:45	12:17	12:38		
189	8 We.	Last qtr. ☾ δ_{σ} ☾	6:40 8:44	12:57	1:42		
190	9 Th.		6:41 8:44	1:38	2:44		
191	10 Fr.		6:41 8:44	2:20	3:47		
192	11 Sa.		6:42 8:44	3:04	4:47		
193	12 Su.		6:42 8:43	3:51	5:46		
194	13 Mo.		6:43 8:43	4:41	6:42		
195	14 Tu.		6:43 8:43	5:34	7:34		
196	15 We.	New ☾	6:44 8:42	6:28	8:21		
197	16 Th.		6:44 8:42	7:23	9:05		
198	17 Fr.		6:45 8:42	8:18	9:44		
199	18 Sa.	Δ_{σ} ☾ Ω_{σ} ☾	6:46 8:41	9:12	10:21		
200	19 Su.		6:46 8:41	10:05	10:55		
201	20 Mo.		6:47 8:40	10:57	11:28		
202	21 Tu.	☾ at apogee	6:47 8:40	11:49			
203	22 We.		6:48 8:39	12:41	12:01		
204	23 Th.	First qtr. ☾	6:49 8:39	1:33	12:34		
205	24 Fr.		6:49 8:38	2:27	1:09		
206	25 Sa.		6:50 8:38	3:21	1:47		
207	26 Su.	\bar{h}_{σ} ☾	6:50 8:37	4:17	2:28		
208	27 Mo.		6:51 8:36	5:13	3:14		
209	28 Tu.		6:52 8:36	6:09	4:05		
210	29 We.		6:52 8:35	7:04	5:01		
211	30 Th.		6:53 8:34	7:56	6:02		
212	31 Fr.	Full ☾	6:54 8:33	8:45	7:07		

8th Month August 2015 31 Days
 Moon's Phases — *Last Qtr.*: Aug. 6, 9:03 p.m.; *New*: Aug. 14, 9:53 a.m.; *First Qtr.*: Aug. 22, 2:31 p.m.; *Full*: Aug. 29, 1:35 p.m.

Day of		Planetary Configurations and Phenomena	Hour of				
Year	Month		Week	Sunrise	Sunset	Moonrise	Moonset
213	1 Sa.		6:54 8:33	9:31	8:13		
214	2 Su.	☾ at perigee	6:55 8:32	10:14	9:20		
215	3 Mo.		6:55 8:31	10:56	10:27		
216	4 Tu.		6:56 8:30	11:38	11:33		
217	5 We.	ψ_{σ} ☾ δ_{σ} ☾	6:57 8:29	12:37			
218	6 Th.	Last qtr. ☾ ψ_{σ} Δ_{σ}	6:57 8:29	12:20	1:40		
219	7 Fr.		6:58 8:28	1:04	2:42		
220	8 Sa.		6:59 8:27	1:50	3:41		
221	9 Su.		6:59 8:26	2:39	4:37		
222	10 Mo.		7:00 8:25	3:30	5:30		
223	11 Tu.		7:01 8:24	4:22	6:18		
224	12 We.		7:01 8:23	5:16	7:02		
225	13 Th.	Ω_{σ} ☾	7:02 8:22	6:11	7:43		
226	14 Fr.	New ☾	7:02 8:21	7:05	8:20		
227	15 Sa.	ψ_{σ} in inferior σ	7:03 8:20	7:58	8:55		
228	16 Su.		7:04 8:19	8:50	9:29		
229	17 Mo.	☾ at apogee	7:04 8:18	9:42	10:02		
230	18 Tu.		7:05 8:17	10:34	10:35		
231	19 We.		7:06 8:16	11:26	11:09		
232	20 Th.		7:06 8:15	12:18	11:45		
233	21 Fr.		7:07 8:14	1:12			
234	22 Sa.	First qtr. ☾ \bar{h}_{σ} ☾	7:07 8:13	2:06	12:23		
235	23 Su.		7:08 8:11	3:00	1:06		
236	24 Mo.		7:09 8:10	3:55	1:53		
237	25 Tu.		7:09 8:09	4:49	2:46		
238	26 We.	Δ_{σ} ☉	7:10 8:08	5:42	3:43		
239	27 Th.		7:11 8:07	6:32	4:46		
240	28 Fr.		7:11 8:06	7:20	5:51		
241	29 Sa.	Full ☾; ψ_{σ} Ω_{σ} ; ψ_{σ} ☾	7:12 8:05	8:05	6:59		
242	30 Su.	☾ at perigee	7:12 8:03	8:49	8:07		
243	31 Mo.		7:13 8:02	9:32	9:15		

9th Month September 2015 30 Days
 Moon's Phases — *Last Qtr.*: Sept. 5, 4:54 a.m.; *New*: Sept. 13, 1:41 a.m.; *First Qtr.*: Sept. 21, 3:59 a.m.; *Full*: Sept. 27, 9:50 p.m.

Day of		Planetary Configurations and Phenomena	Hour of				
Year	Month		Week	Sunrise	Sunset	Moonrise	Moonset
244	1 Tu.	δ_{σ} ☾	7:13 8:01	10:16	10:23		
245	2 We.		7:14 8:00	11:01	11:29		
246	3 Th.		7:14 7:58	11:47	12:33		
247	4 Fr.	ψ_{σ} gr. elongation E	7:15 7:57		1:34		
248	5 Sa.	Last qtr. ☾	7:16 7:56	12:36	2:32		
249	6 Su.		7:17 7:55	1:27	3:16		
250	7 Mo.		7:17 7:53	2:19	4:16		
251	8 Tu.		7:17 7:52	3:13	5:01		
252	9 We.		7:18 7:51	4:06	5:43		
253	10 Th.	Ω_{σ} ☾ (1am) Ω_{σ} ☾ (6pm)	7:19 7:50	5:00	6:21		
254	11 Fr.		7:19 7:48	5:53	6:56		
255	12 Sa.		7:20 7:47	6:45	7:37		
256	13 Su.	New ☾	7:20 7:46	7:37	8:03		
257	14 Mo.	☾ at apogee	7:21 7:44	8:29	8:36		
258	15 Tu.	ψ_{σ} ☾	7:21 7:43	9:21	9:10		
259	16 We.		7:22 7:42	10:13	9:45		
260	17 Th.		7:23 7:41	11:06	10:22		
261	18 Fr.	\bar{h}_{σ} ☾	7:23 7:39	11:59	11:03		
262	19 Sa.		7:24 7:38	12:52	11:47		
263	20 Su.		7:24 7:37	1:45			
264	21 Mo.	First qtr. ☾	7:25 7:35	2:38	12:36		
265	22 Tu.		7:25 7:34	3:30	1:30		
266	23 We.	Equinox	7:26 7:33	4:19	2:28		
267	24 Th.		7:27 7:32	5:07	3:30		
268	25 Fr.		7:27 7:30	5:53	4:35		
269	26 Sa.	ψ_{σ} ☾	7:28 7:29	6:37	5:42		
270	27 Su.	Full ☾ at perigee	7:28 7:28	7:21	6:51		
271	28 Mo.	δ_{σ} ☾	7:29 7:26	8:06	7:59		
272	29 Tu.		7:30 7:25	8:51	9:08		
273	30 We.	ψ_{σ} in inferior σ	7:30 7:24	9:39	10:15		

Bright stars = Aldebaran, Antares, Spica, Pollux, Regulus. ★ Minor planets or asteroids = Ceres, Pallas, Juno, Vesta ★ σ = in conjunction by 10° or $<$ ★ δ = opposition to ☉

Astronomical Calendar for 2015

10th Month		October 2015		31 Days		Planetary Configurations and Phenomena		Hour of	
Year	Month	Week	Day of	Sunrise	Sunset	Moon rise	Moon set	Sunrise	Sunset
274	1 Th.		7:31	7:23	10:28	11:21			
275	2 Fr.		7:31	7:21	11:20	12:22			
276	3 Sa.		7:32	7:20		1:20			
277	4 Su.		7:33	7:19	12:13	2:12			
278	5 Mo.		7:33	7:18	1:07	2:59			
279	6 Tu.		7:34	7:16	2:02	3:42			
280	7 We.		7:35	7:15	2:55	4:21			
281	8 Th.	♀♂	7:35	7:14	3:49	4:58			
282	9 Fr.	♂♂	7:36	7:13	4:41	5:32			
283	10 Sa.		7:37	7:12	5:33	6:05			
284	11 Su.	♄ at apogee; ♁♂	7:37	7:10	6:25	6:38			
285	12 Mo.	New ♄	7:38	7:09	7:17	7:11			
286	13 Tu.		7:39	7:08	8:09	7:46			
287	14 We.		7:39	7:07	9:01	8:23			
288	15 Th.	♃ gr. elongation W	7:40	7:06	9:55	9:02			
289	16 Fr.	♃♂	7:41	7:05	10:48	9:45			
290	17 Sa.	♂♂♂	7:41	7:04	11:41	10:32			
291	18 Su.		7:42	7:03	12:33	11:23			
292	19 Mo.		7:43	7:01	1:24				
293	20 Tu.	First qtr. ♄	7:43	7:00	2:13	12:18			
294	21 We.		7:44	6:59	2:59	1:17			
295	22 Th.		7:45	6:58	3:44	2:18			
296	23 Fr.	♂♂	7:46	6:57	4:27	3:22			
297	24 Sa.		7:46	6:56	5:10	4:28			
298	25 Su.		7:47	6:55	5:54	5:35			
299	26 Mo.	♄ at perigee; ♃♂	7:48	6:54	6:38	6:43			
300	27 Tu.	Full ♄	7:49	6:53	7:25	7:51			
301	28 We.		7:49	6:52	8:14	8:59			
302	29 Th.	Aldebaran ♄	7:50	6:51	9:07	10:04			
303	30 Fr.		7:51	6:51	10:01	11:06			
304	31 Sa.		7:52	6:50	10:57	12:02			

11th Month		November 2015		30 Days		Planetary Configurations and Phenomena		Hour of	
Year	Month	Week	Day of	Sunrise	Sunset	Moon rise	Moon set	Sunrise	Sunset
305	† 1 Su.		6:53	5:49	10:53	11:54			
306	2 Mo.		6:53	5:48	11:48	12:39			
307	3 Tu.	Last qtr. ♄	6:54	5:47	1:21	1:58			
308	4 We.		6:55	5:46	12:42	1:21			
309	5 Th.		6:56	5:46	1:35	2:33			
310	6 Fr.	♃♂	6:57	5:45	2:28	3:07			
311	7 Sa.	♄ at apogee; ♀♂	6:57	5:44	3:19	3:39			
312	8 Su.		6:58	5:43	4:11	4:12			
313	9 Mo.		6:59	5:43	5:03	4:47			
314	10 Tu.		7:00	5:42	5:56	5:23			
315	11 We.	New ♄	7:01	5:42	6:49	6:01			
316	12 Th.	♃♂	7:02	5:41	7:43	6:44			
317	13 Fr.		7:03	5:40	8:37	7:30			
318	14 Sa.		7:03	5:40	9:30	8:20			
319	15 Su.		7:04	5:39	10:22	9:13			
320	16 Mo.		7:05	5:39	11:11	10:10			
321	17 Tu.	♃ in superior ♀	7:06	5:38	11:58	11:10			
322	18 We.	♂ stationary	7:07	5:38	12:42				
323	19 Th.	First qtr. ♄	7:08	5:37	1:24	12:11			
324	20 Fr.		7:09	5:37	2:05	1:14			
325	21 Sa.		7:09	5:37	2:46	2:17			
326	22 Su.	♁♂	7:10	5:36	3:29	3:23			
327	23 Mo.	♄ at perigee	7:11	5:36	4:13	4:29			
328	24 Tu.		7:12	5:36	5:00	5:36			
329	25 We.	Full ♄	7:13	5:36	5:50	6:42			
330	26 Th.	Aldebaran ♄	7:14	5:35	6:44	7:46			
331	27 Fr.		7:15	5:35	7:38	8:47			
332	28 Sa.		7:15	5:35	8:30	9:42			
333	29 Su.	♃♂	7:16	5:35	9:35	10:32			
334	30 Mo.		7:17	5:35	10:31	11:16			

12th Month		December 2015		31 Days		Planetary Configurations and Phenomena		Hour of	
Year	Month	Week	Day of	Sunrise	Sunset	Moon rise	Moon set	Sunrise	Sunset
335	1 Tu.		7:18	5:35	11:26	11:56			
336	2 We.		7:19	5:35	12:33				
337	3 Th.	Last qtr. ♄	7:19	5:35	12:20	1:07			
338	4 Fr.	♃♂	7:20	5:35	1:12	1:40			
339	5 Sa.	♄ at apogee; ♀♂	7:21	5:35	2:04	2:13			
340	6 Su.		7:22	5:35	2:56	2:46			
341	7 Mo.	♃♂	7:23	5:35	3:48	3:21			
342	8 Tu.		7:23	5:35	4:41	3:59			
343	9 We.		7:24	5:35	5:35	4:40			
344	10 Th.		7:25	5:35	6:30	5:25			
345	11 Fr.	New ♄	7:25	5:36	7:24	6:14			
346	12 Sa.		7:26	5:36	8:18	7:07			
347	13 Su.		7:27	5:36	9:09	8:04			
348	14 Mo.		7:28	5:36	9:57	9:04			
349	15 Tu.		7:28	5:37	10:43	10:05			
350	16 We.		7:29	5:37	11:25	11:07			
351	17 Th.	♂♂	7:29	5:37	12:06				
352	18 Fr.	First qtr. ♄	7:30	5:38	12:46	12:09			
353	19 Sa.	♁♂	7:31	5:38	1:26	1:12			
354	20 Su.		7:31	5:39	2:08	2:16			
355	21 Mo.	♄ at perigee	7:32	5:39	2:52	3:20			
356	22 Tu.		7:32	5:40	3:39	4:25			
357	23 We.	Aldebaran ♄	7:33	5:40	4:30	5:28			
358	24 Th.		7:33	5:41	5:24	6:30			
359	25 Fr.	Full ♄	7:33	5:41	6:21	7:27			
360	26 Sa.	♁ stationary	7:34	5:42	7:19	8:20			
361	27 Su.		7:34	5:43	8:17	9:08			
362	28 Mo.	♃ gr. elongation E	7:35	5:43	9:13	9:51			
363	29 Tu.		7:35	5:44	10:08	10:30			
364	30 We.		7:35	5:45	11:02	11:06			
365	31 Th.	♃♂	7:36	5:45	11:54	11:40			

☉ The Sun ● The Earth ☾ The Moon ♀ Mercury ♀ Venus ♂ Mars ♃ Jupiter ♃ Saturn ♃ Neptune ♃ Uranus ♃ Pluto ♂ = in conjunction ♁ = opposition to the ☉

206-Year Calendar, A.D. 1894–2099, Inclusive

Using this calendar, you can find the day of the week for any day of the month and year for the period 1894–2099, inclusive. **To find any day of the week**, first look in the table of Common Years or Leap Years for the year required. Under each month are numbers that refer to the corresponding numbers at the head of each column in the Table of Days, below. For example, to find what day of the week March 2 fell on in the year 1918, find 1918 in the table of Common Years. In a parallel line under March is the number 5. Look at column 5 in the Table of Days; there, it shows that March 2 fell on Saturday.

Common Years, 1894 to 2099										Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1894	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6	
1906	1917	1923	1934	1945	1951	1962	1973	1979	1990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2001	2007	2018	2029	2035	2046	2057	2063	2074	2085	2091	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1901	1907	1918	1929	1935	1946	1957	1963	1974	1985	1991	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2002	2013	2019	2030	2041	2047	2058	2069	2075	2086	2097	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1909	1915	1926	1937	1943	1954	1965	1971	1982	1993	1999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2012	2021	2027	2038	2049	2055	2066	2077	2083	2094	2100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1898	1910	1921	1927	1938	1949	1955	1966	1977	1983	1994	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2005	2013	2022	2033	2039	2050	2061	2067	2078	2089	2095	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1899	1905	1911	1922	1933	1939	1950	1961	1967	1978	1989	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1995	2006	2017	2023	2034	2045	2051	2062	2073	2079	2090	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1902	1913	1919	1930	1941	1947	1958	1969	1975	1986	1997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2003	2014	2025	2031	2042	2053	2059	2070	2081	2087	2098	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1903	1914	1925	1931	1942	1953	1959	1970	1981	1987	1998	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2009	2015	2026	2037	2043	2054	2065	2071	2082	2093	2099	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Leap Years, 1896 to 2096										29											
...	...	1920	1948	1976	2004	2032	2060	2088	...	4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
...	...	1924	1952	1980	2008	2036	2064	2092	...	2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
...	...	1928	1956	1984	2012	2040	2068	2096	...	7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
...	1904	1932	1960	1988	2016	2044	2072	...	...	5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1896	1908	1936	1964	1992	2020	2048	2076	...	...	3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
...	1912	1940	1968	1996	2024	2052	2080	...	...	1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
...	1916	1944	1972	2000	2028	2056	2084	...	...	6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5

Table of Days													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7						
Mon.	1	Tues.	1	Wed.	1	Thurs.	1	Fri.	1	Sat.	1	SUN.	1
Tues.	2	Wed.	2	Thurs.	2	Fri.	2	Sat.	2	SUN.	2	Mon.	2
Wed.	3	Thurs.	3	Fri.	3	Sat.	3	SUN.	3	Mon.	3	Tues.	3
Thurs.	4	Fri.	4	Sat.	4	SUN.	4	Mon.	4	Tues.	4	Wed.	4
Fri.	5	Sat.	5	SUN.	5	Mon.	5	Tues.	5	Wed.	5	Thurs.	5
Sat.	6	SUN.	6	Mon.	6	Tues.	6	Wed.	6	Thurs.	6	Fri.	6
SUN.	7	Mon.	7	Tues.	7	Wed.	7	Thurs.	7	Fri.	7	Sat.	7
Mon.	8	Tues.	8	Wed.	8	Thurs.	8	Fri.	8	Sat.	8	SUN.	8
Tues.	9	Wed.	9	Thurs.	9	Fri.	9	Sat.	9	SUN.	9	Mon.	9
Wed.	10	Thurs.	10	Fri.	10	Sat.	10	SUN.	10	Mon.	10	Tues.	10
Thurs.	11	Fri.	11	Sat.	11	SUN.	11	Mon.	11	Tues.	11	Wed.	11
Fri.	12	Sat.	12	SUN.	12	Mon.	12	Tues.	12	Wed.	12	Thurs.	12
Sat.	13	SUN.	13	Mon.	13	Tues.	13	Wed.	13	Thurs.	13	Fri.	13
SUN.	14	Mon.	14	Tues.	14	Wed.	14	Thurs.	14	Fri.	14	Sat.	14
Mon.	15	Tues.	15	Wed.	15	Thurs.	15	Fri.	15	Sat.	15	SUN.	15
Tues.	16	Wed.	16	Thurs.	16	Fri.	16	Sat.	16	SUN.	16	Mon.	16
Wed.	17	Thurs.	17	Fri.	17	Sat.	17	SUN.	17	Mon.	17	Tues.	17
Thurs.	18	Fri.	18	Sat.	18	SUN.	18	Mon.	18	Tues.	18	Wed.	18
Fri.	19	Sat.	19	SUN.	19	Mon.	19	Tues.	19	Wed.	19	Thurs.	19
Sat.	20	SUN.	20	Mon.	20	Tues.	20	Wed.	20	Thurs.	20	Fri.	20
SUN.	21	Mon.	21	Tues.	21	Wed.	21	Thurs.	21	Fri.	21	Sat.	21
Mon.	22	Tues.	22	Wed.	22	Thurs.	22	Fri.	22	Sat.	22	SUN.	22
Tues.	23	Wed.	23	Thurs.	23	Fri.	23	Sat.	23	SUN.	23	Mon.	23
Wed.	24	Thurs.	24	Fri.	24	Sat.	24	SUN.	24	Mon.	24	Tues.	24
Thurs.	25	Fri.	25	Sat.	25	SUN.	25	Mon.	25	Tues.	25	Wed.	25
Fri.	26	Sat.	26	SUN.	26	Mon.	26	Tues.	26	Wed.	26	Thurs.	26
Sat.	27	SUN.	27	Mon.	27	Tues.	27	Wed.	27	Thurs.	27	Fri.	27
SUN.	28	Mon.	28	Tues.	28	Wed.	28	Thurs.	28	Fri.	28	Sat.	28
Mon.	29	Tues.	29	Wed.	29	Thurs.	29	Fri.	29	Sat.	29	SUN.	29
Tues.	30	Wed.	30	Thurs.	30	Fri.	30	Sat.	30	SUN.	30	Mon.	30
Wed.	31	Thurs.	31	Fri.	31	Sat.	31	SUN.	31	Mon.	31	Tues.	31

Beginning of the Year

The Athenians began the year in June; the Macedonians, in September; the Romans, first in March and later in January; the Persians, on Aug. 11; and the ancient Mexicans, on Feb. 23. The Chinese year, which begins in late January or early February, is similar to the Mohammedan year. Both have 12 months of 29 and 30 days alternating, while in every 19 years, there are seven years that have 13 months. This does not quite fit the planetary movements, hence the Chinese have formed a cycle of 60 years, in which period 22 intercalary (added to the calendar) months occur.



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Seminole Canyon State Historic Site in Val Verde County. Texas Parks & Wildlife photo.

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The western entrance to Big Bend Ranch State Park with El Capitan in the background. The park contains more than 299,008 acres of Chihuahuan Desert wilderness in Brewster and Presidio counties along the Rio Grande. Photo by Ron Billings; Texas A&M Forest Service.

Texas State Parks and Historic Sites

Texas' diverse system of state parks and historic sites offers contrasting attractions — mountains and canyons, arid deserts and lush forests, spring-fed streams, sandy dunes, saltwater surf and fascinating historic sites.

The state park information was provided by **Texas Parks and Wildlife (TPW)** and the historic site information was provided by the **Texas Historical Commission**. Additional information and brochures on individual parks are available from the TPW's Austin headquarters, 4200 Smith School Rd., Austin 78744; 1-800-792-1112; www.tpwd.state.tx.us, and the historical commission, www.thc.state.tx.us/.

The TPW's **Central Reservation Center** can take reservations for almost all state parks. Exceptions are Indian Lodge, the Texas State Railroad, and facilities not operated by the TPW. Call the center during usual business hours at 512-389-8900. The TDD line is 512-389-8915.

The **Texas State Parks Pass**, currently costing \$60 per year, waives entrance fees for all members and all passengers in member's vehicle to all state parks when entrance fees are required, as well as other benefits. For further information, contact TPW 512-389-8900.

Texas State Parklands Passport is a windshield decal granting discounted entrance to state parks for Texas residents who are senior citizens or are collecting Social Security disability payments and free entrance for disabled U.S. veterans. Available at state parks with proper identification. Details can be obtained at numbers or addresses above.

The following information is a brief glimpse of what each park has to offer. Refer to the **chart on pages 182–183** for a more complete list of available activities and facilities. Entrance fees to state parks range from \$1

to \$5 per person. There are also fees for tours and some activities. For up-to-date information, call the information number listed above before you go. Road abbreviations used in this list are: IH – interstate highway, US – U.S. Highway, TX – state highway, FM – farm-to-market road, PR – park road.

List of State Parks and Historic Sites

Abilene State Park, 16 miles southwest of Abilene on FM 89 and PR 32 in Taylor County, consists of 529.4 acres that were deeded by the City of Abilene in 1933. A part of the **official Texas longhorn herd** and bison are located in the park. Large groves of pecan trees that once shaded bands of Comanches now shade visitors at picnic tables. Activities include camping, hiking, picnicking, nature study, biking, lake swimming and fishing. In addition to **Lake Abilene**, **Buffalo Gap**, the original Taylor County seat (1878) and one of the early frontier settlements, is nearby. Buffalo Gap was on the **Western**, or **Goodnight-Loving, Trail**, over which pioneer Texas cattlemen drove herds to railheads in Kansas.

Acton State Historic Site is a .01-acre cemetery plot in Hood County where **Davy Crockett's** second wife, Elizabeth, was buried in 1860. It is 4.5 miles east of Granbury on US 377 to FM 167 south, then 2.4 miles south to Acton. Nearby attractions include **Cleburne**, **Dinosaur Valley** and **Lake Whitney state parks**.

Admiral Nimitz State Historic Site (see **National Museum of the Pacific War**).

Atlanta State Park is 1,475 acres located 11 miles northwest of Atlanta on FM 1154 in Cass County; adjacent to **Wright Patman Dam and Reservoir**. Land acquired from the U.S. Army in 1954 by license to 2004 with option to renew to 2054. Camping, biking and hiking in pine forests, as well as water activities, such as boating, fishing, lake swimming. Nearby are historic town of **Jefferson** and the

Caddo Lake and Dainerfield state parks.

Balmorhea State Park is 45.9 acres four miles southwest of Balmorhea on TX 17 between Balmorhea and Toyahvale in Reeves County. Deeded in 1934-35 by private owners and Reeves Co. Water Imp. Dist. No. 1 and built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Swimming pool (1-3/4 acres) fed by artesian **San Solomon Springs**; also provides water to **aquatic refuge** in park. Activities include swimming, picnicking, camping, scuba and skin diving. Motel rooms available at **San Solomon Springs Courts**. Nearby are city of Pecos, **Fort Davis National Historic Site**, **Davis Mountains State Park** and **McDonald Observatory**.

Barton Warnock Environmental Education Center consists of 99.9 acres in Brewster County. Originally built by the Lajitas Foundation in 1982 as the Lajitas Museum Desert Gardens, the TPW purchased it in 1990 and renamed it for Texas botanist Dr. Barton Warnock. The center is also the eastern entrance station to **Big Bend Ranch State Park**. Self-guiding botanical and museum tours. On FM 170 one mile east of Lajitas.

Bastrop State Park is 3,503.7 acres one mile east of Bastrop on TX 21 or from TX 71. The park was acquired by deeds from the City of Bastrop and private owners in 1933-35; additional acreage acquired in 1979. Site of famous "**Lost Pines**" isolated region of loblolly pine and hardwoods. **Swimming pool**, **cabins** and **lodge** are among facilities. Fishing at Lake Bastrop, backpacking, picnicking, canoeing, bicycling, hiking. Golf course adjacent to park. **State capitol** at Austin 32 miles away; 13-mile drive through forest leads to **Buescher State Park**.

Battleship Texas State Historic Site (see **San Jacinto Battleground State Historic Site** and **Battleship Texas**)

Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, a scenic park, is along the Rio Grande five miles southwest of Mission off FM 2062 in Hidalgo County. The 760 acres of **subtropical resaca woodlands** and **brushlands** were acquired from private owners in 1944. Park is excellent base from which to tour **Lower Rio Grande Valley** of Texas and adjacent **Mexico**; most attractions within an hour's drive. Hiking trails provide chance to study unique plants and animals of park. Many birds unique to southern United States found here, including **pauraque**, **groove-billed ani**, **green kingfisher**, **rose-throated becard** and **tropical parula**. Birdwatching tours guided by park naturalists offered daily December–March. Park is one of last natural refuges in Texas for **ocelot** and **jaguarundi**. Trees include **cedar elm**, **anaqua**, **ebony** and **Mexican ash**. Camping, hiking, picnicking, boating, fishing also available. Nearby are **Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge**, **Falcon State Park** and **Sabal Palm Sanctuary**.

Big Bend Ranch State Park, more than 299,008 acres of **Chihuahuan Desert wilderness** in Brewster and Presidio counties along the Rio Grande, was purchased from private owners in 1988. The purchase more than doubled the size of the state park system, which comprised at that time 220,000 acres. Eastern entrance at Barton Warnock Environmental Education Center one mile east of Lajitas on FM 170; western entrance is at **Fort Leaton State Historic Park** four miles east of Presidio on FM 170. The area includes **extinct volcanoes**, several **waterfalls**, two **mountain ranges**, at least **11 rare species of plants and animals**, and **90 major archaeological sites**. There is little development. Vehicular access limited; wilderness backpacking, hiking, scenic drive, picnicking, fishing and swimming. There are longhorns in the park, although they are not part of the official **state longhorn herd**.

Big Spring State Park is 382 acres located on FM 700 within the city limits of Big Spring in Howard County. Both city and park were named for a natural spring that was replaced by an artificial one. The park was deeded by the City of Big Spring in 1934 and 1935. Drive to top of **Scenic Mountain** provides panoramic view of surrounding country and look at **prairie dog colony**. The "big spring," nearby in a city park, provided watering place for herds of bison, antelope and wild horses. Used extensively also as campsite for early Indians, explorers and settlers.

Blanco State Park is 104.6 acres along the Blanco River four blocks south of Blanco's town square in Blanco County. The land was deeded by private owners in 1933. Park area was used as campsite by early explorers and settlers. Fishing, camping, swimming, picnicking, boating. **LBJ Ranch** and **LBJ State Historic Site**, **Pedernales Falls** and **Guadalupe River state parks** are nearby.

Bonham State Park is a 261-acre park located two miles southeast of Bonham on TX 78, then two miles southeast on FM 271 in Fannin County. It includes a 65-acre lake, **rolling prairies** and **woodlands**. The land was acquired in 1933 from the City of Bonham. Swimming, camping, mountain-bike trail, lighted fishing pier, boating. **Sam Rayburn Memorial Library** in Bonham. **Sam Rayburn Home** and **Valley Lake** nearby.

Brazos Bend State Park in Fort Bend County, eight miles east of Damon off FM 1462 on FM 762, approximately 28 miles south of Houston. The 4,897-acre park was purchased from private owners in 1976–77. **George Observatory** in park. **Observation platform** for spotting and photographing the **270 species of birds**, **23 species of mammals**, and **21 species of reptiles and amphibians**, including **American alligator**, that frequent the park. Interpretive and educational programs every weekend. Backpacking, camping, hiking, biking, fishing. Creekfield Lake Nature Trail.

Buescher State Park, a scenic area, is 1,016.7 acres 2 miles northwest of Smithville off TX 71 to FM 153 in Bastrop County. Acquired between 1933 and 1936, about one-third deeded by private owner; heirs donated a third; balance from City of Smithville. **El Camino Real** once ran near park, connecting **San Antonio de Béxar** with **Spanish missions in East Texas**. Park land was part of **Stephen F. Austin's colonial grant**. Some **250 species of birds** can be seen. Camping, fishing, hiking, boating. Scenic park road connects with **Bastrop State Park** through **Lost Pines** area.

Caddo Lake State Park, north of Karnack one mile off TX 43 to FM 2198 in Harrison County, consists of 483.85 acres along **Cypress Bayou**, which runs into Caddo Lake. A scenic area, it was acquired from private owners in 1933. Nearby Karnack is childhood home of Lady



One of 270 species of birds that can be seen at Brazos Bend State Park in Fort Bend County. Photo courtesy of Texas Parks & Wildlife Department.



Visitors set up camp at Caprock Canyons State Park, which spans Briscoe, Floyd, and Hall counties. A 64-mile trailway extends from South Plains to Estelline. Photo by Rob McCorkle; Texas Parks & Wildlife Department.

Bird Johnson. Close by is old city of **Jefferson**, famous as commercial center of Northeast Texas during last half of 19th century. Caddo Indian legend attributes formation of Caddo Lake to a **huge flood**. **Cypress trees**, **American lotus** and **lily pads**, as well as **71 species of fish**, predominate in lake. **Nutria**, **beaver**, **mink**, **squirrel**, **armadillo**, **alligator** and **turtle** abound. Activities include camping, hiking, swimming, fishing, canoeing. Screened shelters, cabins.

Caddo Mounds State Historic Site in Cherokee County six miles southwest of Alto on TX 21. Total of 93.8 acres acquired in 1975. Open for day visits only, park offers exhibits and interpretive trails through reconstructed **Caddo dwellings** and **ceremonial areas**, including two temple mounds, a burial mound and a village area typical of people who lived in region for 500 years beginning about A.D. 800. Open Tuesday–Sunday. Nearby are **Jim Hogg** and **Mission Tejas State historic sites** and **Texas State Railroad**.

Caprock Canyons State Park and Trailway, 100 miles southeast of Amarillo and 3.5 miles north of Quitaque off FM 1065 and TX 86 in Briscoe, Floyd, and Hall counties, has 15,313 acres. Purchased in 1975. Scenic escarpment's canyons provided camping areas for **Indians of Folsom culture** more than 10,000 years ago. **Mesquite** and **cacti** in the **badlands** give way to **tall grasses**, **cottonwood** and **plum thickets** in the bottomlands. Wildlife includes **aoudad sheep**, **coyote**, **bobcat**, **porcupine** and **fox**. Activities include scenic drive, camping, hiking, mountain-bike riding, horse riding and horse camping. A **64.25-mile trailway** (hike, bike, and equestrian trail) extends from South Plains to Estelline.

Casa Navarro State Historic Site, on .7 acre at corner of S. Laredo and W. Nueva streets in downtown San Antonio, was acquired by donation from San Antonio Conservation Society Foundation in 1975. The furnished **Navarro House** three-building complex, built about 1848, was home of statesman, rancher and Texas patriot **José Antonio Navarro**. Guided tours; exhibits. Open Wednesday through Sunday.

Cedar Hill State Park, an urban park on 1,826 acres 10 miles southwest of Dallas via US 67 and FM 1382 on **Joe Pool Lake**, was acquired by long-term lease from the Army Corp of Engineers in 1982. Camping mostly in wooded areas. Fishing from two lighted jetties and a perch pond for children. Swimming, boating, bicycling, birdwatching and picnicking. Vegetation includes several sections of **tall-grass prairie**. Penn Farm Agricultural History Center includes reconstructed buildings of the **19th-century Penn Farm** and exhibits; self-guided tours.

Choke Canyon State Park consists of two units, South Shore and Calliham, located on 26,000-acre **Choke Canyon Reservoir**. Park acquired in 1981 in a 50-year agreement among Bureau of Reclamation, City of Corpus Christi and Nueces River Authority. Thickets of **mesquite** and **blackbrush acacia** predominate, supporting populations of **javelina**, **coyote**, **skunk** and **alligator**, as well as the **crested caracara**. The 385-acre **South Shore Unit** is located 3.5 miles west of Three Rivers on TX 72 in Live Oak County; the 1,100-acre **Calliham Unit** is located 12 miles west of Three Rivers, on TX 72, in McMullen County. Both units offer camping, picnicking, boating, fishing, lake swimming, and baseball and volleyball areas. The Calliham Unit also has a hiking trail, wildlife educational center, screened shelters, rentable **gym** and **kitchen**. **Sports complex** includes swimming pool and tennis, volleyball, shuffleboard and basketball courts. Across dam from South Shore is North Shore Equestrian and Camping Area; 18 miles of horseback riding trails.

Cleburne State Park is a 528-acre park located 10 miles southwest of Cleburne via US 67 and PR 21 in Johnson County with 116-acre spring-fed lake; acquired from the City of Cleburne and private owners in 1935 and 1936. **Oak**, **elm**, **mesquite**, **cedar** and **redbud** cover white rocky hills. Bluebonnets in spring. Activities include camping, picnicking, hiking, bicycling, canoeing, swimming, boating, fishing. Nearby are **Fossil Rim Wildlife Center** and **dinosaur tracks** in Paluxy River at **Dinosaur Valley State Park**.

Colorado Bend State Park, a 5,328.3-acre facility, is 28

miles west of Lampasas in Lampasas and San Saba counties. Access is from Lampasas to Bend on FM 580 west, then follow signs (access road subject to flooding). Park site was purchased partly in 1984, with balance acquired in 1987. Primitive camping, fishing, swimming, hiking, biking and picnicking; guided tours to Gorman Falls; crawling cave tours require reservations. Rare and endangered species here include **golden-cheeked warbler**, **black-capped vireo** and **bald eagle**.

Confederate Reunion Grounds State Historic Site, located in Limestone County on the Navasota River, is 77.1 acres in size. Acquired 1983 by deed from Joseph E. Johnston Camp No. 94 CSA. Entrance is 6 miles south of Mexia on TX 14, then 2.5 miles west on FM 2705. **Historic buildings**, two **scenic footbridges** span creek; hiking trail. Nearby are **Fort Parker State Park** and **Old Fort Parker**.

Cooper Lake State Park, comprises 3,026 acres three miles southeast of Cooper in Delta and Hopkins counties acquired in 1991 by 25-year lease from Army Corps of Engineers. Two units, **Doctors Creek** and **South Sulphur**, adjoin 19,300-surface-acre Cooper Lake. Fishing, boating, camping, picnicking, swimming. Screened shelters and cabins. South Sulphur offers equestrian camping and horseback riding trails. Access to Doctors Creek Unit is via TX 24 east from Commerce to Cooper, then east on TX 154 to FM 1529 to park. To South Sulphur Unit, take IH 30 to Exit 122 west of Sulphur Springs to TX 19, then TX 71, then FM 3505.

Copper Breaks State Park, 12 miles south of Quanah on TX 6 in Hardeman County, was acquired by purchase from private owner in 1970. Park features rugged scenic beauty on 1,898.8 acres, two lakes, **grass-covered mesas** and juniper breaks. Nearby **medicine mounds** were important ceremonial sites of Comanche Indians. Nearby **Pease River** was site of 1860 battle in which **Cynthia Ann Parker** was recovered from Comanches. Part of **state longhorn herd** lives at park. Abundant wildlife. Nature, hiking and equestrian trails; natural and historical exhibits; summer programs; horseback riding; camping, equestrian camping.

Daingerfield State Park, off TX 49 and PR 17 southeast of Daingerfield in Morris County, is a 550.9-acre recreational area that includes an 80-surface-acre lake; deeded in 1935 by private owners. This area is center of iron

industry in Texas; nearby is Lone Star Steel Co. In spring, **dogwood**, **redbuds** and **wisteria** bloom; in fall, brilliant foliage of **sweetgum**, **oaks** and **maples** contrast with dark green pines. Campsites, lodge and cabins.

Davis Mountains State Park is 2,709 acres in Jeff Davis County, 4 miles northwest of Fort Davis via TX 118 and PR 3. The scenic area was deeded in 1933-1937 by private owners. First European, **Antonio de Espejo**, came to area in 1583. Extremes of altitude produce both **plains grasslands** and **piñon-juniper-oak woodlands**. **Montezuma quail**, rare in Texas, visit park. Scenic drives, camping and hiking. **Indian Lodge**, built by the Civilian Conservation Corps during the early 1930s, has 39 rooms, restaurant and swimming pool (reservations: 432-426-3254). Four-mile hiking trail leads to **Fort Davis National Historic Site**. Other nearby points of interest include **McDonald Observatory** and 74-mile scenic loop through **Davis Mountains**. Nearby are scenic **Limpia, Madera, Musquiz** and **Keesey canyons**; **Camino del Rio**; **ghost town of Shafter**; **Big Bend National Park**; **Big Bend Ranch State Park**; **Fort Davis National Historic Site**; and **Fort Leaton State Historic Site**.

Devil's River State Natural Area comprises 19,988.6 acres in Val Verde County, 22 miles off US 277, about 65 miles north of Del Rio on graded road. It is an **ecological and archaeological crossroads**. Ecologically, it is in a **transitional area** between the **Edwards Plateau**, the **Trans-Pecos desert** and the **South Texas brush country**. Archaeological studies suggest occupation and use by cultures from both east and west. Camping, hiking and mountain biking. Canyon and pictograph-site tours by prearrangement only. **Dolan Falls** is nearby and is accessible only through The Nature Conservancy of Texas.

Devil's Sinkhole State Natural Area, comprising 1,859.7 acres about 6 miles northeast of Rocksprings on US 377 in Edwards County, is a **vertical cavern**. The sinkhole, discovered by Anglo settlers in 1867, is a registered **National Natural Landmark**; it was purchased in 1985 from private owners. The cavern opening is about 40 by 60 feet, with a vertical drop of about 140 feet. Access by prearranged tour with Devil's Sinkhole Society (830-683-BATS). Bats can be viewed in summer leaving cave at dusk; no access to cave itself. Contact **Kickapoo Cavern State Park** to arrange a tour.

Parks text continues on page 184



An angler at Cleburne State Park in Johnson County casts for largemouth bass on a spring-fed lake impounded by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s. Photo by Earl Nottingham; Texas Parks & Wildlife Department.

★ Texas State Parks & State Historic Sites ★

Park / †Type of Park / Special Features	NEAREST TOWN	Day Use Only	Historic Site/ Museum	Exhibit/Inter- pretive Center	Restrooms	Showers	Trailer Dump Stn.	Camping ††	Screened Shelters	Cabins	Group Facilities	Nature Trail	Hiking Trail	Picnicking	Boat Ramp	Fishing	Swimming	Canoe Rentals	Miscellaneous
Abilene SP	BUFFALO GAP				★	★	★	15	★		BG	★		★		☆	★		L
Acton SHS ▲	Grave of Davy Crockett's Wife GRANBURY	★	★																
Atlanta SP	ATLANTA			★	★	★	14			DG	★	★	★	★	☆	☆	★		
Balmorea SP	San Solomon Springs Courts BALMORHEA			★	★	★	14			DG	★	★	★				★		I
Barton Warnock Environmental Ed. Center	LAJITAS	★		★	★	★		10			★								
Bastrop SP	BASTROP			★	★	★	10		★	BG		★	★		☆	★	★		G
Battleship Texas SHS	San Jacinto Battleground DEER PARK	★	★	★											☆	★	★		
Bentsen–Rio Grande Valley SP	MISSION			★	★	★	10			BG	★	★	★	★	☆				
Big Bend Ranch SP	PRESIDIO			★	★	★	1			NG	★	★	★		☆	☆			B1, L, E
Big Spring SP	BIG SPRING			★	★		13			BG	★	★	★						
Blanco SP	BLANCO			★	★	★	16	★		DG	★	★	★		☆	☆			
Bonham SP	BONHAM			★	★	★	14			BG	★	★	★	★	☆	☆			B1
Brazos Bend SP	George Observatory RICHMOND			★	★	★	4	★		BG	★	★	★	★	★				B1, B2
Buescher SP	SMITHVILLE			★	★	★	14	★		BG	★	★	★	★	★	☆			B2
Caddo Lake SP	KARNACK			★	★	★	15	★	★	BG	★	★	★	★	★	☆	★		
Caddo Mounds SHS ▲	ALTO	★	★	★	★						★								
Caprock Canyons SP & TW	QUITAQUE			★	★	★	8			BG	★	★	★	★	★	☆			B1, E
Casa Navarro SHS ▲	SAN ANTONIO	★	★	★	★														
Cedar Hill SP	CEDAR HILL			★	★	★	12			DG	★	★	★	★	★	☆			B1
Choke Canyon SP, Calliham Unit	CALLIHAM			★	★	★	10	★		BG	★	★	★	★	★	☆			
South Shore Unit	THREE RIVERS			★	★	★	8			DG		★	★	★	★	☆			B1, E
Cleburne SP	CLEBURNE			★	★	★	16	★		BG	★	★	★	★	★	☆	☆		
Colorado Bend SP	Cave Tours BEND			★	★		1				★	★	★	★	★	★	★		B1
Confederate Reunion Grounds SHS ▲	MEXIA	★	★	★			1			BG	★	★	★		☆				
Cooper Lake SP, Doctors Creek Unit	COOPER			★	★	★	4	★		DG	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		
South Sulphur Unit	SULPHUR SPRINGS			★	★	★	14	★	★	DG		★	★	★	★	★	★		B1, E
Copper Breaks SP	QUANAH			★	★	★	10			BG	★	★	★	★	★	☆			B1, E, L
Daingerfield SP	DAINGERFIELD			★	★	★	15	★		BG	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		
Davis Mountains SP	Indian Lodge FORT DAVIS			★	★	★	11			DG	★	★							I, E
Devils River SNA	Reservations Required DEL RIO						1			BG									B1, E
Devil's Sinkhole SNA	ROCKSPRINGS	<i>(No access to cavern. Tours of SNA by special request only.)</i>																	
Dinosaur Valley SP	Dinosaur Footprints GLEN ROSE			★	★	★	12			DG	★	★	★		☆	☆			B1, E, L
Eisenhower SP	Marina DENISON			★	★	★	15	★		BG	★	★	★	★	★	☆			B1
Eisenhower Birthplace SHS ▲	DENISON	★	★	★	★					DG									
Enchanted Rock SNA	FREDERICKSBURG			★	★	★	9			DG	★	★							R
Estero Llano Grande SP	WESLACO																		
Fairfield Lake SP	FAIRFIELD			★	★	★	11			DG	★	★	★	★	★	☆			B1
Falcon SP	Airstrip ZAPATA			★	★	★	15	★		BG	★		★	★	☆	☆			B1
Fannin Battleground SHS ▲	GOLIAD	★	★	★						DG			★						
Fanthorp Inn SHS	ANDERSON	★	★	★									★						
Fort Boggy SP	CENTERVILLE	★		★						DG	★	★	★	★	☆	☆			
Fort Griffin SHS ▲	ALBANY	★	★	★	★	★	10			BG	★	★	★		☆				L, E
Fort Lancaster SHS ▲	OZONA	★	★	★									☆						
Fort Leaton SHS	PRESIDIO	★	★	★							★								
Fort McKavett SHS ▲	FORT MCKAVETT	★	★	★							★								
Fort Parker SP	MEXIA			★	★	★	14	★		BG	★	★	★	★	★	☆	★		B1
Fort Richardson SP & Lost Creek Res. TW	JACKSBORO	★	★	★	★	★	10	★		DG	★	★	★	★	★	★			E
Franklin Mountains SP	Wylar Aerial Tramway EL PASO	★		★			6			DG		★	★						B1, E, R
Fulton Mansion SHS ▲	FULTON	★	★	★							★								
Galveston Island SP	Summer Theater GALVESTON			★	★	★	4	★			★		★		☆	☆			B1
Garner SP	CONCAN			★	★	★	11	★	★	BG	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		B2
Goliad SP & Mission Espiritu Santo HS	GOLIAD	★	★	★	★	★	14	★		DG	★	★	★		☆	☆			
Goose Island SP	ROCKPORT			★	★	★	14			BG		★	★	★					
Government Canyon SNA	SAN ANTONIO																		
Gov. Hogg Shrine ▲	QUITMAN	★	★	★	★					DG	★		★						
Guadalupe River SP & Honey Creek SNA	BOERNE			★	★	★	13				★	★			☆	☆			E
Hill Country SNA	BANDERA						6			NG	★				☆	☆			B1, E
Hueco Tanks SP & HS	Indian Pictographs EL PASO	★	★	★	★	★	14			DG	★	★	★						R
Huntsville SP	HUNTSVILLE			★	★	★	14	★		DG	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		B1, B2
Inks Lake SP	BURNET			★	★	★	10	★		BG	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		G
Jim Hogg HS ▲	RUSK	★	★	★	★						★		★						
Kickapoo Cavern SP	Reservations Required BRACKETTVILLE			★	★	★	6			NG	★	★							B1
Lake Arrowhead SP	WICHITA FALLS			★	★	★	10			DG	★	★	★	★	★	☆			E

† — TYPES OF PARKS

SP	State Park	HS	Historic Site
SHS	State Historic Site	TW	Trailway
SNA	State Natural Area		

†† — TYPES OF CAMPING

1–Primitive/Backpacking; 2–Walk-in Tent; 3–Tent; 4–Water & Electric; 5–Water, Electric & Sewer; 6–1 & 2; 7–1, 2 & 4; 8–1, 2, 3 & 4; 9–1 & 3; 10–1, 3 & 4; 11–1, 3, 4 & 5; 12–1 & 4; 13–2, 3 & 4; 14–3 & 4; 15–3, 4 & 5; 16–4 & 5; 17–1, 3 & 5.

★ Texas State Parks & State Historic Sites ★

Park / †Type of Park / Special Features	NEAREST TOWN	Day Use Only	Historic Site/ Museum	Exhibitor/ relative Center	Restrooms	Showers	Trailer Dump Stn.	Camping †	Screened Shelters	Cabins	Group Facilities	Nature Trail	Hiking Trail	Picnicking	Boat Ramp	Fishing	Swimming	Canoe Rentals	Miscellaneous
Lake Bob Sandlin SP	MOUNT PLEASANT				★	★	★	10	★		DG	★	★	★	★	★	☆		B1
Lake Brownwood SP	BROWNWOOD				★	★	★	15	★	★	BG	★	★	★	★	★	☆		
Lake Casa Blanca International SP	LAREDO				★	★	★	14			DG			★	★	☆			B1
Lake Colorado City SP	COLORADO CITY				★	★	★	14	★	BG	★	★	★	★	★	★	☆		
Lake Corpus Christi SP	MATHIS				★	★	★	15	★		DG			★	★	★	☆		
Lake Livingston SP	LIVINGSTON				★	★	★	15	★		DG	★	★	★	★	★	☆		B1, B2, E
Lake Mineral Wells SP & TW	MINERAL WELLS				★	★	★	10	★		DG	★	★	★	★	★	☆	★	B1, E, R
Lake Somerville SP & TW, Birch Creek Unit	SOMERVILLE			★	★	★	★	10			BG	★	★	★	★	★	☆	★	B1, E
Nails Creek Unit	LEDBETTER				★	★	★	10			DG	★	★	★	★	★	☆	★	B1, E
Lake Tawakoni SP	WILLS POINT				★	★	★	4				★	★	★	★	☆	☆		
Lake Texana SP	EDNA			★	★	★	★	14			DG	★	★	★	★	★	☆	★	B1
Lake Whitney SP	Whitney Airstrip				★	★	★	15	★		BG	★	★	★	★	★	☆	☆	B1
Landmark Inn SHS ▲	Hotel Rooms	CASTROVILLE		★	★	★					DG	★				☆			I
Lipantitan SHS	SAN PATRICIO	★												★					
Lockhart SP	LOCKHART				★	★		16			BG			★			★		G
Longhorn Cavern SP ▲	Cavern Tours	BURNET	★	★	★							★	★						
Lost Maples SNA	VANDERPOOL				★	★	★	12				★	★	★		☆	☆		
Lyndon B. Johnson SP & HS	STONEWALL	★	★	★	★						DG	★	★			☆	★		L
Magoffin Home SHS ▲	EL PASO	★	★	★	★														
Martin Creek Lake SP	TATUM				★	★	★	12	★	★	DG		★	★	★	★	☆		B1
Martin Dies Jr. SP	JASPER				★	★	★	14	★		BG	★	★	★	★	★	☆	★	B1
McKinney Falls SP	AUSTIN	★	★	★	★	★	★	13	★		BG	★	★	★	★	★	☆	☆	B1, B2
Meridian SP	MERIDIAN				★	★	★	13	★		BG	★	★	★	★	★	☆	☆	
Mission Tejas SP	WECHES	★			★	★	★	15			BG	★	★	★		☆			
Monahans Sandhills SP	MONAHANS				★	★	★	14			DG	★	★						E
Monument Hill & Kreishe Brewery SHS	LA GRANGE	★	★	★	★							★	★						
Mother Neff SP	MOODY				★	★	★	10			BG		★			☆			
Mustang Island SP	PORT ARANSAS				★	★	★	12					★			☆	☆		B1
National Museum of the Pacific War ▲	FREDERICKSBURG	★	★	★	★							★							
Old Fort Parker ▲	GROESBECK	★	★	★				1											E
Palmetto SP	LULING				★	★	★	15			BC	★	★	★		★	☆	★	
Palo Duro Canyon SP	Summer Drama: "Texas"	CANYON		★	★	★	★	8	★			★	★	★					B1, E, L
Pedernales Falls SP	JOHNSON CITY				★	★	★	9			NG	★	★	★		☆	☆		B1, E
Port Isabel Lighthouse SHS ▲	PORT ISABEL	★	★	★															
Possum Kingdom SP	CADDO				★	★	★	10		★		★	★	★	★	★	☆	☆	
Purtis Creek SP	EUSTACE				★	★	★	10				★	★	★	★	★	☆	☆	P
Ray Roberts Lake SP, Isle du Bois Unit	PILOT POINT				★	★	★	13			DG	★	★	★	★	★	☆	☆	B1, B2, E
Johnson Branch Unit	VALLEY VIEW				★	★	★	7			DG	★	★	★	★	★	☆	☆	B1, B2
Jordan Unit	Lantana Resort	PILOT POINT																	
Resaca de la Palma SP	BROWNSVILLE																		
Sabine Pass Battleground SHS ▲	SABINE PASS		★	★	★		★	12					★	★		☆			
Sam Bell Maxey House SHS ▲	PARIS	★	★	★	★														
Sam Rayburn House SHS ▲	BONHAM																		
San Angelo SP	SAN ANGELO				★	★	★	8	★	BG		★	★	★	★	☆			B1, E, L
San Felipe de Austin SHS ▲	SAN FELIPE																		
San Jacinto Battleground SHS Battleship Texas	HOUSTON	★	★	★	★						DG	★	★			☆			
Sea Rim SP	PORT ARTHUR				★	★	★	10				★	★	★	★	☆	★		B1
Sebastopol House SHS	SEGUIN	★	★	★									★						
Seminole Canyon SP & HS Indian Pictographs	LANGTRY				★	★	★	14				★	★						B1
Sheldon Lake SP Environmental Learning Center	HOUSTON	★											★	☆	★	★			
South Llano River SP	JUNCTION		★		★	★	★	10				★	★	★		☆	☆		B1
Starr Family Home SHS ▲	MARSHALL	★	★	★															
Stephen F. Austin SP	SAN FELIPE				★	★	★	15	★		BG	★	★	★		☆			G
Texas State Railroad ▲	PALESTINE & RUSK	★	★	★	★														
Tyler SP	TYLER				★	★	★	15	★		BG	★	★	★	★	★	☆	★	B1
Varner-Hogg Plantation SHS ▲	WEST COLUMBIA	★	★	★								★	★			☆			
Village Creek SP	LUMBERTON				★	★	★	13			BG	★	★	★		☆	☆		B1
Walter Umphrey SP ▲	PORT ARTHUR																		
Washington-on-the-Brazos SHS Barrington Living History Farm (Anson Jones Home)	WASHINGTON	★	★	★	★						DG	★	★						
Wyler Aerial Tramway at Franklin Mts. SP	EL PASO	★		★	★														

Facilities

- ▲ Facilities not operated by Parks & Wildlife Department.
- ★ Facilities or services available for activity.
- ☆ Permitted but facilities not provided.

Miscellaneous Codes

- ♿ Some handicap accessible facilities
- B1** Mountain Biking
- B2** Surfaced Bike Trail
- DG** Day-Use Group Facilities
- NG** Overnight Group Facilities
- BG** Both Day & Night Group Facilities
- E** Equestrian Facilities and/or Trails
- G** Golf
- I** Hotel-Type Facilities
- L** Texas Longhorn Herd
- R** Rock Climbing

Dinosaur Valley State Park, located off US 67 four miles west of Glen Rose in Somervell County, is a 1,524.72-acre scenic park. Land was acquired from private owners in 1968. **Dinosaur tracks** in bed of Paluxy River and two full-scale dinosaur models, originally created for New York World's Fair in 1964–65, on display. Part of state **longhorn herd** is in park. Camping, picnicking, hiking, mountain biking, swimming, fishing.

Eisenhower Birthplace State Historic Site is 6 acres off US 75 at 609 S. Lamar, Denison, Grayson County. The property was acquired in 1958 from the Eisenhower Birthplace Foundation. Restoration of home of President Dwight Eisenhower includes furnishings of period and some personal effects of Gen. Eisenhower. Guided tour; call for schedule. Park open daily, except Christmas Day and New Year's Day; call for hours. Town of Denison established on **Butterfield Overland Mail** Route in 1858.

Eisenhower State Park, 423.1 acres five miles northwest of Denison via US 75 to TX 91N to FM 1310 on the shores of **Lake Texoma** in Grayson County, was acquired by an Army lease in 1954. Named for the 34th U.S. president,

Dwight D. Eisenhower. First Anglo settlers came to area in 1835; **Fort Johnson** was established in area in 1840; **Colbert's Ferry** established on Red River in 1853 and operated until 1931. Areas of **tall-grass prairie** exist. Hiking, camping, picnicking, fishing, swimming.

Enchanted Rock State Natural Area is 1,643.5 acres on Big Sandy Creek 18 miles north of Fredericksburg on FM 965 on the line between Gillespie and Llano counties. Acquired in 1978 by The Nature Conservancy of Texas; state acquired from TNCT in 1984. Enchanted Rock is huge **pink granite boulder** rising 425 feet above ground and covering 640 acres. It is **second-largest batholith** (underground rock formation uncovered by erosion) in the United States. Indians believed **ghost fires** flickered at top and were awed by weird creaking and groaning, which geologists say resulted from rock's heating and expanding by day, cooling and contracting at night. Enchanted Rock is a **National Natural Landmark** and is on the **National Register of Historic Places**. Activities include hiking, geological study, camping, **rock climbing** and star gazing.

Estero Llano Grande State Park, part of the World Birding Center network, is a 176-acre wetlands refuge 3.2 miles southeast of Weslaco off FM 1015. Birds seen here include **waders**, **shorebirds** and **migrating waterfowl**, as well as coastal species such as **Roseate spoonbill** and **ibis**. Rare sightings include **red-crowned parrots** and **green parakeets**. Opened daily. Guided tours offered.

Fairfield Lake State Park is 1,460 acres adjacent to Lake Fairfield, 6 miles northeast of the city of Fairfield off FM 2570 and FM 3285 in Freestone County. It was leased from Texas Utilities in 1971-72. Surrounding woods offer sanctuary for many species of birds and wildlife. Camping, hiking, backpacking, nature study, water-related activities available. Extensive schedule of tours, seminars and other activities.

Falcon State Park is 572.6 acres located 15 miles north of Roma off US 83 and FM 2098 at southern end of Falcon Reservoir in Starr and Zapata counties. Park leased from International Boundary and Water Commission in 1949. Gently rolling hills covered by **mesquite**, **huisache**, **wild olive**, **ebony**, **cactus**. Excellent **birding** and **fishing**. Camping and water activities also. Nearby are **Mexico**, **Fort Ringgold** in Rio Grande City and historic city of **Roma**. **Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park** is 65 miles away.

Fannin Battleground State Historic Site, 9 miles east of Goliad in Goliad County off US 59 to PR 27. The 13.6-acre park site was acquired by the state in 1914; transferred to TPW by legislative enactment in 1965. At this site on March 20, 1836, **Col. James Fannin** surrendered to Mexican **Gen. José Urrea** after **Battle of Coleto**; 342 massacred and 28 escaped near what is now **Goliad State Park**. Near Fannin site is **Gen. Ignacio Zaragoza's Birthplace** and partially restored **Mission Nuestra Señora del Espíritu Santo de Zúñiga** (see also **Goliad State Park** in this list).

Fanthorp Inn State Historic Site includes a historic double-pen cedar-log dogtrot house and 1.4 acres in Anderson, county seat of Grimes County, south of TX 90. Acquired by purchase in 1977 from a Fanthorp descendant and

opened to the public in 1987. Inn records report visits from many prominent civic and military leaders, including **Sam Houston**, **Allyson Jones**, and **generals Ulysses S. Grant**, **Robert E. Lee** and **Stonewall Jackson**. Originally built in 1834, it has been restored to its 1850 use as a family home and travelers' hotel. Tours available Friday, Saturday, Sunday. Call TPW for stagecoach-ride schedule. No dining or overnight facilities.

Fort Boggy State Park is 1,847 acres of wooded, rolling hills in Leon County near Boggy Creek, about 4 miles south of Centerville on TX 75. Land donated to TPWD in 1985 by Eileen Crain Sullivan. Area once home to Keechi and Kickapoo tribes. Log fort was built by settlers in 1840s; first settlement north of the Old San Antonio Road and between the Navasota and Trinity rivers. Swimming beach, fishing, picnicking, nature trails for hiking and mountain biking. Fifteen-acre lake open to small craft. Open-air group pavilion overlooking lake can be reserved (\$50 per day). Nearby attractions include **Rusk/Palestine**, **Fort Parker**, and **Texas State Railroad state parks**, and **Old Fort Parker Historic Site**. Open Wed.–Sun. for day use only; entrance fee. For reservations, call 512-389-8900.

Fort Griffin State Historic Site is 506.2 acres 15 miles north of Albany off US 283 in Shackelford County. The state was deeded the land by the county in 1935. Portion of **state longhorn herd** resides in park. On bluff overlooking townsite of **Fort Griffin** and **Clear Fork of Brazos River** valley are partially restored ruins of **Old Fort Griffin**, restored bakery, replicas of enlisted men's huts. Fort constructed in 1867, deactivated 1881. Camping, equestrian camping, hiking. Nearby are **Albany** with restored courthouse square, **Abilene** and **Possum Kingdom state parks**. Albany annually holds "**Fandangle**" musical show in commemoration of frontier times.

Fort Lancaster State Historic Site, 81.6-acres located about 8 miles east of Sheffield on TX 290 in Crockett County. Acquired in 1968 by deed from Crockett County; Henry Meadows donated 41 acres in 1975. **Fort Lancaster** established Aug. 20, 1855, to guard San Antonio-El Paso Road and protect movement of supplies and immigrants from Indian hostilities. Site of part of Camel Corps experiment. Fort abandoned March 19, 1861, after Texas seceded from Union. Exhibits on history, natural history and archaeology; nature trail, picnicking. Open daily; day use only.

Fort Leaton State Historic Site, 4 miles southeast of Presidio in Presidio County on FM 170, was acquired in 1967 from private owners. Consists of 23.4 acres, 5 of which are on site of **trading post**. In 1848, **Ben Leaton** built fortified adobe trading post known as Fort Leaton near present Presidio. Ben Leaton died in 1851. Guided tours; exhibits trace history, natural history and archaeological history of area. Serves as western entrance to **Big Bend Ranch State Park**. Day use only.

More Travel Information

Call the Texas Department of Transportation's toll-free number: 1-800-888-8TEX for:

- The Texas State Travel Guide, a free, full-color publication with information about attractions, activities, history and historic sites.
- The official Texas state highway map.

On the Internet: www.traveltext.com



The sunlit Franklin Mountains form the backdrop for campsites in the Tom Mays Unit of the popular El Paso state park that covers 24,000 acres. Photo by Rob McCorkle; Texas Parks & Wildlife Department.

Fort McKavett State Historic Site, 79.5 acres acquired from 1967 through the mid-1970s from Fort McKavett Restoration, Inc., Menard County and private individuals, is located 23 miles west of Menard off US 190 and FM 864. Originally called **Camp San Saba**, the fort was built by War Department in 1852 to protect frontier settlers and travelers on Upper El Paso Road from Indians. Camp later renamed for **Capt. Henry McKavett**, killed at Battle of Monterrey, Sept. 21, 1846. Fort abandoned March 1859; reoccupied April 1868. A **Buffalo Soldier post**. Abandoned again June 30, 1883. Once called by Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, "the prettiest post in Texas." More than 25 restored buildings, ruins of many others. Interpretive exhibits. Day use only.

Fort Parker State Park includes 1,458.8 acres, including 758.78 land acres and 700-acre lake between Mexia and Groesbeck off TX 14 in Limestone County. Named for the former private fort built near present park in 1836, the site was acquired from private owners and the City of Mexia 1935-1937. Camping, fishing, swimming, canoeing, picnicking. Nearby is **Old Fort Parker Historic Site**, which is operated by the City of Groesbeck.

Fort Richardson State Park, Historic Site, and Lost Creek Reservoir Trailway, located one-half mile south of Jacksboro off US 281 in Jack County, contains 454 acres. Acquired in 1968 from City of Jacksboro. Fort founded in 1867, northernmost of line of federal forts established after Civil War for protection from Indians; originally named **Fort Jacksboro**. In April 1867, fort was moved to its present location from 20 miles farther south; on Nov. 19, 1867, made permanent post at Jacksboro and named for **Israel Richardson**, who was fatally wounded at Battle of Antietam. Expeditions sent from Fort Richardson arrested Indians responsible for **Warren Wagon Train Massacre** in 1871 and fought Comanches in **Palo Duro Canyon**. Fort abandoned in May 1878. Park contains seven restored buildings and two replicas. Interpretive center, picnicking, camping, fishing; **ten-mile trailway**.

Franklin Mountains State Park, created by an act of the legislature in 1979 to protect the mountain range as a wilderness preserve and acquired by TPW in 1981,

comprises 24,247.56 acres, all within El Paso city limits. **Largest urban park in the nation**. It includes virtually an entire **Chihuahuan Desert mountain range**, with an elevation of 7,192 feet at the summit. The park is habitat for many Chihuahuan Desert plants including **sotol, lechuguilla, ocotillo, cholla** and **barrel cactus**, and such animals as **mule deer, fox** and an occasional **cougar**. Camping, mountain biking, nature study, hiking, picnicking, rock-climbing. **Wylar Aerial Tramway**, an aerial cable-car tramway on 195 acres of rugged mountain on east side of Franklin Mountains. Purchase tickets at tramway station on McKinley Ave. Check with park for fees and hours; 915-566-6622. Other area attractions include **Hueco Tanks State Historic Site** and **Magoffin Home State Historic Site**.

Fulton Mansion State Historic Site in Fulton is 3.5 miles north of Rockport off TX Business 35 on South Fulton Beach Rd. in Aransas County. The 2.3 acre-property was acquired by purchase from private owner in 1976. Three-story wooden structure, built in 1874-1877, was home of **George W. Fulton**, prominent in South Texas for economic and commercial influence; mansion derives significance from its innovative construction and Victorian design. Call ahead for days and hours of guided tours; open Wednesday-Sunday; 800-792-1112.

Galveston Island State Park, on the west end of Galveston Island on FM 3005, is a 2,013.1-acre site acquired in 1969 from private owners. Camping, birding, nature study, swimming, bicycling and fishing amid **sand dunes and grassland**. Musical productions in **amphitheater** during summer.

Garner State Park is 1,419.8 acres of recreational facilities on US 83 on the Frio River in Uvalde County 9 miles south of Leakey. Named for **John Nance Garner**, U.S. Vice President, 1933-1941, the park was deeded in 1934-36 by private owners. Camping, hiking, picnicking, river recreation, miniature golf, biking, boat rentals. Cabins available. Nearby is **John Nance "Cactus Jack" Garner Museum** in Uvalde. Nearby also are ruins of historic **Mission Nuestra Señora de la Candelaria del Cañon**,

founded in 1749; **Camp Sabinal** (a U.S. Cavalry post and later Texas Ranger camp) established 1856; **Fort Inge**, established 1849. **Goliad State Park** and **Mission Espíritu Santo Historic Site** are 188.3 acres one-fourth mile south of Goliad on US 183 and 77A, along the San Antonio River in Goliad County. The land was deeded to the state in 1931 by the City and County of Goliad; transferred to TPW 1949. Nearby are the sites of several battles in the Texas fight for independence from Mexico. The park includes a replica of **Mission Nuestra Señora del Espíritu Santo de Zúñiga**, originally established 1722 and settled at its present site in 1749. **Gen. Ignacio Zaragoza Birthplace State Historic Site**, which is located near **Presidio la Bahía**, across the river. Gen. Zaragoza was the Mexican national hero who led troops against the French at historic **Battle of Puebla** on May 5, 1862. The restored presidio and chapel, **Nuestra Señora de Loreto de la Bahía**, dates to 1749. Adjacent is a memorial shaft marking the common burial site of **Fannin** and victims of Goliad massacre (1836). Located four miles west of Goliad on US 59 is the **Mission Rosario State Historic Site** which contains ruins of **Nuestra Señora del Rosario** mission, established 1754. At Goliad State Park are camping, picnicking, historical exhibits, nature trail. (See also **Fannin Battleground State Historic Site**.)

Goose Island State Park, 321.4 acres 10 miles northeast of Rockport on TX 35 and PR 13 on St. Charles and Aransas bays in Aransas County, was deeded by private owners in 1931-1935 plus an additional seven acres donated in the early 1990s by Sun Oil Co. Located here is "Big Tree" estimated to be a 1,000-year-old **live oak**. Fishing, picnicking and camping, plus excellent birding; no swimming. Rare and endangered **whooping cranes** can be viewed during winter just across St. Charles Bay in **Aransas National Wildlife Refuge**.

Government Canyon State Natural Area is an 8,622-acre area in Bexar County, northwest of San Antonio, 3.5 miles northwest of Loop 1604 and FM 471, then 1.6 miles north on Galm Road. Day use only. No camping. Open Friday–Monday. Trees such as **mounatin laurel**, **Ashe juniper**, **Mexican buckeye** and **Escarpment black cherry**.

Gov. Hogg Shrine Historic Site is a 26.7-acre tract on TX 37 about six blocks south of the Wood County Courthouse in Quitman. Named for **James Stephen Hogg**, first native-born governor of Texas, the park includes museums housing items that belonged to the Hogg and Stinson families. Seventeen acres deeded by the Wood County Old Settlers Reunion Association in 1946; 4.74 acres gift of Miss Ima Hogg in 1970; 3 acres purchased **Gov. James Stephen Hogg Memorial Shrine** created in 1941. Three museums: Gov. Hogg's wedding held in **Stinson Home**; **Honeycomb Cottage**; **Miss Ima Hogg Museum** houses both park headquarters and display of representative history of entire Northeast Texas area. Operated by City of Quitman.

Guadalupe River State Park comprises 1,938.7 acres on cypress-shaded Guadalupe River in Kendall and Comal counties, 13 miles east of Boerne on TX 46. Acquired by deed from private owners in 1974. Park has four miles of river frontage with several **white-water rapids** and is located in a stretch of **Guadalupe River** noted for canoeing, tubing. Picnicking, camping, hiking, nature study. Trees include **sycamore**, **elm**, **basswood**, **pecan**, **walnut**, **persimmon**, **willow** and **hackberry** (see also **Honey Creek State Natural Area**).

Hill Country State Natural Area in Bandera and Medina counties, 9 miles west of Bandera on FM 1077. The



The main cavern at Kickapoo Cavern State Park can be toured by reservation. Photo courtesy of Texas Parks & Wildlife Department.

5,369.8-acre site acquired by gift from Merrick Bar-O-Ranch and purchased in 1976. Park is located in typical Texas Hill Country on West Verde Creek and contains several **spring-fed streams**. Primitive and equestrian camping, hiking, horseback riding, mountain biking, fishing. Group lodge.

Honey Creek State Natural Area consists of 2,293.7 acres adjacent to **Guadalupe River State Park** (above); entrance is in the park. Acquired from The Nature Conservancy of Texas in 1985 with an addition from private individual in 1988. Diverse plant life includes **agarita**, **Texas persimmon** and **Ashe juniper** in hills, and **cedar elm**, **Spanish oak**, **pecan**, **walnut** and **Mexican buckeye** in bottomlands. Abundant wildlife includes **ringtail**, **leopard frog**, **green kingfisher**, **golden-cheeked warbler** and **canyon wren**. Schedule varies; call 830-796-4413 for details.

Hueco Tanks State Park and Historic Site, located 32 miles northeast of El Paso in El Paso County on FM 2775 just north of US 62-180, was obtained from the county in 1969, with additional 121 acres purchased in 1970. Featured in this 860.3-acre park are large **natural rock basins** that provided water for archaic hunters, Plains Indians, Butterfield Overland Mail coach horses and passengers, and other travelers in this arid region. In park are **Indian pictographs**, **old ranch house** and relocated **ruins of stage station**. **Rock climbing**, picnicking, camping, hiking. Wildlife includes **gray fox**, **bobcat**, **prairie falcons**, **golden eagles**. Visitation is limited. Pictograph tours are by advanced request. Call 1-800-792-112, (Option 3).

Huntsville State Park is 2,083.2-acre recreational area off IH 45 and PR 40 six miles south of Huntsville in Walker County, acquired by deeds from private owners in 1937. Heavily wooded park adjoins **Sam Houston National Forest** and encloses **Lake Raven**. Hiking, camping, fishing, biking, paddle boats, canoeing. At nearby Huntsville are **Sam Houston's old homestead (Steamboat House)**, containing some of his personal effects, and his

grave. Approximately 50 miles away is **Alabama-Coushatta Indian Reservation** in Polk County.

Inks Lake State Park is 1,201 acres of recreational facilities along Inks Lake, 9 miles west of Burnet on the Colorado River off TX 29 on PR 4 in Burnet County. Acquired by deeds from the Lower Colorado River Authority and private owners in 1940. Camping, hiking, fishing, swimming, boating, golf. **Deer, turkey** and other wildlife abundant. Nearby are **Longhorn Cavern State Park, LBJ Ranch, LBJ State Historic Site, Pedernales Falls State Park** and **Enchanted Rock State Natural Area**. **Granite Mountain** quarry at nearby Marble Falls furnished red granite for **Texas state capitol**. **Buchanan Dam**, considered the largest multi-arch dam in the nation, located 4 miles from park.

Jim Hogg Historic Site is 178.4 acres of East Texas Piney-woods in Cherokee County, 2 miles east of Rusk off U.S. 84 E. and Fire Tower Road. Memorial to Texas' first native-born governor, James Stephen Hogg, 1891–1895. Remnants of 1880s iron ore mining. Scale replica of Hogg birthplace. Picnicking, historical study, nature study, hiking and bird watching. Self-guided and guided museum tours and nature trail tours. Operated by the City of Rusk; 903-683-4850. Area attractions: **Caddoan Mounds** and **Mission Tejas State historic sites, Rusk/Palestine, Texas State Railroad** and **Tyler state parks** and historic Nacogdoches. Day use only; entrance fee.

Kickapoo Cavern State Park is located about 22 miles north of Brackettville on RM 674 on the Kinney/Edwards county line in the southern Edwards Plateau. The park (6,368.4 acres) contains **20 known caves**, two of which are large enough to be significant: **Kickapoo Cavern**, about 1/4 mile in length, has impressive formations, and **Stuart Bat Cave** (formally Green Cave), slightly shorter, supports a nursery colony of **Mexican freetail bats** in summer. Public observations of bat flights are available with an entrance permit. Birds include rare species such as **black-capped vireo, varied bunting** and **Montezuma quail**. Reptiles and amphibians include **barking frog, mottled rock rattlesnake** and **Texas alligator lizard**. Open Friday–Monday. Cavern tours on Saturday by reservation. Group lodge; primitive camping; hiking and

mountain-biking trails.

Kreische Brewery State Historic Site (see Monument Hill and Kreische Brewery State Historic Sites).

Lake Arrowhead State Park consists of 524 acres in Clay County, about 14 miles south of Wichita Falls on US 281 to FM 1954, then 8 miles to park. Acquired in 1970 from the City of Wichita Falls. **Lake Arrowhead** is a reservoir on the Little Wichita River with 106 miles of shoreline. The land surrounding the lake is generally semiarid, gently rolling prairie, much of which has been invaded by mesquite in recent decades. Fishing, camping, lake swimming, picnicking, horseback-riding area.

Lake Bob Sandlin State Park, on the wooded shoreline of 9,400-acre Lake Bob Sandlin, is located 12 miles southwest of Mount Pleasant off FM 21 in Titus County. Activities in the 639.8-acre park include picnicking, camping, mountain biking, hiking, swimming, fishing and boating. **Oak, hickory, dogwood, redbud, maple** and **pine** produce spectacular fall color. Eagles can sometimes be spotted in winter months.

Lake Brownwood State Park in Brown County is 537.5 acres acquired from Brown County Water Improvement District No. 1 in 1934. Park reached from TX 279 to PR 15, 16 miles northwest of Brownwood on Lake Brownwood near **geographical center of Texas**. Water sports, hiking, camping. Cabins available.

Lake Casa Blanca International State Park, located one mile east of Laredo off US 59 on Loop 20, was formerly operated by the City of Laredo and Webb County and was acquired by TPW in 1990. Park includes 371 acres on Lake Casa Blanca. **Recreation hall** can be reserved. Camping, picnicking, fishing, ball fields, playgrounds, amphitheater, and tennis courts. County-operated golf course nearby.

Lake Colorado City State Park, 500 acres leased for 99 years from a utility company. It is located in Mitchell County 11 miles southwest of Colorado City off IH 20 on FM 2836. Water sports, picnicking, camping, hiking. Part of **state longhorn herd** can be seen in park.

Lake Corpus Christi State Park, a 14,112-acre park in San Patricio, Jim Wells and Live Oak counties. Located 35 miles northwest of Corpus Christi and four miles south-



Kayaking is a popular activity in Guadalupe River State Park. Photo courtesy of Texas Parks & Wildlife Department.

west of Mathis off TX 359 and Park Road 25. Was leased from City of Corpus Christi in 1934. Camping, picnicking, birding, water sports. Nearby are **Padre Island National Seashore**; **Mustang Island, Choke Canyon, Goliad and Goose Island state parks**; **Aranas National Wildlife Refuge**, and **Fulton Mansion State Historic Site**.

Lake Livingston State Park, in Polk County, about one mile southwest of Livingston on FM 3126 and PR 65, contains 635.5 acres along Lake Livingston. Acquired by deed from private landowners in 1971. Near ghost town of **Swartwout**, steamboat landing on Trinity River in 1830s and 1850s. Camping, picnicking, swimming pool, fishing, mountain biking and stables.

Lake Mineral Wells State Park and Trailway, located 4 miles east of Mineral Wells on US 180 in Parker County, consists of 3,282.5 acres encompassing Lake Mineral Wells. In 1975, the City of Mineral Wells donated 1,095 land acres and the lake to TPW; the federal government transferred additional land from Fort Wolters army post. Popular for **rock-climbing/rappelling**. Swimming, fishing, boating, camping; the 20-mile **Lake Mineral Wells State Trailway** available for hiking, bicycling, equestrian use.

Lake Somerville State Park, northwest of Brenham in Lee and Burleson counties, was leased from the federal government in 1969. **Birch Creek Unit** (2,365 acres reached from TX 60 and PR 57) and **Nails Creek Unit** (3,155 acres reached from US 290 and FM 180), are connected by a **13-mile trailway system**, with **equestrian and primitive camp sites**, rest benches, shelters and drinking water. Also camping, birding, picnicking, volleyball and water sports. **Somerville Wildlife Management Area**, 3,180 acres is nearby.

Lake Tawakoni State Park is a 376.3-acre park in Hunt County along the shore of its namesake reservoir. It was acquired in 1984 through a 50-year lease agreement with the Sabine River Authority and opened in 2001. Includes a swimming beach, half-mile trail, picnic sites, boat ramp and campsites. A **40-acre tallgrass prairie** managed in the post-oak woodlands. The park is reached from IH 20 on TX 47 north to FM 2475 about 20 miles past Wills Point.

Lake Texana State Park is 575 acres, 6.5 miles east of Edna on TX 111, halfway between Houston and Corpus Christi in Jackson County, with camping, boating, fishing and picnicking facilities. It was acquired by a 50-year lease agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation in 1977. Good birding in the **oak/pecan woodlands**. **Alligators** are often found in park coves.

Lake Whitney State Park is 1,280.7 acres along the east shore of Lake Whitney west of Hillsboro via TX 22 and FM 1244 in Hill County. Acquired in 1954 by a Department of the Army lease. Located near ruins of **Towash**, early Texas settlement inundated by the lake. Towash Village named for chief of Hainai Indians. Park noted for **blue-bonnets** in spring. Camping, hiking, birding, picnicking, water activities.

Landmark Inn State Historic Site, 4.7 acres in Castroville, Medina County, about 15 miles west of San Antonio, was acquired through donation by Miss Ruth Lawler in 1974. Castroville, settled in the 1840s by Alsatian farmers, is called **Little Alsace of Texas**. Landmark Inn built about 1844 as residence and store for **Cesar Monod**, mayor of Castroville 1851-1864. Special workshops, tours and events held at inn; grounds may be rented for receptions, family reunions and weddings. Overnight lodging; all rooms air-conditioned and nonsmoking.

Lipantitan State Historic Site is 5 acres 9 miles east of Orange Grove in Nueces County off Texas 359, FM 624 and FM 70. The property was deeded by private owners in 1937. Fort constructed here in 1833 by Mexican government fell to Texas forces in 1835. Only facilities are picnic tables. **Lake Corpus Christi State Park** is nearby.

Lockhart State Park is 263.7 acres 4 miles south of Lockhart via US 183, FM 20 and PR 10 in Caldwell County. The land was deeded by private owners between 1934 and 1937. Camping, picnicking, hiking, fishing, 9-hole golf

course. After Comanche raid at Linnville, **Battle of Plum Creek** (1840) was fought in area.

Longhorn Cavern State Park, off US 281 and PR 4 about 6 miles west and 6 miles south of Burnet in Burnet County, is 645.62 acres dedicated as a natural landmark in 1971. It was acquired in 1932-1937 from private owners. The cave has been used as a shelter since prehistoric times. Among legends about the cave is that the outlaw **Sam Bass** hid stolen money there. Confederates made gunpowder in the cave during the Civil War. Nature trail; guided tours of cave; picnicking, hiking. Cavern operated by concession agreement. **Inks Lake State Park** and **Lyndon B. Johnson Ranch** located nearby.

Lost Maples State Natural Area consists of 2,174.2 scenic acres on the Sabinal River in Bandera and Real counties, 5 miles north of Vanderpool on FM 187. Acquired by purchase from private owners in 1973-1974. Outstanding example of Edwards Plateau flora and fauna, features isolated stand of uncommon **Uvalde bigtooth maple**, **rare golden-cheeked warbler**, **black-capped vireo** and **green kingfisher** nest and feed in park. Fall foliage can be spectacular (late Oct. through early Nov.). Hiking trails, camping, fishing, picnicking, birding.

Lyndon B. Johnson State Park & Historic Site, off US 290 in Gillespie County 14 miles west of Johnson City near Stonewall, contains 717.9 acres. Acquired in 1965 with private donations. **Home of Lyndon B. Johnson** located north bank of **Pedernales River** across Ranch Road 1 from park; portion of **official Texas longhorn herd** maintained at park. Wildlife exhibit includes **turkey, deer and bison**. **Living-history demonstrations** at restored **Sauer-Beckmann house**. Reconstruction of **Johnson birthplace** is open to public. Historic structures, swimming pool, tennis courts, baseball field, picnicking. Day use only. Nearby is family cemetery where former president and relatives are buried. In Johnson City is **boyhood home of President Johnson**. (See **National Parks**.)

Magoffin Home State Historic Site, in El Paso, is a 19-room territorial-style adobe on a 1.5-acre site. Purchased by the state and City of El Paso in 1976, it is operated by TPW. Home was built in 1875 by El Pasoan **Joseph Magoffin**. Furnished with original family artifacts. Guided tours; call for schedule. Day use only.

Martin Creek Lake State Park, 286.9 acres, is located 4 miles south of Tatum off TX 43 and CR 2183 in Rusk County. It was deeded to the TPW by Texas Utilities in 1976. Water activities; also cabins, camping, picnicking. Roadbed of **Trammel's Trace**, old Indian trail that became major route for settlers moving to Texas from Arkansas, can be seen. **Hardwood and pine forest** shelters abundant wildlife including **swamp rabbits, gophers, nutria** and numerous species of land birds and waterfowl. Annual perch fishing contest for children ages 4-12 the first Saturday in September.

Martin Dies Jr. State Park is 705 acres in Jasper and Tyler counties on B. A. Steinhagen Reservoir between Woodville and Jasper via US 190. Land leased for 50 years from Corps of Engineers in 1964. Located at edge of **Big Thicket**. Plant and animal life varied and abundant. Winter **bald eagle census** conducted at nearby Sam Rayburn Reservoir. Camping, hiking, mountain biking, water activities. Wildscape/herb garden. Park is approximately 30 miles from **Alabama and Couthatta Indian Reservation**.

McKinney Falls State Park is 744.4 acres 13 miles southeast of the state Capitol in Austin off US 183. Acquired in 1970 by gift from private owners. Named for Thomas F. McKinney, **one of Stephen F. Austin's first 300 colonists**, who built his home here in the mid-1800s on Onion Creek. Ruins of his homestead can be viewed. Swimming, hiking, biking, camping, picnicking, fishing, guided tours.

Meridian State Park in Bosque County is a 505.4-acre park. The heavily wooded land, on TX 22 three miles southwest of Meridian, was acquired from private owners in 1933-1935. **Texas-Santa Fe expedition** of 1841 passed through Bosque County near present site of park



Kreische Brewery State Historic Site includes the brewery and stone-and-wood house built between 1850–1855 on the Colorado River. One of the first commercial breweries in the state, it closed in 1884. It is operated with Monument Hill State Historic Site. Photo by Rob McCorkle; Texas Parks & Wildlife Department.

on Bee Creek. **Endangered golden-cheeked warbler** nests here. Camping, picnicking, hiking, fishing, lake swimming, birding, bicycling.

Mission Tejas State Park is a 363.5-acre park in Houston County. Situated 12 miles west of Alto via TX 21 and PR 44, the park was acquired from the Texas Forest Service in 1957. In the park is a representation of **Mission San Francisco de los Tejas**, the first mission in East Texas (1690). It was abandoned, then re-established 1716; abandoned again 1719; re-established again 1721; abandoned for last time in 1730 when the mission was moved to San Antonio. Also in park is restored **Rice Family Log Home**, built about 1828. Camping, hiking, fishing, picnicking.

Monahans Sandhills State Park consists of 3,840 acres of sand dunes, some up to 70 feet high, in Ward and Winkler counties 5 miles northeast of Monahans on IH 20 to PR 41. Land leased by state from private foundation until 2056. Dunes used as meeting place by raiding Indians. Camping, hiking, picnicking, sand-surfing. Scheduled tours. **Odessa meteor crater** is nearby, as is **Balmorhea State Park**.

Monument Hill State Historic Site and **Kreische Brewery State Historic Site** are operated as one park unit. Monument Hill consists of 40.4 acres one mile south of La Grange on US 77 to Spur Road 92 in Fayette County. Monument and tomb area acquired by state in 1907; additional acreage acquired from the Archdiocese of San Antonio in 1956. Brewery and home purchased from private owners in 1977. Monument is dedicated to **Capt. Nicholas Dawson** and his men, who fought at **Salado Creek** in 1842, in Mexican **Gen. Adrián Woll's** invasion of Texas, and to the men of the "**black bean lottery**" (1843) of the **Mier Expedition**. Remains were brought to **Monument Hill** for reburial in 1848. Kreische Complex, on 36 acres, is linked to Monument Hill through interpretive trail. **Kreische Brewery State Historic Site** includes the brewery and stone-and-wood house built between 1850–1855 on Colorado River. One of **first commercial breweries** in state, it closed in 1884. Smokehouse and barn also in complex. Guided tours of brewery and house; call for schedule. Also picnicking, nature study.

Mother Neff State Park was the **first official state park** in Texas. It originated with 6 acres donated by Mrs. I. E. Neff, mother of **Pat M. Neff**, governor of Texas from 1921 to 1925. Gov. Neff and Frank Smith donated remainder in 1934. The park, located 8 miles west of Moody on FM 107 and TX 236, now contains 259 acres along the Leon River in Coryell County. Heavily wooded. Camping, picnicking, fishing, hiking.

Mustang Island State Park, 3,954 acres on Gulf of Mexico in Nueces County, 14 miles south of Port Aransas on TX 361, was acquired from private owners in 1972. Mustang Island is a barrier island with a complicated ecosystem, dependent upon the sand dune. The foundation plants of the dunes are **sea oats**, **beach panic grass** and **soil-bind morning glory**. Beach camping, picnicking; sun, sand and water activities. Excellent birding. **Padre Island National Seashore** 14 miles south.

National Museum of the Pacific War and Admiral Nimitz State Historic Site is on 7 acres in downtown Fredericksburg. First established as a state agency in 1969 by Texas Legislature; transferred to TPW in 1981. George Bush Gallery opened in 1999. Named for **Adm. Chester W. Nimitz** of World War II fame, it includes the **Pacific War Museum** in the **Nimitz Steamboat Hotel**; the **Japanese Garden of Peace**, donated by the people of Japan; the **History Walk of the Pacific War**, featuring planes, boats and other equipment from World War II; and other special exhibits. Nearby is **Kerrville State Park**.

Old Fort Parker is a 37.5-acre park 4 miles north of Groesbeck on TX 14 in Limestone County. Deeded by private owners in 1936 and originally constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC); rebuilt in 1967. Reconstructed fort is pioneer memorial and site of Cynthia Ann Parker abduction on May 19, 1836, by Comanche Indians. Nearby Fort Parker Cemetery has graves of those killed at the fort in the 1836 raid. Historical study and picnicking. Living History events throughout year. Primitive skills classes/campouts by appointment. Groups welcome. Operated by the City of Groesbeck, 254-729-5253.

Palmetto State Park, a scenic park, is 270.3 acres 8 miles southeast of Luling on US 183 and PR 11 along the San

Marcos River in Gonzales County. Land deeded in 1934-1936 by private owners and City of Gonzales. Named for **tropical dwarf palmetto** found there. Diverse plant and animal life; excellent birding. Also picnicking, fishing, hiking, pedal boats, swimming. Nearby **Gonzales and Ot-tine** important in early Texas history. Gonzales settled 1825 as center of **Green DeWitt's colonies**.

Palo Duro Canyon State Park consists of 16,402 acres 12 miles east of Canyon on TX 217 in Armstrong and Randall counties. The land was deeded by private owners in 1933 and is the scene of the annual summer production of the musical drama, "Texas." Spectacular one-million-year-old **scenic canyon** exposes rocks spanning about 200 million years of geological time. **Coronado** may have visited canyon in 1541. Canyon officially discovered by **Capt. R. B. Marcy** in 1852. Scene of decisive battle in 1874 between Comanche and Kiowa Indians and U.S. Army troops under **Gen. Ranald Mackenzie**. Also scene of ranching enterprise started by **Charles Goodnight** in 1876. Part of **state longhorn herd** is kept here. Camping, mountain biking, scenic drives, horseback and hiking trails, horse rentals.

Pedernales Falls State Park, 5,211.7 acres in Blanco County about 9 miles east of Johnson City on FM 2766 along Pedernales River, was acquired from private owners in 1970. Typical **Edwards Plateau** terrain, with **live oaks, deer, turkey and stone hills**. Camping, picnicking, hiking, swimming, tubing. Falls main scenic attraction.

Port Isabel Lighthouse State Historic Site consists of 0.9 acre in Port Isabel, Cameron County. Acquired by purchase from private owners in 1950, site includes **lighthouse** constructed in 1852; visitors can climb to top. Park is near sites of Civil War battle of **Palmito Ranch** (1865), and Mexican War battles of **Palo Alto** and **Resaca de la Palma** (1846). Operated by City of Port Isabel.

Possum Kingdom State Park, west of Mineral Wells via US 180 and PR 33 in Palo Pinto County, is 1,528.7 acres adjacent to **Possum Kingdom Lake**, in **Palo Pinto Mountains** and **Brazos River Valley**. Rugged canyons home to **deer**, other wildlife. Acquired from the Brazos River Authority in 1940. Camping, picnicking, swimming, fishing, boating. Cabins available.

Purtis Creek State Park is 1,582.4 acres in Henderson and Van Zandt counties 3.5 miles north of Eustace on FM 316. Acquired in 1977 from private owners. Fishing, camping, hiking, picnicking, paddle boats and canoes.

Ray Roberts Lake State Park (Isle du Bois Unit), consists of 2,263 acres on the south side of Ray Roberts Lake on FM 455 in Denton County. **Johnson Branch Unit** contains 1,514 acres on north side of lake in Denton and Cooke counties 7 miles east of IH 30 on FM 3002. There are also six satellite parks. Land acquired in 1984 by lease from Department of the Army. Abundant and varied plant and animal life. Fishing, camping, picnicking, swimming, hiking, biking; tours of 19-century farm buildings at Johnson Branch. Includes Lantana Ridge Lodge on the east side of the lake. It is a full-service lodging facility with restaurant.

Resaca de la Palma State Park, part of the World Birding Center network, is 1,700 semi-tropical acres off US 281, four miles west of Brownsville in Cameron County. Park grounds are open 7 days a week year-round from sunrise to sunset. Birding and natural history tours offered. Colorful neo-tropical and nearctic migrant birds have been seen.

Sabine Pass Battleground State Historic Site in Jefferson County 1.5 miles south of Sabine Pass on Dick Dowling Road, contains 57.6 acres acquired from Kountze County Trust in 1972. **Lt. Richard W. Dowling**, with small Confederate force, repelled an attempted 1863 invasion of Texas by Union gunboats. **Monument, World War II ammunition bunkers**. Fishing, picnicking, camping.

Sam Bell Maxey House State Historic Site, at the corner of South Church and Washington streets in Paris, Lamar County, was donated by City of Paris in 1976. Consists of .4 acre with 1868 Victorian Italianate-style frame house, plus outbuildings. Most of furnishings accumulated by Maxey family. Maxey served in Mexican and Civil wars

and was two-term U.S. Senator. House is on the **National Register of Historic Places**. Open for tours Friday through Sunday.

San Angelo State Park, on **O.C. Fisher Reservoir** adjacent to the city of San Angelo in Tom Green County, contains 7,677 acres of land, most of which will remain undeveloped. Leased from U.S. Corps of Engineers in 1995. Access is from US 87 or 67, then FM 2288. Highly diversified plant and animal life. Activities include boating, water activities, hiking, mountain biking, horseback riding, camping, picnicking. Part of **state longhorn herd** in park. Nearby is **Fort Concho**.

San Jacinto Battleground State Historic Site and Battleship Texas State Historic Site are located 20 miles east of downtown Houston off TX 225 east to TX 134 to PR 1836 in east Harris County. The park is 1,200 acres with 570-foot-tall monument erected in 1936-1939 in honor of Texans who defeated Mexican **Gen. Antonio López de Santa Anna** on April 21, 1836, to win Texas' independence from Mexico. The park is original site of Texans' camp acquired in 1883. Subsequent acquisitions made in 1897, 1899 and 1985. Park transferred to TPW in 1965. Park registered as **National Historic Landmark**. Elevator ride to observation tower near top of monument; museum. Monument known as **tallest free-standing concrete structure in the world** at the time it was erected. Interpretive trail around battleground. Adjacent to park is the **U.S.S. Texas**, commissioned in 1914. The battleship, the only survivor of the dreadnought class and the only surviving veteran of two world wars, was donated to people of Texas by U.S. Navy. Ship was moored in the Houston Ship Channel at the **San Jacinto Battleground** on San Jacinto Day, 1948. Extensive repairs were done 1988-1990. Some renovation is on-going, but ship is open for tours. Ship closed Christmas Eve and Christmas Day.

Sea Rim State Park in Jefferson County, 20 miles south of Port Arthur, off TX 87, contains 4,141 acres of marshland and 5.2 miles of **Gulf beach** shoreline, acquired from private owners in 1972. It is prime wintering area for **waterfowl**. Wetlands also shelter such wildlife as river otter, nutria, alligator, mink, muskrat. Camping, fishing, swimming; wildlife observation; nature trail; boating. **Airboat tours of marsh**. Near **McFaddin National Wildlife Refuge**.

Sebastopol House State Historic Site at 704 Zorn Street in Seguin, Guadalupe County, was acquired by purchase in 1976 from Seguin Conservation Society; approximately 2.2 acres. Built about 1856 by **Col. Joshua W. Young** of **limecrete**, concrete made from local gravel and lime, the Greek Revival-style house, which was restored to its 1880 appearance by the TPW, is on National Register of Historic Places. Tours available Friday and Sunday. Also of interest in the area is historic **Seguin**, founded 1838.

Seminole Canyon State Historic Site in Val Verde County, 9 miles west of Comstock off US 90, contains 2,172.5 acres; acquired by purchase from private owners 1973-1977. **Fate Bell Shelter** in canyon contains several important **prehistoric Indian pictographs**. Historic interpretive center. Tours of rock-art sites Wednesday-Sunday; also hiking, mountain biking, camping.

Sheldon Lake State Park and Environmental Learning Center, 2,800 acres in Harris County on Garrett Road 20 miles east of Beltway 8. Acquired by purchase in 1952 from the City of Houston. Freshwater marsh habitat. Activities include nature study, birding, fishing. Wildscape gardens of native plants.

South Llano River State Park, 5 miles south of Junction in Kimble County off US 377, is a 524-acre site. Land donated to the TPW by private owner in 1977. Wooded bottomland along the winding South Llano River is **largest and oldest winter roosting site for the Rio Grande turkey** in Central Texas. Roosting area closed to visitors October-March. Other animals include **wood ducks, javelina, fox, beaver, bobcat and armadillo**. Camping, picnicking, tubing, swimming and fishing, hiking, mountain biking.

Starr Family Home State Historic Site, 3.1 acres at 407 W. Travis in Marshall, Harrison County. Greek Revival-style mansion, **Maplecroft**, built 1870-1871, was home to four

generations of Starr family, powerful and economically influential Texans. Two other family homes also in park. Acquired by gift in 1976; additional land donated in 1982. Maplecroft is on National Register of Historic Places. Tours Friday–Sunday or by appointment. Special events during year.

Stephen F. Austin State Park is 663.3 acres along the Brazos River in San Felipe, Austin County, named for the “**Father of Texas**.” The area was deeded by the San Felipe de Austin Corporation and the **San Felipe Park Association** in 1940. Site of township of San Felipe was seat of government where conventions of 1832 and 1833 and Consultation of 1835 held. These led to **Texas Declaration of Independence**. San Felipe was home of **Stephen F. Austin** and other famous early Texans; home of **Texas’ first Anglo newspaper (the Texas Gazette)** founded in 1829; postal system of Texas originated here. Area called “**Cradle of Texas Liberty**.” Museum. Camping, picnicking, golf, fishing, hiking.

Texas State Railroad, in Anderson and Cherokee counties between the cities of Palestine and Rusk, adjacent to US 84, contains 499 acres. Operated by American Heritage Railways since 2007. Trains run seasonal schedules on 25.5 miles of track. Call for information and reservations: 1-888-987-2461. Railroad built by the State of Texas to support the **state-owned iron works** at Rusk. Begun in 1893, and built largely by inmates from the state prison system, the railroad was gradually extended until it reached Palestine in 1909 and established regular rail service between the towns. **Rusk and Palestine Parks** are adjacent to the two **Texas State Railroad Depots**. Fishing, picnicking, camping, tennis courts, playground. **Train rides** in restored passenger cars.

Tyler State Park is 985.5 acres two miles north of IH 20 on

FM 14 north of Tyler in Smith County. Includes 64-acre lake. The land was deeded by private owners in 1934–1935. Heavily wooded. Camping, hiking, fishing, boating, lake swimming. Nearby Tyler called **Rose Capital of Nation**, with **Tyler Rose Garden** and annual **Tyler Rose Festival**. Also in Tyler are **Caldwell Children’s Zoo** and **Goodman Museum**.

Varner-Hogg Plantation State Historic Site is 66 acres in Brazoria County two miles north of West Columbia on FM 2852. Land originally owned by Martin Varner, a member of Stephen F. Austin’s “**Old Three Hundred**” colony; later was home of Texas governor **James Stephen Hogg**. Property was deeded to the state in 1957 by Miss Ima Hogg, Gov. Hogg’s daughter. **First rum distillery** in Texas established in 1829 by Varner. Mansion tours Tuesday through Saturday. Also picnicking, fishing.

Village Creek State Park, comprising 1,004 heavily forested acres, is located in Lumberton, Hardin County, 10 miles north of Beaumont off US 69 and FM 3513. Purchased in 1979 from private owner, the park contains abundant flora and fauna typical of the Big Thicket area. The **200 species of birds** found here include wood ducks, egrets and herons. Activities include fishing, camping, canoeing, swimming, hiking and picnicking. Nearby is the **Big Thicket National Preserve**.

Walter Umphrey State Park is operated by Jefferson County on the south end of Please Island off TX 82. For RV site reservations, contact SGS Causeway Bait & Tackle, 409-985-4811.

Washington-on-the-Brazos State Historic Site consists of 293.1 acres 7 miles southwest of Navasota in Washington County on TX 105 and FM 1155. Land acquired by deed from private owners in 1916, 1976 and 1996. Park

The Lighthouse formation at Palo Duro Canyon State Park, 16,402 acres 12 miles east of Canyon on TX 217 in Armstrong and Randall counties. Photo by Ron Billings; Texas A&M Forest Service.



includes the site of the signing on March 2, 1836, of the **Texas Declaration of Independence** from Mexico, as well as the site of the later **signing of the Constitution of the Republic of Texas**. In 1842 and 1845, the land included the **capitol of the Republic**. **Star of the Republic Museum**. Activities include picnicking and birding. **Barrington Living History Farm** is the home of **Anson Jones, the last president of the Republic of Texas**. Activities are guided by entries that Jones made in his daybook while living there. For more information: call 916-878-2214 or link to barrington.farm@tpwd.state.tx.us.

Recreation in State Forests

All Texas State Forests are game sanctuaries with no firearms or hunting allowed. For general information about the Texas State Forests, *see page 119 in the Environment section*.

I.D. Fairchild State Forest

Located in Cherokee County, recreation includes hiking, horseback riding, picnicking, wildlife viewing and biking. Special attractions are a **historical fire tower** site with plaque, Red Cockaded Woodpecker Management Area and a pond with picnic area. Forest management demonstration sites throughout the forest. There are no restroom facilities in this forest.

Open year-round during daylight hours. Obtain information and maps at the Palestine District Office, 2203 West Spring St. (US-287 West) or call (903) 729-7738 weekdays.

W. Goodrich Jones State Forest

Recreational opportunities in this forest, located in Montgomery County, include bird watching, hiking, horseback riding, picnicking, wildlife viewing and biking.

Special attractions include **Sweetleaf Nature Trail** with State Champion Sweetleaf Tree, Red Cockaded Woodpecker Management Area, two small lakes with limited fishing and picnicking. Forest management demonstration sites throughout the forest.

Open year-round during daylight hours. Information, maps, permits and restrooms available at the Conroe District Office on FM 1488, 1.5 miles west of I-45. Call (936) 273-2261 for information.

John Henry Kirby Memorial State Forest

Located in Tyler County, forest resource educational opportunities at this forest include demonstrations and nature study. Group education tours available by appointment. Recreational opportunities include hiking, picnicking, bird and wildlife watching. Special attractions are forest management demonstration sites, small picnic area and **John Henry Kirby Monument**.

Open year-round to foot traffic during daylight hours. Contact the district office prior to entry. Special arrangements are needed for vehicle access. Information and maps can be obtained at the Woodville District Office on Hwy. 69 south or by calling (409) 283-3785 weekdays. No restroom facilities are available in this forest.

Masterson State Forest

All use of this forest in Jasper County is by reservation only. Group resource education tours are available by appointment. No public facilities are available. Information and maps can be obtained at the Kirbyville District Office, FM 82, 4.5 miles southeast of Kirbyville; call weekdays at (409) 423-2890.

E.O. Siecke State Forest

Recreational opportunities in this Newton County forest include hiking, bird watching, nature study, horseback riding, picnicking and wildlife viewing.

Special attractions are a **historic fire tower**, the **oldest slash pine stand in Texas** and a **trout creek**. Forest management demonstration sites throughout.

Open year-round during daylight hours. Limited access by vehicle. Information, maps and restrooms are available at the Kirbyville District Office, located at the state forest on FM 82, 4.5 miles southeast of Kirbyville. Call (409) 423-2890 weekdays for information. ☆



A family takes a hay ride in the W. Goodrich Jones State Forest in Montgomery County. Visitors to the forest can participate in bird watching, hiking, horseback riding, picnicking, wildlife viewing, and biking. Special attractions include Sweetleaf Nature Trail with State Champion Sweetleaf Tree, Red-Cockaded Woodpecker Management Area, and two small lakes with limited fishing. Photo by Ron Billings; Texas A&M Forest Service.



El Capitan at Guadalupe Mountains National Park reaches an elevation of 8,085 feet. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

National Parks, Historic Sites, Recreation Areas

Below are listed the facilities in and the activities that can be enjoyed at the two national parks, a national seashore, a biological preserve, several historic sites, memorials and recreation areas in Texas. They are under supervision of the **U.S. Department of Interior**. On the Web: www.nps.gov/parks/search.htm; under "Select State," choose "Texas." In addition, the recreational opportunities in the national forests and national grasslands in Texas, under the jurisdiction of the **U.S. Department of Agriculture**, are listed at the end of the article.

Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument consists of 1,371 acres in Potter County. For more than 10,000 years, **pre-Columbian Indians** dug agatized limestone from the quarries to make projectile points, knives, scrapers and other tools. The area is presently undeveloped. You may visit the flint quarries on guided walking tours with a park ranger. Tours are at 10:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. from Memorial Day to Labor Day. Off-season tours can be arranged by writing to Lake Meredith National Recreation Area, Box 1460, Fritch 79036, or by calling 806-857-3151.

Amistad National Recreation Area is located on the U.S. side of Amistad Reservoir, an international reservoir on the Texas-Mexico border. The 57,292-acre park's attractions include boating, water skiing, swimming, fishing, camping and archaeological sites. If lake level is normal, visitors can see 4000-year-old prehistoric pictographs in Panther and Parida caves, which are accessible only by boat. Check with park before visiting. The area is one of the densest concentrations of **Archaic rock art** in North America — more than 300 sites. Commercial campgrounds, motels and restaurants nearby. Marinas located at Diablo East and Rough Canyon. Open year round. NPS Administration, 4121 Hwy. 90 W, Del Rio 78840; 830-775-7491.

Big Bend National Park, established in 1944, has spectacular mountain and **desert scenery** and a variety of unusual geological structures. It is the nation's largest protected area of Chihuahuan Desert. Located in the

great bend of the Rio Grande, the 801,000-acre park, which is part of the international boundary between the United States and Mexico, was designated a U.S. Biosphere Reserve in 1976. Hiking, birding and float trips are popular. Numerous campsites are located in park, and the Chisos Mountain Lodge has accommodations for approximately 345 guests. Write for reservations to National Park Concessions, Inc., Big Bend National Park, Texas 79834; 915-477-2291; www.chisosmountainlodge.com. Park open year round; facilities most crowded during spring break. PO Box 129, Big Bend National Park 79834; 915-477-2251.

Big Thicket National Preserve, established in 1974, consists of 15 separate units totalling 97,000 acres of diverse flora and fauna, often nicknamed the "biological crossroads of North America." The preserve, which includes parts of seven East Texas counties, has been designated an "International Biosphere Reserve" by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The preserve includes **four different ecological systems**: Southeastern swamps, Eastern forests, Central Plains and Southwestern deserts. The visitor information station is located on FM 420, seven miles north of Kountze; phone 409-951-6725. Open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Naturalist activities are available by reservation only; reservations are made through the station. Eight trails, ranging in length from one-half mile to 18 miles, visit a variety of forest communities. The two shortest trails are handicapped acces-

sible. Trails are open year round, but flooding may occur after heavy rains. Horses permitted on the Big Sandy Horse Trail only. Boating and canoeing are popular on preserve corridor units. Park headquarters are at 3785 Milam, Beaumont 77701; 409-246-2337.

Chamizal National Memorial, established in 1963 and opened to the public in 1973, stands as a monument to Mexican-American friendship and goodwill. The memorial, on 52 acres in El Paso, commemorates the peaceful settlement on Aug. 29, 1963, of a 99-year-old boundary dispute between the United States and Mexico. Chamizal uses the **visual and performing arts** as a medium of interchange, helping people better understand not only other cultures but their own, as well. It hosts a variety of programs throughout the year, including: the fall Chamizal Festival musical event; the Siglo de Oro drama festival (early March); the Oñate Historical Festival celebrating the First Thanksgiving (April); and Music Under the Stars (Sundays, June-August). The park has a 1.8-mile walking trail and picnic areas. Phone: 915-532-7273.

Fort Davis National Historic Site in Jeff Davis County was a key post in the West Texas defense system, guarding immigrants and tradesmen on the San Antonio-El Paso road from 1854 to 1891. At one time, Fort Davis was manned by black troops, called “**Buffalo Soldiers**” (because of their curly hair) who fought with great distinction in the Indian Wars. Henry O. Flipper, the first black graduate of West Point, served at Fort Davis in the early 1880s. The 474-acre historic site is located on the north edge of the town of Fort Davis in the Davis Mountains, the second-highest mountain range in the state. The site includes a museum, an auditorium with daily audio-visual programs, restored and refurbished buildings, picnic area and hiking trails. Open year round except Christmas Day. PO Box 1379, Fort Davis 79734; 915-426-3224.

Guadalupe Mountains National Park, established in 1972, includes 86,416 acres in Hudspeth and Culberson counties. The Park contains one of the most extensive fossil reefs on record. Deep canyons cut through this reef and provide a rare opportunity for geological study. Special points of interest are **McKittrick Canyon**, a fragile riparian environment, and **Guadalupe Peak**, the highest in Texas. Camping, hiking on 80 miles of trails, Frijole Ranch Museum, summer amphitheater programs. Orientation, free information and natural history exhibits available at Visitor Center. Open year round. Lodging at Van Horn, Texas, and White’s City or Carlsbad, NM. HC 60, Box 400, Salt Flat 79847; 915-828-3251.

Lake Meredith National Recreation Area, 30 miles northeast of Amarillo, centers on a reservoir on the Canadian River, in Moore, Hutchinson and Potter counties. The 50,000-acre recreational area is popular for **water-based activities**. Boat ramps, picnic areas, unimproved campsites. Commercial lodging and trailer hookups available in nearby towns. Open year round. PO Box 1460, Fritch 79036; 806-857-3151.

Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Park includes two separate districts 14 miles apart. The Johnson City District comprises the boyhood home of the 36th President of United States and the Johnson Settlement, where his grandparents resided during the late 1800s. The LBJ Ranch District can be visited only by taking the National Park Service bus tour starting at the LBJ State Historic Site. The tour includes the reconstructed **LBJ Birthplace**, old school, family cemetery, show barn and a view of the **Texas White House**. Site in Blanco and Gillespie counties was established in 1969, and contains 1,570 acres, 674 of which are federal. Open year round except Thanksgiving, Christmas Day and New Year’s Day. No camping on site; commercial campgrounds, motels in area. PO Box 329, Johnson City 78636; 830-868-7128.

Balancing Rock is one of many unusual geologic formations in Big Bend National Park in Brewster County. Photo by Ron Billings; Texas A&M Forest Service.





The Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Park contains two districts: the Johnson City District, which includes these log structures of the Johnson Settlement and Johnson's boyhood home, and the LBJ Ranch District near Stonewall, where visitors can view the LBJ birthplace and Texas White House. Photo by Ron Billings; Texas A&M Forest Service.

Padre Island National Seashore consists of a 67.5-mile stretch of a barrier island along the Gulf Coast; noted for **white-sand beaches**, excellent fishing and abundant bird and marine life. Contains 133,000 acres in Kleberg, Willacy and Kenedy counties. Open year round. One paved campground (fee charged) located north of Malaquite Beach; unpaved (primitive) campground area south on beach. Five miles of beach are accessible by regular vehicles; 55 miles are accessible only by 4x4 vehicles. Off-road vehicles prohibited. Camping permitted in two designated areas. Commercial lodging available on the island outside the National Seashore boundaries. PO Box 181300, Corpus Christi 78480; 361-949-8068.

Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site, Brownsville, preserves the site of the first major battle in the Mexican-American War. Fought on May 8, 1846, it is recognized for the innovative use of light or "flying" artillery. Participating in the battle were **three future presidents**: General Zachary Taylor and Ulysses S. Grant on the U.S. side, and Gen. Mariano Arista on the Mexican. Historical markers are located at the junction of Farm-to-Market roads 1847 and 511. Access to the 3,400-acre site is currently limited. Exhibits at the visitors center interpret the battle as well as the causes and consequences of the war. Phone 956-541-2785.

Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River is a 196-mile strip on the U.S. shore of the Rio Grande in the Chihuahuan Desert, beginning in Big Bend National Park and continuing downstream to the Terrell-Val Verde County line. There are federal facilities in Big Bend National Park only. Contact Big Bend National Park for more information.

San Antonio Missions National Historical Park preserves four Spanish Colonial Missions — **Concepción, San José, San Juan** and **Espada** — as well as the Espada dam and aqueduct, which are two of the best-preserved remains in the United States of the Spanish Colonial irrigation system, and **Rancho de las Cabras**, the colonial ranch of Mission Espada. All were crucial elements to Spanish settlement on the Texas frontier.

When Franciscan attempts to establish a chain of missions in East Texas in the late 1600s failed, the Spanish Crown ordered three missions transferred to the San Antonio River valley in 1731.

The missions are located within the city limits of San Antonio, while Rancho de las Cabras is located 25 miles south in Wilson County near Floresville. The four missions, which are **still in use as active parishes**, are open to the public from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily except Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's. Public roadways connect the sites; a hike-bike trail is being developed. The visitor center for the mission complex is at San José. For more information, write to 2202 Roosevelt Ave., San Antonio 78210; 210-534-8833 or 210-932-1001.

Recreation in National Forests

For general information about the National Forests and National Grasslands, **see page 118 in the Environment section.**

An estimated 3 million people visit the National Forests in Texas for recreation annually. These visitors use established recreation areas primarily for hiking, picnicking, swimming, fishing, camping, boating and nature enjoyment. In the following list of some of these areas, Forest Service Road is abbreviated FSR:

Angelina National Forest

Boykin Springs, 14 miles southeast of Zavalla, has a 6-acre lake and facilities for hiking, swimming, picnicking, fishing, and camping. Bouton Lake, 14 miles southeast of Zavalla off Texas 63 and FSR 303, has a 9-acre natural lake with primitive facilities for camping, picnicking, and fishing.

Caney Creek on Sam Rayburn Reservoir, 10 miles southeast of Zavalla off FM 2743, offers fishing, boating, and camping. Sandy Creek, 15.5 miles east of Zavalla on Sam Rayburn, offers fishing, boating, and camping.

The Sawmill Hiking Trail is 2.5 miles long and winds from Aldridge Sawmill trail head to Boykin Springs Recreation Area.

Recreational Facilities, Corps of Engineers Lakes, 2012

Source: Fort Worth District, Corps of Engineers

Reservoir	Swim Beaches	Boat Ramps	Picnic Sites	Camp Sites	Rental Cabins	Visitor Hours, 2012 ⁶
Aquilla	0	3	0	0	0	427,858
Bardwell	1	5	43	115	0	452,907
Belton	4	20	378	266	0	10,792,949
Benbrook	3	15	139	185	0	2,452,987
Buffalo Bayou ^{1,3}	0	0	849	0	0	12,579,750
Canyon	6	20	190	452	24	2,330,305
Cooper	2	5	110	184	20	3,584,508
Georgetown	1	3	82	251	0	3,821,266
Granger	2	5	129	143	0	911,174
Grapevine	2	12	231	160	19	8,139,531
Hords Creek	4	9	8	139	0	122,629
Joe Pool	3	7	315	556	8	7,947,574
Lake O' the Pines	7	32	164	442	0	10,274,929
Lavon	1	9	91	208	0	4,122,596
Lewisville	7	17	299	271	38	14,603,735
Navarro Mills	3	6	26	255	0	5,126,680
O.C. Fisher	0	13	75	71	0	484,342
Pat Mayse ²	4	11	0	278	3	1,181,120
Proctor	6	7	49	216	0	1,925,515
Ray Roberts	2	10	281	356	0	20,438,511
Sam Rayburn	6	31	21	674	57	12,311,846
Somerville	2	12	112	801	21	10,638,077
Stillhouse Hollow	3	5	83	73	0	2,434,943
Texoma ^{2,4}	7	27	116	905	282	55,820,257
Town Bluff ⁵	1	15	86	362	5	4,132,876
Waco	2	12	148	216	2	1,895,636
Wallisville ¹	0	3	36	0	0	1,247,916
Whitney	6	32	101	815	0	7,421,591
Wright Patman	4	20	183	543	0	13,533,363
Totals	89	366	4,345	8,937	479	221,157,371

All above lakes managed by the Fort Worth District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, with the following exceptions:
¹ Managed by Galveston District, USACE.
² Managed by Tulsa District, USACE.

³ Includes both Addicks Dam and Barker Dam.
⁴ Figures for facilities are for Texas side of lake. Visitation is for entire lake.
⁵ Also called B.A. Steinhagen Lake and Dam B. Revervoir.
⁶ Visitor hours are from October 2011–September 2012.

Davy Crockett National Forest

Ratcliff Lake, 25 miles west of Lufkin on Texas 7, is a 45-acre lake with facilities for picnicking, hiking, swimming, boating, fishing, and camping. There is also an amphitheater.

The 20-mile-long 4C National Recreation Trail connects Ratcliff Recreation Area to the Neches Bluff overlook. The Piney Creek Horse Trail is 54 miles long and can be entered approximately 5.5 miles south of Kennard off County Road 4625. There are two horse camps along this trail system.

Sabine National Forest

Indian Mounds Recreation Area, located 12 miles southeast of Hemphill off FM 83 about, has camping facilities and a boat ramp. Lakeview, on Toledo Bend Res-

ervoir, 21 miles from Pineland, offers camping, hiking, and fishing and can be reached via Texas 87, FM 2928, and FSR 120.

Ragtown, 26 miles southeast of Center and accessible by Texas 87 and Texas 139, County Road 3184, and FSR 132, is also on Toledo Bend and has facilities for hiking, camping, and boating. Red Hill Lake, 3 miles north of Milam on Texas 87, has facilities for fishing, swimming, camping, and picnicking. Willow Oak Recreation Area on Toledo Bend, 13 miles south of Hemphill off Texas 87, offers fishing, picnicking, camping, and boating.

Trail Between the Lakes is 28 miles long from Lakeview Recreation Area on Toledo Bend to U.S. 96 near Sam Rayburn Reservoir.

Sam Houston National Forest

Cagle Recreation Area is located on the shores of Lake Conroe, 50 miles north of Houston and 5 miles west of I-45 at FM 1375. Cagle offers camping, fishing, hiking, birding, and other recreational opportunities in a forested lakeside setting.

Double Lake, 3 miles south of Coldspring on FM 2025, has facilities for picnicking, hiking, camping, swimming, and fishing.

Stubblefield Lake, 15 miles west-northwest of New Waverly off Texas 1375 on the shores of Lake Conroe, has facilities for camping, hiking, picnicking, and fishing.

The Lone Star Hiking Trail, approximately 128 miles long, is located in Sam Houston National Forest in Montgomery, Walker, and San Jacinto counties.

Recreation on National Grasslands

North Texas

Lake Davy Crockett Recreation Area (**Caddo National Grassland**), 12 miles north of Honey Grove (Fannin County) on FM 409, just off FM 100, has a boat-launch ramp and camping sites on a 450-acre lake.

Coffee Mill Lake Recreation Area has camping and picnicking facilities on a 650-acre lake. This area is 4 miles west of Lake Davy Crockett Recreation Area.

The Caddo Multi-Use Trail system, also 4 miles west of Lake Crockett, offers camping, hiking, and horseback riding on 35 miles of trails.

Black Creek Lake Recreation Area (**Lyndon B. Johnson National Grassland**) is 8 miles north of Decatur (Wise County) and has camping, picnic facilities, and a boat-launch ramp on a 35-acre lake.

Cottonwood Lake, 13 miles north of Decatur, is around 40 acres and offers hiking, boating, and fishing.

The Cottonwood-Black Creek Hiking Trail is 4 miles long and connects the two lakes. It is rated moderately difficult. There are nearly 75 miles of multipurpose trails that run in the Cottonwood Lake vicinity.

TADRA Horse Trail, 10 miles north of Decatur, has camping and 75 miles of horse trails. Restrooms and parking facilities are available.

West Texas

Lake McClellan (**McClellan Creek National Grassland**) in Gray County, and Lake Marvin, which is part of the **Black Kettle National Grassland** in Hemphill County, receive more than 28,000 recreation visitors annually.

These areas provide camping, picnicking, fishing, birdwatching, and boating facilities. Concessionaires operate facilities at Lake McClellan, and a nominal fee is charged for use of the areas.

At the **Rita Blanca National Grassland** (Dallam County), about 4,500 visitors a year enjoy picnicking and hunting. Thompson Grove Picnic Area is 14 miles north-east of Texline. ☆



Smoke rises from campsites at Lost Maples State Natural Area. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

National Natural Landmarks in Texas

Nineteen Texas natural areas have been listed on the **National Registry of Natural Landmarks**.

The registry was established by the Secretary of the Interior in 1962 to identify and encourage the preservation of geological and ecological features that represent nationally significant examples of the nation's natural heritage.

The registry currently lists a total of 587 national natural landmarks. Texas areas on the list, as of August 2001, and their characteristics, are these (year of listing in parentheses):

Attwater Prairie Chicken Preserve, Colorado County, 55 miles west of Houston in the national wildlife refuge, is rejuvenated Gulf Coastal Prairie, which is habitat for Attwater's prairie chickens. (1968)

Bayside Resaca Area, Cameron County, Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge, 28 miles north of Brownsville. Excellent example of a resaca, supporting coastal salt-marsh vegetation and rare birds. (1980)

Catfish Creek, Anderson County, 20 miles northwest of Palestine, is undisturbed riparian habitat. (1983)

Cave Without a Name, Kendall County, 12 miles northeast of Boerne, is a cave of several rooms that are filled with spectacular formations. (2009)

Caverns of Sonora, Sutton County, 16 miles southwest of Sonora, has unusual geological formations. (1965)

Devil's Sink Hole, Edwards County, 9 miles northeast of Rocksprings, is a deep, bell-shaped, collapsed limestone sink with cave passages extending below the regional water table. (1972)

Dinosaur Valley, Somervell County, in Dinosaur Valley State Park, four miles west of Glen Rose, contains fossil footprints exposed in bed of Paluxy River. (1968)

Enchanted Rock, Gillespie and Llano counties, 12 miles southwest of Oxford, is a classic batholith, composed of coarse-grained pink granite. (1971)

Ezell's Cave, Hays County, within the city limits of San Marcos, houses at least 36 species of cave creatures. (1971)

Fort Worth Nature Center and Refuge, Tarrant

County, within the Fort Worth city limits. Contains remnants of the Grand Prairie and a portion of the Cross Timbers, with limestone ledges and marshes. Refuge for migratory birds and other wildlife, and home to 11 buffalo raised by the center's staff. Educational programs offered for youth and adults. Self-guided hiking. (1980)

Greenwood Canyon, Montague County, along a tributary of Braden Branch, is a rich source of Cretaceous fossils. (1975)

High Plains National Area, Randall County, Buffalo Lake National Wildlife Refuge, 26 miles southwest of Amarillo, is a grama-buffalo shortgrass area. (1980)

Little Blanco River Bluff, Blanco County, comprises an Edwards Plateau limestone-bluff plant community. (1982)

Longhorn Cavern, Burnet County, 11 miles southwest of Burnet. Formed at least 450 million years ago, cave contains several unusual geologic features. (1971)

Lost Maples State Natural Area, Bandera and Real counties, 61 miles northwest of San Antonio, contains Edwards Plateau fauna and flora, including unusual bigtooth maple. Largest known nesting population of golden-cheeked warbler. (1980)

Mulshoe National Wildlife Refuge, Bailey County, 59 miles northwest of Lubbock, contains playa lakes and typical High Plains shortgrass grama grasslands. (1980)

Natural Bridge Caverns, Comal County, 16 miles west of New Braunfels, is a multilevel cavern system, with beautiful and unusual geological formations. (1971)

Odessa Meteor Crater, Ector County, 10 miles southwest of Odessa, is one of only two known meteor sites in the country. (1965)

Palo Duro Canyon State Park, Armstrong and Randall counties, 22 miles south-southwest of Amarillo. Cut by waters of the Red River, it contains cross-sectional views of sedimentary rocks representing four geological periods. (1976)

Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, Hidalgo County, 7 miles south of Alamo, is a lowland forested area with jungle-like vegetation. It is habitat for more than 300 species of birds and some rare mammals. (1966) ☆

Sea Center Texas

Source: Texas Parks and Wildlife Department; www.tpwd.state.tx.us/spdest/visitorcenters/seacenter/

In addition to its approximately 125 parks, the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department also operates Sea Center Texas — a marine aquarium, fish hatchery, and nature center that both educates and entertains visitors. The visitor center opened in 1996 and has interpretive displays, a “touch tank,” and native Texas habitat exhibits depicting a salt marsh, bay, jetty, reef, and open Gulf waters. The Gulf aquarium features “Cooper,” a 50-pound grouper; a green moray eel; a nurse shark; and other offshore species.

Sea Center is said to be the world’s largest redfish hatchery and is one of three marine hatcheries on the Texas coast that produces juvenile red drum and spotted seatrout for enhancing natural populations in Texas bays. The hatchery has the capability to produce 15 million juvenile fish yearly. It is also a testing ground for production of other marine species, such as flounder. Guided hatchery tours and educational programs are available by reservation.

A half-acre youth fishing pond introduces youngsters to saltwater fishing through scheduled activities.

The pond is handicap accessible and stocked with a variety of marine fish.

The center’s wetland area is part of the Great Texas Coastal Birding Trail, where more than 150 species of birds have been identified. The wetland consists of a one-acre salt marsh and a three-acre freshwater marsh. Damselflies, dragonflies, butterflies, turtles, and frogs are frequently sited off the boardwalk. Adjacent to the butterfly and hummingbird gardens, a small outdoor pavilion provides visitors with a quiet resting place.

Sea Center Texas is operated in partnership with The Dow Chemical Company and the Coastal Conservation Association. It is located in Lake Jackson, 50 miles south of Houston, off of Texas 288.

Admission and parking are free. It is open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday, and from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. Sunday. It is closed Mondays and some holidays. Reservations are required for group tours, nature tours, and hatchery tours. For more information, call 979-292-0100 or email seacenter@tpwd.state.tx.us. ☆

The Texas State Aquarium’s 400,000-gallon saltwater exhibit features two Atlantic bottlenose dolphins: Shadow and Kai. Visitors can experience these majestic marine mammals above the water and below in an underwater viewing room, featuring a 70-foot acrylic window. Photo by Robert Plocheck.



Texas State Aquarium

The Texas State Aquarium, located on 7.3 acres on the southernmost tip of Corpus Christi Beach in Corpus Christi, is operated by the Texas State Aquarium Association, a nonprofit, self-supporting organization established in 1978. Efforts to fund a public aquarium in South Texas first began in 1952. Several nonprofit organizations founded over the years eventually grew into the Texas State Aquarium Association.

Since 1978 the association has raised more than \$28 million in private and public funding for the construction and operation of the aquarium. The city of Corpus Christi provided \$14.5 million, of which \$4 million came from a bond issue.

In 1985 the Sixty-ninth Texas Legislature declared the project the “Official Aquarium of the State of Texas.” Construction of the first phase of the project, the Jesse H. and Mary Gibbs Jones Gulf of Mexico

Exhibit Building, began in September 1988 and was completed in July 1990.

In 2003, Dolphin Bay opened to house its Atlantic bottlenose dolphins. The same year, the Environmental Discovery Center opened, featuring an expanded library, a Family Learning Center and the Flint Hills Resources Distance Learning Studio.

The aquarium’s exhibits and research focus on the plants and animals of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean. The Texas State Aquarium is the first facility in the United States to do so.

There is an admission and parking fee. Open daily 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Labor Day through March 1, and until 6 p.m. March 1 through Labor Day. For more information call 1-800-477-GULF. www.texasstateaquarium.org.— *New Handbook of Texas and Texas State Aquarium.* ☆



At Goose Island State Park near Rockport in Aransas County, anglers can cast their lines in both St. Charles and Aransas bays. Photo courtesy of Texas Parks & Wildlife Department.

Recreational Fishing in Texas

Source: Texas Parks and Wildlife Department; www.tpwd.state.tx.us/fishboat/

Freshwater Fishing

Freshwater fishing in Texas is an activity enjoyed by an estimated 1.76 million recreational anglers. In 2011, these anglers contributed an economic output of approximately \$1.52 billion to the Texas economy.

Among the 268 species of freshwater fish found in Texas, the most popular fish for recreational fishing are:

- largemouth bass
- catfish
- crappie
- striped, white, and hybrid striped bass

Texas anglers can fish in approximately 1,100 public reservoirs and about 191,000 miles of rivers and streams, together totaling 1.7 million acres.

The Texas Parks and Wildlife Department operates field stations, fish hatcheries, and research facilities to support the conservation and management of fishery resources. The hatcheries operated by TPWD raise largemouth and smallmouth bass, as well as catfish, striped and hybrid striped bass, and sunfish.

TPWD has continued its programs of stocking fish in public waters to increase angling opportuni-

ties. Many conservation-minded anglers who desire continued quality fishing practice **catch-and-release fishing**.

Texas Freshwater Fisheries Center

The Texas Freshwater Fisheries Center in Athens, about 75 miles southeast of Dallas, is an \$18-million hatchery and educational center, where visitors can learn about the underwater life.

The interactive Visitors Center includes aquarium displays of fish in their natural environment. Visitors get an “eye-to-eye” view of three authentically designed Texas freshwater habitats: a **Hill Country stream**, an **East Texas pond**, and a **reservoir**. A **marsh exhibit** features live American alligators.

A **casting pond** stocked with rainbow trout in the winter and catfish year-around provides a place for visitors to learn how to bait a hook, cast a line, and land a fish. The center has conference facilities and hosts groups by appointment.

The Texas Freshwater Fisheries Center is open Tuesday through Saturday, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., and Sunday, 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. It is closed on Monday. Admission is charged. The center is located 4.5 miles east



Fishermen take to Lake Raven in Huntsville State Park on a foggy, autumn morning in Walker County. Photo by Ron Billings; Texas A&M Forest Service.

of Athens on FM 2495 at Lake Athens. Address: 5550 FM 2495, Athens 75752, or call (903) 676-2277. Download the free **Texas Freshwater Fisheries Center smartphone app** from the Apple app store or Google Play. Get more information at www.tpwd.state.tx.us/tffc or visit us on Facebook.

Saltwater Fishing

There are about 1.1 million saltwater anglers in Texas (16 years old and older) who spend an estimated \$981 million annually on fishing-related expenditures. In 2012, anglers harvested 2.26 million fish from both Texas bays and the Gulf of Mexico off Texas.

The most popular saltwater sport fish in Texas bays are spotted seatrout, sand seatrout, Atlantic croaker, red drum, southern flounder, black drum, sheepshead, and gafftopsail catfish.

Offshore, some of the fish that anglers target are red snapper, king mackerel, Spanish mackerel, dolphin (fish), cobia, tarpon, and yellowfin tuna. ☆

For Commercial Fishing data, see page 630.

Texas Parks & Wildlife employees stock Guadalupe bass at the South Llano River State Park in Kimble County. Chase Fountain photo; Texas Parks & Wildlife Department.



Licenses and Game Harvests

Source: Texas Parks and Wildlife Department; www.tpwd.state.tx.us/hunt/hunt.htm

Licenses and Revenue

Texas Parks and Wildlife Department reported the following totals for hunting and fishing licenses, stamps, and permits for the 2010–2011 and the 2011–2012 seasons, which begin Sept. 1 and end Aug. 31:

2010–2011 Season	Volume	Revenue
Hunting Licenses	767,801	\$20,349,860
Fishing Licenses	1,179,335	\$34,852,081
Combined Licenses	636,744	\$31,507,352
TOTALS	2,583,880	\$86,709,292
2011–2012 Season	Volume	Revenue
Hunting Licenses	745,115	\$19,387,307
Fishing Licenses	1,207,369	\$35,845,965
Combined Licenses	630,796	\$31,000,322
TOTALS	2,583,280	\$86,233,594

Game Harvest Estimates

During the **2010–2011 license year**, TPWD estimated that hunters harvested:

- 647,975 – white-tailed deer
- 14,794 – mule deer
- 17,974 – wild turkey in the fall
- 15,871 – wild turkey in the spring
- 5,755,809 – mourning dove
- 510,531 – bobwhite quail
- 22,085 – javelina

During the **2011–2012 license year**, TPWD estimated that hunters harvested:

- 574,810 – white-tailed deer
- 8,044 – mule deer
- 14,926 – wild turkey in the fall
- 12,033 – wild turkey in the spring
- 5,952,074 – mourning dove
- 257,693 – bobwhite quail
- 26,174 – javelina

As of the 2005–2006 hunting year, rabbits and squirrels are no longer surveyed. ☆

Fishing Licenses

All **fishing licenses and stamp endorsements** are valid only during the period Sept. 1 through the following Aug. 31, except licenses issued for a specific number of days or time periods. If you own any valid freshwater fishing package, you will be able to purchase a saltwater stamp and also fish saltwater. If you own any valid saltwater fishing package, you will be able to purchase a freshwater stamp and also fish freshwater. An all-water fishing package is available that enables you to fish both fresh- and saltwater.

Detailed information concerning licenses, stamps, seasons, and regulations can be obtained from Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, 4200 Smith School Road, Austin 78744, (800) 792-1112 or (512) 389-4800; or at www.tpwd.state.tx.us/business/licenses/. This website includes a full digital copy of the TPWD Outdoor Annual that lists all rules and regulations.



Wild turkey can be hunted in the spring and fall. Photo courtesy of Texas Parks & Wildlife Department.

Hunting Licenses

A hunting license is required of Texas residents and non-residents who hunt any legal bird or animal. Hunting licenses and stamp endorsements are valid during the period Sept. 1 through the following Aug. 31 of each year, except licenses issued for a specific number of days or time periods.

A hunting license (except the non-resident special hunting license and non-resident 5-day special hunting license) is valid for taking all legal species of wildlife in Texas including deer, turkey, javelina, antelope, aoudad (sheep), alligator, and all small game and migratory game birds. Stamp endorsement and tag requirements apply.

A trapper's license is required to hunt fur-bearing animals.

In addition to a valid hunting license:

- ★ An Upland Game Bird Stamp Endorsement is required to hunt turkey, pheasant, quail, or chachalaca. Non-residents who purchase the non-resident spring turkey license are exempt from this stamp endorsement requirement.

- ★ A Migratory Game Bird Endorsement and HIP (Harvest Information Program) Certification is required to hunt any migratory game birds, including waterfowl, coot, rail, gallinule, snipe, dove, sandhill crane, and woodcock.

- ★ A valid Federal Duck Stamp is required of waterfowl hunters age 16 or older.

On the web, information from TPWD on hunting: www.tpwd.state.tx.us/huntwild/.

Hunting Leases

Hunting leases are important to the economies of many Texas towns. The Texas Parks and Wildlife Department has launched Hunt Texas, a free online connection between landowners and hunters, at www.tpwd.state.tx.us/eptexas/programs/hunt-texas/.

Through the website, landowners can register their leases, and hunters can search by county, game type, length of lease terms, costs, and weapons allowed.



An American White Pelican lands in the Gulf Coast waters. Photo by Robert Burton; U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.

Birding in Texas

World Birding Center

The World Birding Center comprises nine birding education centers and observation sites in the Lower Rio Grande Valley designed to protect wildlife habitat and offer visitors a view of more than 500 species of birds. The center has partnered with the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and nine communities to turn 10,000 acres back into natural areas for birds, butterflies and other wildlife.

This area in Cameron, Hidalgo and Starr counties is a natural migratory path for millions of birds that move between the Americas. The nine WBC sites are situated along the border with Mexico:

Bentsen–Rio Grande Valley State Park

This is the World Birding Center Headquarters and comprises the 760-acre Bentsen-RGV State Park and 1,700 acres of adjoining federal refuge land near **Mission**. The site offers: daily tram service; 4 nature trails ranging in length from 1/4 mile to 2 miles; 2-story high Hawk Observation Tower with a 210-foot-long handi-capped access ramp; 2 observation decks; 2 accessible bird blinds; primitive camping sites (by reservation); rest areas; picnic sites with tables; exhibit hall; park store; coffee bar; meeting room (available for rental); catering kitchen; bike rentals (1 and 2 seat bikes). Access within the park is by foot, bike and tram only; (956) 585-1107. **Hours:** 6 a.m. to 10 p.m., seven days a week.

Edinburg Scenic Wetlands

This 40-acre wetlands in **Edinburg** is an oasis for water-loving birds, butterflies and other wildlife. The site is currently offering: walking trails, nature tours and classes; (956) 381-9922. **Hours:** 8 a.m. – 5 p.m., Monday through Wednesday; 8 a.m.–6 p.m., Thursday through Saturday. Closed Sunday.

Estero Llano Grande State Park

This 176-acre refuge in **Weslaco** attracts a wide

array of South Texas wildlife with its varied landscape of shallow lake, woodlands and thorn forest; 956-565-3919. **Hours:** 8 a.m.–5 p.m., Monday through Friday; 8 a.m.–7:30 p.m., Saturday and Sunday through August.

Harlingen Arroyo Colorado

This site in **Harlingen** is connected by an arroyo waterway, as well as hike-and-bike trails meandering through the city, Hugh Ramsey Nature Park to the east and the Harlingen Thicket to the west; (956) 427-8873. **Hours:** Office, 8 a.m.–5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Nature trails are open seven days a week, sunrise to sunset.

Old Hidalgo Pumphouse

Visitors to this museum in **Hidalgo** on the Rio Grande can learn about the steam-driven irrigation pumps that transformed Hidalgo County into a year-round farming area. The museum's grounds feature hummingbird gardens, walking trails and historic tours; (956) 843-8686. **Hours:** 10 a.m.–5 p.m., Monday through Friday; 1 p.m.–5 p.m., Sunday. Closed Saturday.

Quinta Mazatlan

This 1930s country estate in **McAllen** is a historic Spanish Revival adobe hacienda surrounded by lush tropical landscaping and native woodland. It is also an urban oasis, where quiet trails wind through more than 15 acres of birding habitat; (956) 688-3370. **Hours:** 8 a.m.–5 p.m., Tuesday through Saturday. Open until sunset on Thursdays. Closed Mondays and holidays.

Resaca de la Palma State Park

More than 1,700 acres of newly opened wilderness near **Brownsville**, this site comprises the largest tract of native habitat in the World Birding Center network. The park offers birding tours and natural history tours. Admission is by appointment and reservation only; (956) 565-3919.

Roma Bluffs

History and nature meet on scenic bluffs above the Rio Grande, where the World Birding Center in **Roma** is located on the old plaza of a once-thriving steamboat port. Part of a national historic district, the WBC Roma

Bluffs includes a riverside nature area of three acres in Starr County. The site offers: walking trails, canoe trips, birding tours, natural history tours and classes; (956) 849-4930. **Hours:** 8 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday, although trails are open seven days a week and are free to the public.

South Padre Island Birding and Nature Center

At the southern tip of the world's longest barrier island, **South Padre Island Birding and Nature Center** is a slender thread of land between the shallow Laguna Madre and the Gulf of Mexico. This site offers: a nature trail boardwalk and birding tours; 1-800-SOPADRE. **Hours:** 9 a.m.–5 p.m., seven days a week.

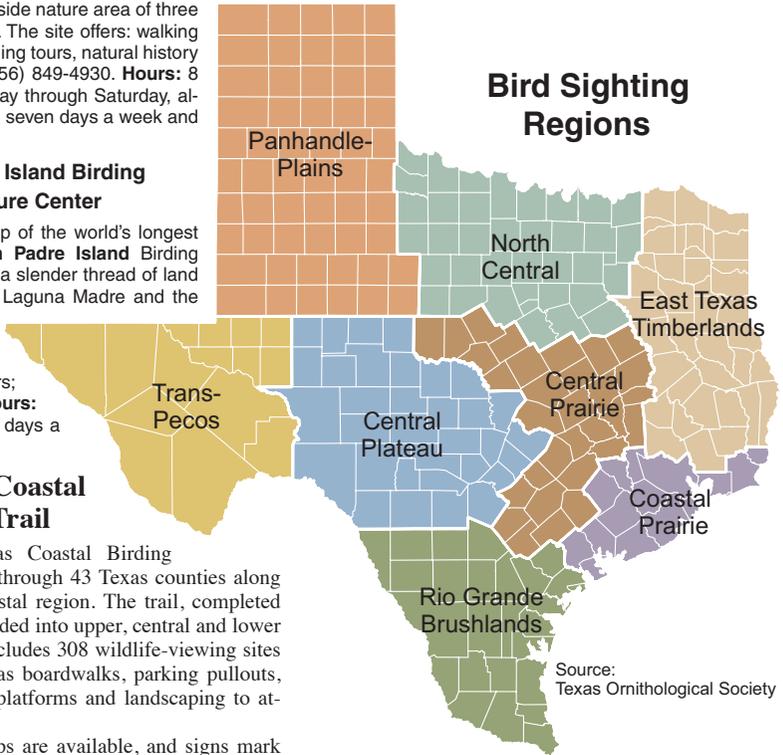
Great Texas Coastal Birding Trail

The Great Texas Coastal Birding Trail winds its way through 43 Texas counties along the entire Texas coastal region. The trail, completed in April 2000, is divided into upper, central and lower coastal regions. It includes 308 wildlife-viewing sites and such amenities as boardwalks, parking pullouts, kiosks, observation platforms and landscaping to attract native wildlife.

Color-coded maps are available, and signs mark each site. Trail maps contain information about the birds and habitats likely to be found at each site, the best season to visit, and food and lodging.

For information, contact: Nature Tourism Coor-

dinator, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, 4200 Smith School Road, Austin, TX 78744; 512-389-4396. On the Web: www.tpwd.state.tx.us/huntwild/wild/wildlife_trails/. ☆



A White-Tailed Kite perches on a cactus at the Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge. Photo by Robert Burton; U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.

Fairs, Festivals, and Special Events

Fairs, festivals, and other special events provide year-round recreation in Texas. Some are of national interest, while many attract visitors from across the state. Each county profile in the Counties section also lists events in the Recreation paragraph and following town names. Information here was furnished by event coordinators.

Abilene — West Texas Fair & Rodeo; September; 1700 Hwy. 36, 79602; www.taylorcountyexpo.com. *Since 1897.*

Albany — Fort Griffin Fandangle; June; PO Box 155, 76430; www.fortgriffinandangle.org. *Since 1938.*

Alvarado — Johnson County Pioneers & Old Settlers Reunion; August; PO Box 217, 76009. *Since 1893.*

Amarillo — Tri-State Fair; September; PO Box 31087, 79120.

Anderson — Grimes County Fair; June; PO Box 435, 77830.

Angleton — Brazoria County Fair; October; PO Box 818, 77516; www.bcfa.org. *Since 1939.*

Aransas Pass — Shrimporee; June, 130 W. Goodnight, 78336; www.aransaspass.org. *Since 1949.*

Arlington — Texas Scottish Festival; June; PO Box 511, 76634; www.texasscottishfestival.com. *Since 1986.*

Athens — Cinco de Mayo Celebration; May; Texas Freshwater Fisheries Center, 5550 FM 2495; 75752. www.athenstx.org; (903) 670-2266.

Athens — Texas Fiddlers' Asso. Reunion; May (last Fri.); PO Box 1441, 75751. *Since 1932.*

Austin — Star of Texas Fair & Rodeo; March; 9100 Decker Lake Rd. 78724; www.rodeoaustin.com. *Since 1937.*

Austin — Austin Fine Arts Festival; April; PO Box 5705, 78763; www.austinfineartsfestival.org.

Bay City — Matagorda County Fair & Livestock Show; February; PO Box 1803, 77404; www.matagordacountyfair.com. *Since 1945.*

Bay City — Bay City Rice Festival; October; PO Box 867; 77404; www.baycitylions.org.

Beaumont — South Texas State Fair; October; 7250 Wespark Cr., 77705; www.ytbl.org. *Since 1943.*

Bellville — Austin County Fair; October; PO Box 141, 77418; www.austincountyfair.com.

Belton — 4th of July Celebration & PRCA Rodeo; July; PO Box 659, 76513; www.beltonchamber.com.

Belton — Central Texas State Fair; Aug.-Sept.; PO Box 206, 76513; www.centraltexasstatefair.com.

Big Spring — Howard County Fair; September; PO Box 2356, 79721. *Since 1973*

Boerne — Boerne Berges Fest; June; PO Box 748, 78006; www.bergesfest.com.

Boerne — Kendall County Fair; September (Labor Day Wknd.); PO Box 954, 78006; www.kcfa.org. *Since 1906.*

Brackettville — Gunfighter Competition; July; PO Box 528, 78832; www.alamovillage.com.

Brackettville — Western Horse Races & BBQ; September (Labor Day); PO Box 528, 78832; www.alamovillage.com.

Brenham — Washington County Fair; September; 1305 E. Blue Bell Rd., 77833; www.washingtoncofair.com. *Since 1870.*

Brownsville — Charro Days Fiesta; February; PO Box 3247, 78523-3247; www.charrodaysfiesta.com. *Since 1938.*

Burnet — Burnet Bluebonnet Festival; April; 229 S. Pierce; 78611. 222.burnetchamber.org. *Since 1986.*

Burton — Cotton Gin Festival; April (3rd wknd.); PO Box 98; 77835; www.cottonginmuseum.org. *Since 1990.*

Caldwell — Kolache Festival; September; 301 N. Main Street; 77836; (979) 567-0000.

Caldwell — Burleson County Fair; September; PO Box 634, 77836; (979) 567-9319.

Canyon — TEXAS! Musical Drama; June–August; 1514 5th Ave., 79015; www.texas-show.com. *Since 1966.*



The Fort Worth Stock Show & Rodeo holds its "All Western Parade" each year on the first Saturday of the event, which has been held in January and February since 1896. Photo by Woody H1 (CC).



Freckles, the Poteet Strawberry Festival mascot, is always ready for a photo op. The festival in Atascosa County has been an annual April event since 1948. Photo by Heila; newcomersdiary.blogspot.com.

Chappell Hill — Bluebonnet Festival; April; 152 Cnty. Rd. 4145, 76634; <http://clifton.centraltx.com/heritage.htm>.

Clifton — Norse Smorgasbord; November; 152 Cnty. Rd. 4145, 76634; <http://clifton.centraltx.com/heritage.htm>.

Clute — Great Texas Mosquito Festival; July; PO Box 997, 77531; www.mosquitofestival.com. *Since 1981.*

Columbus — Colorado County Fair; September; PO Box 506, 78933; www.coloradocountyfair.org.

Conroe — Montgomery County Fair; March–April; PO Box 869, 77305-0869; www.mcfa.org. *Since 1957.*

Corpus Christi — Bayfest; September–October; PO Box 1858, 78403-1858; www.bayfesttexas.com.

Corpus Christi — Buc Days; April–May; PO Box 30404, 78463; www.bucdays.com.

Corsicana — Derrick Days; April; 120 N. 12th St., 75110; www.corsicana.org. *Since 1976.*

Crowell — Cynthia Ann Parker Festival; May; PO Box 452, 79227; www.crowelltx.com/CAP/cappage1.html.

Dalhart — XIT Rodeo & Reunion; August (1st full wknd.); PO Box 967, 79022. *Since 1937.*

Dallas — State Fair of Texas; September–October; PO Box 150009, 75315; www.bigtex.com. *Since 1886.*

Decatur — Wise County Old Settlers Reunion; July (last full week); PO Box 203, 76234.

De Leon — De Leon Peach & Melon Festival; August; PO Box 44, 76444-0044; www.cctc.net/~pmdoleon/index.htm. *Since 1917.*

Denton — North Texas State Fair & Rodeo; August; PO Box 1695, 76202; www.ntfair.com. *Since 1929.*

Edna — Jackson County Youth Fair; October; PO Box 457, 77957; www.jcnyf.org. *Since 1949.*

Ennis — National Polka Festival; May; PO Box 1177, 75120-1237; www.visitennis.org/festivals.html.

Fairfield — Freestone County Fair; June; PO Box 196; 75840.

Flatonja — Czhlispiel; October (4th full wknd.); PO Box 610, 78941; www.flatonjachamber.com. *Since 1973.*

Fort Worth — Pioneer Days; September; 131 E. Exchange Ave., Ste 100B, 76106; www.fortworthstockyards.org.

Fort Worth — Southwestern Exposition & Livestock Show; January–February; PO Box 150, 76101; www.fwssr.com. *Since 1896.*

Fredericksburg — Night in Old Fredericksburg; July; 302 E. Austin, 78624; www.fredericksburg-texas.com. *Since 1963.*

Fredericksburg — Oktoberfest; October (1st wknd.); PO Box 222, 78624; www.oktoberfestinfbg.com.

Freer — Freer Rattlesnake Roundup; May; PO Box 717, 78357; www.freerrattlesnake.com. *Since 1966.*

Galveston — Dickens on The Strand; December; 502 20th St., 77550; www.dickensonthestrand.org. *Since 1973.*

Galveston — Galveston Historic Homes Tour; May; 502 20th St., 77550-2014; www.galvestonhistory.org. *Since 1974.*

Gilmer — East Texas Yamboree; October; PO Box 854, 75644; www.yamboree.com. *Since 1937.*

Glen Flora — Wharton County Youth Fair; April; PO Box 167, 77443; www.whartoncountyyouthfair.org. *Since 1976.*

Graham — Art Splash on the Square; May; PO Box 1684, 76450; www.art-splash.com.

Graham — Red, White & You Parade & Festivities; July; PO Box 299; 76450; www.visitgraham.com.

Granbury — Annual July 4th Celebration; July; 116 W. Bridge St., 76048; www.granburychamber.com.

Granbury — Harvest Moon Festival; October; 116 W. Bridge St., 76048; www.hgma.com. *Since 1977.*

Grand Prairie — National Championship Pow-Wow; September; 2602 Mayfield Rd, 75052; www.tradersvillage.com. *Since 1963.*

Greenville — Hunt County Fair; June; PO Box 1071, 75403; www.huntcountyfair.com. *Since 1970.*

Groesbeck — Limestone County Fair; March–April; PO Box 965, 76642.

Hallettsville — Hallettsville Kolache Fest; September;

- PO Box 313, 77964; www.hallettsville.com. *Since 1995.*
- Helotes** — Helotes Cornyval; May (1st wknd.); PO Box 376, 78023; www.cornyval.com. *Since 1967.*
- Hempstead** — Waller County Fair; September–October; PO Box 911, 77445. www.wallercountyfair.com. *Since 1946.*
- Hico** — Hico Old Settler Reunion; July; PO Box 93, 76457; www.hico-tx.com. *Since 1887.*
- Hidalgo** — BorderFest; March; PO Box 722; 78557; www.borderfest.com.
- Hondo** — Medina County Fair; September (3rd wknd.); PO Box 4, 78861. *Since 1980.*
- Houston** — Harris County Fair; October; 1 Abercrombie Dr, 77084-4233; www.harriscountyfair.net. *Since 1977.*
- Houston** — Houston International Festival; April–May; 1111 Bagby St., Ste. 2550, 77002; www.ifest.org.
- Houston** — Houston Livestock Show and Rodeo; March; PO Box 20070; 77225-0070; www.hlsr.com.
- Hughes Springs** — Wildflower Trails of Texas; April; PO Box 805, 75656. *Since 1970.*
- Huntsville** — Walker County Fair & Rodeo; March–April; PO Box 1817, 77342; www.walkercountyfair.com. *Since 1979.*
- Jefferson** — Historical Pilgrimage and Spring Festival; May (1st wknd.); PO Box 301, 75657-0301; www.theexcelsiorhouse.com. *Since 1947.*
- Johnson City** — Blanco County Fair; August; PO Box 261, 78636-0261; www.lbjcountry.com/
- Kenedy** — Bluebonnet Days; April; 205 South 2nd St., 78119-2729.
- Kerrville** — Kerr County Fair; October; PO Box 290842, 78029; www.kerrcountyfair.com. *Since 1980.*
- Kerrville** — Kerrville Folk Festival; May–June; PO Box 291466, 78029; www.kerrvillefolkfestival.com. *Since 1972.*
- Kerrville** — The Official Texas State Arts & Crafts Fair; May (Memorial wknd.); 4000 Riverside Dr., 78028, www.tacef.org. *Since 1972.*
- Kerrville** — Kerrville Wine and Music Festival; September (Labor Day wknd.); PO Box 291466; 78029; www.kerrvillefolkfestival.com. *Since 1991.*
- Killeen** — Take 190 West: Killeen Salutes the Arts; February; www.take190west.com.
- LaGrange** — Fayette County Fair; September (Labor Day wknd.); PO Box 544, 78945; www.fayettecountyfair.net. *Since 1926.*
- Laredo** — Border Olympics; January–March; PO Box 450037, 78044-0037; <http://borderolympics.net>. *Since 1947.*
- Laredo** — Laredo International Fair & Expo; March; PO Box 1770, 78043; www.laredofair.com. *Since 1963.*
- Laredo** — Washington's Birthday Celebration; January–February; 1819 E. Hillside Rd., 78041-3383; www.wbcalaredo.com. *Since 1898.*
- Longview** — Gregg County Fair & Exposition; September; 1511 Judson Rd., Ste. F, 75601; www.greggcountyfair.com. *Since 1951.*
- Lubbock** — 4th on Broadway Festival; July; PO Box 1643, 79408; www.broadwayfestivals.com. *Since 1991.*
- Lubbock** — Lights on Broadway Celebration; December; PO Box 1643, 79408; www.broadwayfestivals.com.
- Lubbock** — Panhandle-South Plains Fair; September; PO Box 208, 79408; www.southplainsfair.com. *Since 1914.*
- Lufkin** — Texas Forest Festival; September; 1615 S. Chestnut St., 75901; www.texasforestfestival.com.
- Luling** — Luling Watermelon Thump; June (last full wknd.); PO Box 710, 78648-0710; www.watermelon-thump.com. *Since 1953.*
- Marshall** — Fire Ant Festival; October; PO Box 520, 75671; www.marshall-chamber.com. *Since 1984.*
- Marshall** — Stagecoach Days Festival; May; PO Box 520, 75671; www.marshall-chamber.com. *Since 1973.*
- Marshall** — Wonderland of Lights; November–December; PO Box 520, 75671; www.marshalltxchamber.com.
- Mercedes** — Rio Grande Valley Livestock Show; March; 1000 N. Texas; www.rgvlivestockshow.com. *Since 1940.*
- Mesquite** — Mesquite Championship Rodeo; April–September (each Fri. & Sat.); 1818 Rodeo Dr,

Artisans, performances, and feasting are only part of the fun at the Texas Renaissance Festival in Grimes County, which is open eight weekends from October through November. Photo courtesy of Texas Renaissance Festival.



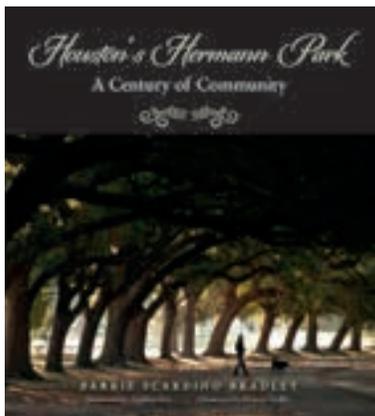
- 75149-3800; www.mesquiterodeo.com. *Since 1958.*
- Monahans** — Butterfield-Overland Stage Coach and Wagon Festival; July; 401 S. Dwight Ave., 79756 www.butterfield.ws/. *Since 1994.*
- Mount Pleasant** — Titus County Fair; September; PO Box 1232, 75456-1232; www.tituscountyfair.com.
- Nacogdoches** — Piney Woods Fair; October; 3805 NW Stallings Dr., 75964; www.nacexpo.net. *Since 1978.*
- Nederland** — Nederland Heritage Festival; March; PO Box 1176, 77627; www.nederlandhf.org. *Since 1973.*
- New Braunfels** — Comal County Fair; September; PO Box 310223, 78131-0223; www.comal-countyfair.org. *Since 1894.*
- New Braunfels** — Wurstfest; October–November; PO Box 310309, 78131-0309; www.wurstfest.com.
- Odessa** — Permian Basin Fair & Expo; September; 218 W. 46th St., 79764; www.permianbasin-fair.com.
- Palestine** — Dogwood Trails Festival; March–April; PO Box 2828, 75802-2828; www.visitpalestine.com.
- Paris** — Red River Valley Fair; August–September; 570 E. Center St., 75460; www.rvfair.org. *Since 1911.*
- Pasadena** — Pasadena Livestock Show & Rodeo; September–October; 7601 Red Bluff Rd., 77507-1035; www.pasadenarodeo.com.
- Port Aransas** — Whooping Crane Festival; February (last weekend); 403 West Cotter, 78373; www.whoopingcranefestival.org. *Since 1996.*
- Port Arthur** — CalOILcade; October; PO Box 2336, 77643; www.portarthur.com/cavoilcade. *Since 1953.*
- Port Lavaca** — Calhoun County Fair; October (3rd wknd.); PO Box 42, 77979-0042. *Since 1963.*
- Poteet** — Poteet Strawberry Festival; April; PO Box 227, 78065; www.strawberryfestival.com. *Since 1948.*
- Refugio** — Refugio County Fair & Rodeo & Livestock Show; March; PO Box 88, 78377. *Since 1961.*
- Rio Grande City** — Starr County Fair; March (1st full wknd.); PO Box 841, 78582. *Since 1961.*
- Rosenberg** — Fort Bend County Fair; September–October; PO Box 428, 77471; www.fbcfa.org. *Since 1937.*
- Salado** — Salado Scottish Games and Competitions; November (2nd wknd.); PO Box 36, 76571-0036; www.ctam-salado.org.
- San Angelo** — San Angelo Stock Show & Rodeo; February; 200 W 43rd St., 76903; www.sanangelorodeo.com. *Since 1932.*
- San Antonio** — Fiesta San Antonio; April; 2611 Broadway St., 78215; www.fiesta-sa.org. *Since 1891.*
- San Antonio** — Texas Folklife Festival; June; 801 S. Bowie, 78205; www.texasfolklife festival.org. *Since 1972.*
- Sanderson** — Cinco de Mayo Celebration; May (1st Sat.); PO Box 598, 79848.
- Sanderson** — 4th of July Celebration; July; PO Box 4810, 79848-4810; www.sandersontx.info. *Since 1908.*
- Sanderson** — Prickly Pear Pachanga; October; PO Box



People from more than 40 cultures share their heritage and traditions at the Texas Folklife Festival, which has been held each June in San Antonio since 1972. Photo courtesy of Institute of Texan Cultures.

- 410, 79848; www.sandersontx.info. *Since 2001.*
- Santa Fe** — Galveston County Fair & Rodeo; April; PO Box 889, 77510; www.galvestoncountyfair.com.
- Schulenburg** — Schulenburg Festival; August (1st full wknd.); PO Box 115; 78956; www.schulenburgfestival.com. *Since 1976.*
- Seguin** — Guadalupe Agricultural & Livestock Fair; October (2nd wknd.); PO Box 334, 78155; www.guadalupecountyfairandrodeo.com. *Since 1885.*
- Shamrock** — St. Patrick's Day Celebration; March; PO Box 588, 79079. www.shamrocktx.net/site/index-2.html. *Since 1947.*
- Stamford** — Texas Cowboy Reunion; July; PO Box 948, 79553; www.tcr-rodeo.com. *Since 1933.*
- Sulphur Springs** — Hopkins County Fall Festival; September (3rd Sat.); PO Box 177, 75483.
- Sweetwater** — Rattlesnake Roundup; March; PO Box 416, 79556-0416; www.rattlesnakeroundup.net. *Since 1958.*
- Terlingua** — Terlingua International Chili Championship; November; PO Box 39, 79852; www.chili.org. *Since 1947.*
- Texarkana** — Four States Fair; September; 3700 E. 50th St., Texarkana AR, 75504; www.fourstatesfair.com.
- Todd Mission** — Texas Renaissance Festival; October–November (8 weekends); 21778 FM 1774, 77363; www.textrnifest.com. *Since 1975.*
- Tyler** — East Texas State Fair; September; 2112 W. Front St., 75702; www.etstataefair.com. *Since 1914.*
- Tyler** — Texas Rose Festival; October (3rd wknd.); PO Box 8224, 75711; www.texasrosefestival.com. *Since 1933.*
- Waco** — Heart O' Texas Fair & Rodeo; October; 4601 Bosque Blvd.; 76710; www.hotfair.com. *Since 1954.*
- Waxahachie** — Gingerbread Trail Tour of Homes; June (1st full wknd.); PO Box 706, 75168; www.-rootsweb.com/~txecm/ginger.htm. *Since 1969.*
- Waxahachie** — Scarborough Renaissance Festival; April–May; PO Box 538, 75168-0538; www.scarboroughrenfest.com. *Since 1980.*
- Weatherford** — Parker County Peach Festival; July (2nd Sat.); PO Box 310, 76086; www.weatherford-chamber.com. *Since 1985.*
- Weatherford** — Christmas on the Square; December; PO Box 310, 76086; www.weatherford-chamber.com. *Since 1988.*
- West** — Westfest; September (Labor Day wknd.); PO Box 123, 76691; www.westfest.com. *Since 1976.*
- Winnboro** — Autumn Trails Festival; October (every wknd.); PO Box 464; 75494.
- Woodville** — Tyler County Dogwood Festival; March–April; PO Box 2151, 75979-2151; www.tylercounty-dogwoodfestival.org. *Since 1944.*
- Yorktown** — Yorktown's Fiesta En La Calle Festival; April (1st Sat.); PO Box 488, 78164-0488; www.yorktowntx.com.
- Yorktown** — Yorktown's Annual Western Days Celebration; October (3rd full wknd.); PO Box 488, 78164-0488; www.yorktowntx.com. *Since 1959.* ☆

NEW TEXAS TITLES

**HOUSTON'S HERMANN PARK**

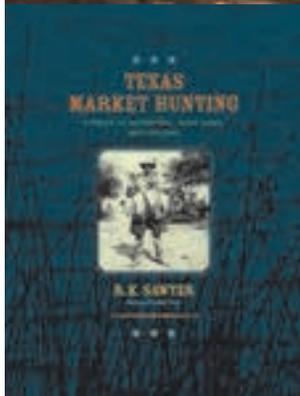
A Century of Community

Barrie Scardino Bradley**Foreword by Stephen Fox****Afterword by Doreen Stoller**

Richly illustrated with rare period photographs, *Houston's Hermann Park* provides a vivid history of Houston's oldest and most important urban park, as its centennial approaches.

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Stories of Waterfowl, Game Laws, and Outlaws

R. K. Sawyer**Foreword by Rick Pratt**

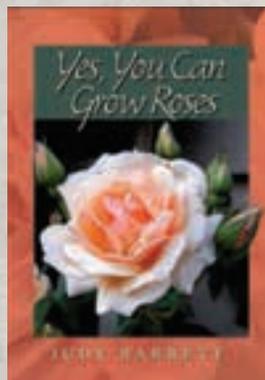
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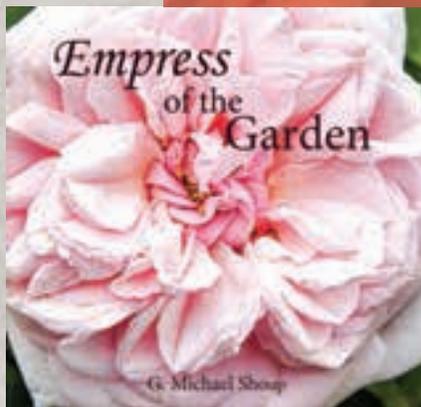
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Sports



*Texas A&M's Johnny Manziel (No. 2) won the Heisman Trophy for 2012.
Photo by Stuart Villanueva, The (Bryan-College Station) Eagle.*

**High School Champions
College Champions
Professional Sports Teams
Texas Major League Baseball
Texas Sports Hall of Fame
Olympic Medalists from Texas**

STATE: High School Championships

UIL: The University Interscholastic League, which governs literary and athletic competition among schools in Texas, was organized in 1910 as a division of the University of Texas extension service. Initially, it sponsored forensic competition. By 1920, the UIL organized the structure of the high school football game in response to the growing popularity of the sport in Texas. Town football teams had begun competing around the state in the early 1890s.

TAPPS: The Texas Association of Private and Parochial Schools is by far the largest group of pri-

vate schools in the state with more than 225 member institutions.

The interscholastic competition began in 1978 and was significantly expanded when the Texas Christian Interscholastic League ceased to exist in 2000 and many of those schools moved into TAPPS.

Listed below are state champions, runners-up and the game scores. (OT refers to overtime.)

Sources: The University Interscholastic League at www.uil.utexas.edu; the Texas Association of Private and Parochial Schools.

2012 4A champions

Denton Guyer players celebrate their 2012 victory by dousing the coach at Cowboys Stadium.

Photo by Jeffrey Bishop 1stPhoto Texas.



Football

Year	Division	Champion	Runner Up
UIL 2012	6-Man Div. I	Throckmorton 72	Abbott 30
	6-Man Div. II	Richland Springs 60	Follett 14
	1A Division I	Stamford 35	Mart 28
	1A Division II	Munday 42	Tenaha 14
	2A Division I	Cameron Yoe 38	Daingerfield 20
	2A Division II	East Bernard 56	Mildred 14
	3A Division I	Stephenville 70	El Campo 35
	3A Division II	Navasota 39	Gilmer 3
	4A Division I	Denton Guyer 48	Georgetown 37
	4A Division II	Cedar Park 17	Lancaster 7
TAPPS 2012	5A Division I	Allen 35	Houston Lamar 21
	5A Division II	Katy 35	Cedar Hill 24
	6-Man Div. I	Dallas Covenant 70	Boerne Geneva 40
	6-Man Div. II	Seguin Lifegate 60	Fredericksburg Heritage 14
	Division III	Shiner St. Paul 56	Frisco Legacy 43
	Division II	Midland Christian 14	Houston Northland Christian 7
	Division I	Fort Worth Nolan 48	Addison Trinity Christian 45

Football

Year	Division	Champion	Runner Up
UIL 2011	6-Man Div. I	Throckmorton 48	Borden County 36
	6-Man Div. II	Richland Springs 76	Motley County 28
	1A Division I	Mason 62	Stamford 40
	1A Division II	Tenaha 52	Munday 28
	2A Division I	Melissa 28	Hempstead 15
	2A Division II	Refugio 36	Cisco 35
	3A Division I	Chapel Hill (Tyler) 20	Alvarado 19
	3A Division II	Wimberley 21	Argyle 14
	4A Division I	Lake Travis 22	Waco Midway 7
	4A Division II	Aledo 49	Manvel 28
	5A Division I	Southlake Carroll 36	Fort Bend Hightower 29
	5A Division II	Spring Dekaney 34	Cibolo Steele 14
TAPPS 2011	6-Man Div. I	Abilene Christian 66	Dallas Covenant 44
	6-Man Div. II	Fredericksburg Heritage 68	Granbury Happy Hill 18
	Division IV	Hallettsville Sacred Heart 21	Shiner St. Paul 7
	Division III	Bullard Brook Hill 26	Austin Regents 3
	Division II	Midland Christian 35	Tomball Concordia 23
	Division I	Fort Worth Nolan 27	Beaumont Kelly 10

Boys Soccer

Year	Division	Champion	Runner Up
UIL 2013	AAAA	Waco University 1	El Paso Del Valle 0
	AAAAA	Coppell 3 (OT)	Brownsville Hanna 2
TAPPS 2013	Division III	Colleyville Covenant 4	Houston Cypress Christian 0
	Division II	Grapevine Faith Christian 2	Houston Awty International 1
	Division I	Fort Worth Nolan 2	Dallas Bishop Lynch 1
UIL 2012	AAAA	San Antonio Alamo Heights 3	Wichita Falls Rider 2 (SO)
	AAAAA	Mission Sharyland 3	Morton Ranch 2 (SO)
TAPPS 2012	Fall 2011	Fort Worth Bethesda Christian 1	Kingsville Pan American 0
	Division III	Carrollton Prince of Peace 6	Colleyville Covenant 0
	Division II	Grapevine Faith Christian 1	El Paso Lydia Patterson 0
	Division I	Fort Worth Nolan 3	Plano John Paul II 1

Girls Soccer

Year	Division	Champion	Runner Up
UIL 2013	AAAA	Denton Guyer 2	Highland Park (Dallas) 1
	AAAAA	Plano West 4	Southlake Carroll 1
TAPPS 2013	Division III	Bullard Brook Hill 3	Colleyville Covenant 0
	Division II	Dallas Parish Episcopal 5	Houston Awty International 0
	Division I	Dallas Ursuline 2	Houston St. Agnes 0
UIL 2012	AAAA	Highland Park (Dallas) 1	Trophy Club Byron Nelson 0 (SO)
	AAAAA	Plano West 1	Katy Seven Lakes 0
TAPPS 2012	Division III	Colleyville Covenant 3	Carrollton Prince of Peace 2 (SO)
	Division II	Dallas Parish Episcopal 6	Houston Northland Christian 0
	Division I	Dallas Ursuline 2	Houston St. Agnes 0

Girls Basketball

Year	Division	Champion	Runner Up
UIL 2013	A Division I	Martins Mill 49	Smyer 46
	A Division II	Whitharal 45	Saltillo 36
	AA	Brock 40	Merkel 32
	AAA	Mexia 69	Kennedale 62
	AAAA	Georgetown 65	Dallas Lincoln 60
	AAAAA	Duncanville 59	Cibolo Steele 36
TAPPS 2013	A	Granbury North Central Texas 35	Selma River City Believers 28
	AA	Sherman Texoma Christian 45	Boerne Geneva 39
	AAA	Lubbock Christian 56	Austin Brentwood 38
	AAAA	Lubbock Trinity 75	Sugar Land Fort Bend Christian 34
	AAAAA	Plano John Paul II 46	Argyle Liberty Christian 39
UIL 2012	A Division I	Neches 60	Lipan 41
	A Division II	Sudan 70	Martins Mill 40
	AA	Brock 52	Poth 49
	AAA	Wylie (Abilene) 59	Celina 45
	AAAA	Mansfield Summit 45	Rockwall 42
	AAAAA	Duncanville 69	Spring Dekaney 31
TAPPS 2012	A	Granbury Happy Hill 48	Boerne Geneva 32
	AA	Muenster Sacred Heart 66	Shiner St. Paul 49
	AAA	Amarillo San Jacinto 46	Tomball Rosehill Christian 37
	AAAA	Houston Westbury Christian 75	Lubbock Trinity 65
	AAAAA	Dallas Ursuline 44	Dallas Bishop Lynch 43



A Brock Eagles player drives down the court against the Merkel Badgers in the 2013 girls basketball championship game. Brock won 40-32 to take their fifth straight state championship in UIL Class AA. Photo by Jeffrey Bishop, 1stPhoto Texas.

Boys Basketball

Year	Division	Champion	Runner Up
UIL 2013	A Division I	Dallas Triple A Academy 80	Mumford 54
	A Division II	Roxton 60	Douglass 54
	AA	White Oak 56	Brock 54
	AAA	Dallas Madison 85	Houston Yates 72
	AAAA	Rosenberg Terry 55	Dallas Kimball 47
	AAAAA	Fort Bend Travis 46	South Grand Prairie 38
TAPPS 2013	A	Plainview Christian 65	Orange Community Christian 44
	AA	Boerne Geneva 59	Waco Vanguard Prep 49
	AAA	Lubbock Christian 53	The Woodlands Christian 52
	AAAA	Houston Westbury Christian 58	Dallas Christian 48
	AAAAA	Plano Prestonwood Christian 71	Fort Worth Nolan Catholic 66
UIL 2012	A Division I	Clarksville 65	Mumford 47
	A Division II	Calvert 63	Graford 37
	AA	White Oak 61	Brock 53
	AAA	Argyle 44	Corpus Christi Miller 33
	AAAA	Dallas Kimball 78	Houston Yates 75
	AAAAA	Flower Mound Marcus 56	Fort Bend Travis 52
TAPPS 2012	A	San Antonio Gateway 47	Boerne Geneva 37
	AA	Abilene Christian 46	Houston Beren Academy 42
	AAA	The Woodlands Christian 39	Fort Worth Calvary 31
	AAAA	Arlington Grace Prep 77	Houston Westbury Christian 57
	AAAAA	Plano Prestonwood Christian 72	Plano John Paul II 46

Baseball

Year	Division	Champion	Runner Up
UIL 2013	A	Price Carlisle 6	Stamford 1
	AA	Hallettsville 4	Hughes Springs 2
	AAA	La Grange 10	Pleasant Grove (Texarkana) 2
	AAAA	Tomball 6	Corpus Christi Moody 1
	AAAAA	Conroe The Woodlands 9	Fort Bend Dulles 5
TAPPS 2013	A and AA	Shiner St. Paul 9	Tyler East Texas 2
	AAA	Bullard Brook Hill 7	Bryan Brazos Christian 5
	AAAA	Sugar Land Fort Bend 12	Midland Christian 11
	AAAAA	Houston St. Pius 6	Argyle Liberty Christian 1
UIL 2012	A	Fayetteville 10	Stamford 0 (5 innings)
	AA	Jarrell 9	Bushland 2
	AAA	Pleasant Grove (Texarkana) 4	West 0
	AAAA	Rockwall-Heath 10	Cleburne 1
	AAAAA	Houston Cypress Ranch 4	A & M Consolidated 1
TAPPS 2012	A and AA	Brazosport Christian 1	Shiner St. Paul 0
	AAA	Bullard Brook Hill 14	Amarillo San Jacinto 0
	AAAA	Midland Christian 1	Fort Worth Christian 0
	AAAAA	Houston St. Pius 3	Houston St. Thomas 2

Volleyball

Year	Division	Champion	Runner Up
UIL 2012	A	Jewett Leon 3	Round Top–Carmine 0
	AA	Brock 3	Schulenburg 0
	AAA	Wylie (Abilene) 3	La Grange 2
	AAAA	Lovejoy 3	Aledo 0
	AAAAA	Coppell 3	New Braunfels 2
TAPPS 2012	A	Wichita Falls Christian 3	San Marcos Hill Country Chr. 1
	AA	Denton Calvary 3	Boerne Geneva 0
	AAA	Round Rock Christian 3	Colleyville Covenant Christian 0
	AAAA	Arlington Grace Prep 3	Victoria St. Joseph 1
	AAAAA	Dallas Bishop Lynch 3	Plano Prestonwood Christian 1
UIL 2011	A	Water Valley 3	Iola 0
	AA	Poth 3	Nocona 0
	AAA	Lucas Lovejoy 3	Wylie (Abilene) 2
	AAAA	Lake Travis (Austin) 3	Richardson Pearce 0
	AAAAA	Coppell 3	McKinney Boyd 1
TAPPS 2011	A	Boerne Geneva	Wichita Falls Notre Dame
	AA	DeSoto Canterbury Episcopal 3	Huntsville Alpha Omega 0
	AAA	Carrollton Prince of Peace 3	Austin St. Dominic Savio 0
	AAAA	Fort Worth Christian 3	Tomball Concordia 2
	AAAAA	Addison Trinity Christian 3	San Antonio Incarnate Word 0

Softball

Year	Division	Champion	Runner Up
UIL 2013	A	Weimar 2	Ivanhoe Rayburn 0
	AA	Pilot Point 1	Santa Gertrudis Academy 0
	AAA	Lufkin Hudson 12	Mineola 9
	AAAA	Buda Hays 11	Lucas Lovejoy 8
	AAAAA	Lewisville 3	Humble Kingwood 2
TAPPS 2013	A and AA	Bellville Faith Academy 15	Sherman Texoma Christian 8
	AAA	League City Bay Area 8	Dallas First Baptist 2
	AAAA	Sugar Land Fort Bend 4	Fort Worth Christian 0
	AAAAA	San Antonio Incarnate Word 6	Houston St. Agnes 3
UIL 2012	A	Flatonía 6	Ivanhoe Rayburn 4
	AA	Crawford 5	Alpine 1
	AAA	Lufkin Hudson 8	Henderson 4
	AAAA	Smithson Valley 9	Montgomery 8
	AAAAA	Deer Park 6	Klein Collins 0
TAPPS 2012	A and AA	Shiner St. Paul 9	Victoria Faith Academy 0
	AAA	Austin St. Dominic Savio 7	Hallettsville Sacred Heart 4
	AAAA	Grapevine Faith 9	Fort Worth Southwest Christian 4
	AAAAA	San Antonio Antonian 13	Houston St. Pius 5

For track, tennis and other high school sports champions, see pages 599 – 602 in the Education section.

Texas College Sports — Division I

Big 12 champions

2011-2012	Season	Tournament	National Playoffs
Football	Oklahoma State		won Fiesta Bowl over Stanford 41-38 in OT
Men's Basketball	Kansas	Missouri	Baylor in Elite 8, lost to Kentucky 82-70
Women's Basketball	Baylor	Baylor	Baylor won final over Notre Dame 80-61
Baseball	Baylor	Missouri	Baylor lost regional to Arkansas 2-1
Softball	Oklahoma	–	Oklahoma lost final to Alabama 2-1

In 1994, Texas, Texas A&M, Texas Tech and Baylor accepted an invitation to join the Big Eight Conference to form the Big 12 Conference.

Texas A&M left the conference in 2012 to join the Southeastern Conference.

Also in 2012, TCU joined the Big 12, along with West Virginia University.

In 2012, the Texas schools in the **Big 12** were:

University of Texas at Austin
Texas Tech University
Texas Christian University
Baylor University

Other schools in the Big 12 are the University of Kansas, Kansas State University, the University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma State University and Iowa State University.

The University of Missouri left the conference in 2012 to join the Big Ten Conference.

Baylor Bears' Quincy Miller, at right, looks to pass in a game against Iowa State in March 2012. The Bears went on to make the Elite 8 in the NCAA tournament. Photo by GolowaState (CC).



2012-2013	Season	Tournament	National Playoffs
Football	Kansas State		lost Fiesta Bowl to Oregon 35-17
Men's Basketball	Kansas	Kansas	lost in Elite 8 to Michigan 87-85
Women's Basketball	Baylor	Baylor	lost 3rd round to Louisville 82-81
Baseball	Kansas State	Oklahoma	
Softball	Oklahoma	–	National champs, beating Tennessee 2-0

SEC champions

2012-2013	Season	Tournament	National Playoffs
Football	Alabama		BCS champion over Notre Dame 42-14
Men's Basketball	Florida	Ole Miss	Florida in Finan 4
Women's Basketball	Tennessee	Texas A&M	A&M lost 2nd round; Tech lost 1st round
Baseball	Vanderbilt	LSU	
Softball	Florida	Florida	double-elimination at CWS

Texas A&M University joined the **Southeastern Conference** in 2012 and competed in the West Division against LSU, Arkansas, Ole Miss, Mississippi State, Alabama and Auburn. Schools in the East Division are Missouri, Kentucky, Vanderbilt, Tennessee, Georgia, South Carolina and Florida.

C-USA champions

2011-2012	Champion	Runner-up	National Playoffs
Football	Southern Miss	U of H	won Hawaii Bowl over Nevada 24-17
Men's Basketball	Memphis	Marshall	lost first round to St. Louis 61-54
Women's Basketball	UTEP	Tulane	lost first round to Penn State 85-77
Baseball	UAB	Memphis	lost first round to Florida State 2-1
Softball	Tulsa	Marshall	lost in regional to Oklahoma 7-1

Texas schools in **Conference USA** in 2012 were:

University of Houston
Rice University
Southern Methodist University
University of Texas at El Paso

The U of H joined in 1996 and the other schools joined in 2005. In 2013, the **University of North Texas** and the **University of Texas at San Antonio** joined the conference. Other teams in Conference USA are Tulane University, University of Tulsa, University of Alabama-Birmingham, University of Central Florida, East Carolina University, Marshall University, University of Memphis and University of Southern Mississippi.

2012-2013	Champion	Runner-up	National Playoffs
Football	Tulsa	UCF	won Liberty Bowl over Iowa State 31-17
Men's Basketball	Memphis	S. Miss	Memphis lost in Sweet 16 to Michigan 70-48
Women's Basketball	Tulsa	UCF	Tulsa lost 1st round to Stanford
Baseball	Rice	S. Miss	
Softball	Marshall	U of H	both teams lost in regionals

WAC champions

2012-2013	Champion	Runner-up	National Playoffs
Football	Utah State		won Idaho Potato Bowl over Toledo 41-15
Men's Basketball	New Mex. State	UT-Arlington	NM State lost in second round to St. Louis
Women's Basketball	Idaho	Seattle	Idaho lost 1st round to UConn. 105-37
Baseball	UTSA	Dallas Bapt.	UTSA lost in regionals
Softball	San Jose State	New Mex. St.	San Jose State lost at regionals

The **University of Texas at Arlington**, the **University of Texas at San Antonio**, **Dallas Baptist University**, and the **Texas State University-San Marcos** were in the **Western Athletic Conference** in 2012-13. UT-Arlington and Texas State left after 2013 to join the Sun Belt Conference, while UTSA left to join Conference USA. Other schools in WAC are the University of Denver, University of Idaho, Louisiana Tech University, New Mexico State University, San Jose State University, Seattle University and Utah State University.

Sun Belt champions

2012-2013	Season	Tournament	National Playoffs
Football	Arkansas State		won GoDaddy Bowl over Kent State 17-13
Men's Basketball	Ark.State/MTenn	W. Kentucky	W. Kent. lost in second round to Kansas
Women's Basketball	UALR / MTenn	MTenn	MTenn. lost 1st round to Louisville 74-49
Baseball	S. Ala/Troy	Florida Atlan.	
Softball	W. Kentucky	S. Alabama	W. Kentucky lost at regionals

The **University of North Texas** was in the **Sun Belt Conference** in 2012, but left in 2013 to join Conference USA. In 2013, **Texas State University-San Marcos** and the **University of Texas at Arlington** joined the Sun Belt Conference. Other schools in the conference are University of Louisiana-Monroe, University of Louisiana-Lafayette, University of Arkansas-Little Rock, Arkansas State University, Western Kentucky University, Troy University, University of South Alabama, Middle Tennessee State University, Florida International University and Florida Atlantic University.

SWAC champions

2011-2012	Champion	Runner-up	National Playoffs
Football	Grambling	Alabama A&M	
Men's Basketball	Mississippi Valley	Texas Southern	1st Four lose Western Kentucky 59-58
Women's Basketball	Prairie View	Alcorn State	lost in 1st round to UConn. 83-47
Baseball	Prairie View	Mississippi Valley	lost regional to Rice 3-2
Softball	Mississippi Valley	Jackson State	lost regional to La.-Lafayette 8-0

Texas schools in **Southwestern Athletic Conference** in 2012 were:

Prairie View A&M University
Texas Southern University

The Prairie View A&M Panthers have been in the conference since its founding in 1920 and the Texas Southern Tigers joined the conference in 1954. Other teams in the SWAC Western Division are Grambling State University, Southern University, and University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff. Schools in the Eastern Division are Jackson State University, Mississippi Valley State University, Alcorn State University, Alabama State University, and Alabama A&M University.

2012-2013	Champion	Runner-up	National Playoffs
Football	Arkansas Pine Bluff	Jackson State	
Men's Basketball	Southern	Prairie View	Southern lost 2nd round to Gonzaga
Women's Basketball	Prairie View	Mississippi Valley	lost to Baylor in NCAA tourney
Baseball	Jackson State	Prairie View	
Softball	Mississippi Valley	Alabama State	MV lost at regionals

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Southland champions

2011-2012	Champion	Runner-up	National Playoffs
Football	Sam Houston State	Central Arkansas	lost final to North Dakota State 17-6
Men's Basketball	Lamar	McNeese State	lost First Four to Vermont 71-59
Women's Basketball	McNeese State		lost first round to Kentucky 68-62
Baseball	UT-Arlington	SE Louisiana	eliminated in regional after 2 losses
Softball	Texas State	Sam Houston State	lost first round to LSU 1-0

Texas schools in the **Southland Conference** in 2012:

Texas A&M University–Corpus Christi
Stephen F. Austin State University
Sam Houston State University
Lamar University
University of Texas at Arlington

UT-Arlington left to join WAC for the 2012-13 academic year and moved on to the Sun Belt Conference for the 2013-14 academic year.

In 2013, **Abilene Christian University**, **Houston Baptist University** and the **University of the Incarnate Word** became members of the Southland Conference.

Other schools are Central Arkansas, McNeese State, Nicholls State, Northwestern State, Oral Roberts and Southeastern Louisiana and the University of New Orleans.

UT-Arlington playing against McNeese State in Lake Charles, La. Photo by Creole Nature (CC).



2012-2013	Champion	Runner-up	National Playoffs
Football	Sam Houston/Central Ark. co-champs		lost final to North Dakota State 29-3
Men's Basketball	NW State	SFA	NW lost 2nd round to Florida 79-47
Women's Basketball	Oral Roberts	Sam Houston	ORU lost 1st to Tennessee 83-62
Baseball	Central Ark.	SE Lou.	
Softball	NW State	Sam Houston	lost at regionals

Great West champions

2011-2012	Season	Tournament	National Playoffs
Football	North Dakota and Cal Poly, co-champs		
Men's Basketball	Utah Valley	North Dakota	
Women's Basketball	North Dakota	North Dakota	
Baseball	Utah Valley	Utah Valley	
Softball	Utah Valley	NJIT	

The University of Texas-Pan American and **Houston Baptist University** were the Texas schools in the **Great West Conference** in 2011-13. Houston Baptist left to join the Southland Conference for the 2013-14 academic year. Other Great West schools are Chicago State University, New Jersey Institute of Technology and Utah Valley University. California Polytechnic State University and University of North Dakota left in 2012. The University of North Colorado is an associate member in baseball.

2012-2013	Season	Tournament	National Playoffs
Football	Conference stopped sponsoring football following 2011		
Men's Basketball	NJIT	Chicago State	
Women's Basketball	Utah Valley	NJIT	
Baseball	UNC	Houston Bapt.	
Softball	Utah Valley	Utah Valley	

Cotton Bowl 1939

Action during the Cotton Bowl of Jan. 2, 1939, when 40,000 fans saw the St. Mary's (Calif.) Gaels defeat the Texas Tech Red Raiders 20-13. It was the third match of the annual football classic that is held in Dallas.



The Break-up of the Southwest Conference

For much of its 82 years, the Southwest Conference gloried in its distinction as the most tightly knit league in major college sports. Its excitement and energy generated from deep in the heart of Texas.

Ironically, the SWC's original strength became its fatal weakness. In the '90s, large athletic programs couldn't meet multimillion-dollar budgets, much less thrive, without significant television revenue from football or basketball. The SWC had neither.

By 1994, league members realized a break-up was inevitable. The SWC was torn and tarnished by football recruiting scandals and NCAA probationations,

which hit all Texas members except Baylor and Rice in the '80s and saw SMU's program suspended for two years when hit by the NCAA "Death Penalty." The conference was further weakened in 1992 when Arkansas withdrew. A charter member and the SWC's only non-Texas school, Arkansas jumped to the more prosperous, more diverse and more widely-spread Southeastern Conference. . . .

For the complete article go to the Texas Almanac website: <http://www.texasalmanac.com/topics/sports/look-back-southwest-conference>

Football Bowl Games 2011-2012

Following are the college football bowl games involving Texas schools, as well as bowl games held in the state.

Bowl	Winner	Opponent	Date, Place
TicketCity Bowl	U of Houston 30	Penn State 14	Jan. 2, Dallas, Cotton Bowl
Texas Bowl	Texas A&M 33	Northwestern 22	Dec. 31, Houston, Reliant Stadium
Alamo Bowl	Baylor 67	Washington 56	Dec. 29, San Antonio, Alamodome
Holiday Bowl	Texas 21	California 10	Dec. 28, San Diego, Qualcomm
Poinsettia Bowl	TCU 31	Louisiana Tech 24	Dec. 21, San Diego, Qualcomm
Cotton Bowl	Arkansas 29	Kansas State 16	Jan. 6, Arlington, Cowboys Stadium
Sun Bowl	Utah 30 (OT)	Georgia Tech 27	Dec. 31, El Paso, Sun Bowl
Armed Forces Bowl	BYU 24	Tulsa 21	Dec. 30, Dallas, GJ Ford Stadium

Football Bowl Games 2012-2013

Bowl	Winner	Opponent	Date, Place
Holiday Bowl	Baylor 49	UCLA 26	Dec. 27, San Diego, Qualcomm
Hawaii Bowl	SMU 43	Fresno State 10	Dec. 24, Honolulu, Aloha Stadium
Buffalo Wild Wings	Michigan State 17	TCU 16	Dec. 29, Tempe, Sun Devil Stadium
Alamo Bowl	Texas 31	Oregon State 27	Dec. 29, San Antonio, Alamodome
Texas Bowl	Texas Tech 34	Minnesota 31	Dec. 28, Houston, Reliant Stadium
Heart of Dallas Bowl	Oklahoma State 58	Purdue 14	Jan. 1, Dallas, Cotton Bowl
Cotton Bowl	Texas A&M 41	Oklahoma 13	Jan. 4, Arlington, Cowboys Stadium
Sun Bowl	Georgia Tech 21	USC 7	Dec. 31, El Paso, Sun Bowl
Armed Forces Bowl	Rice 33	Air Force 14	Dec. 29, Fort Worth, Amon Carter

Texas College Sports — Division II

Lone Star champions

2011-2012	Season	Tournament	National Playoffs
Football	Midwestern State		round 2 loss to NW Missouri 38-31
Men's Basketball	Midwestern, Tarleton	Midwestern State	Tarleton lost round 2, MDW lost in 3
Women's Basketball	Tarleton State	Tarleton State	round 1 loss to Emporia State 64-56
Baseball	Angelo State	Angelo State	lost regional to St. Edward's 13-10
Softball	Angelo State	Incarinate Word	IWU, Angelo, ACU lost in regionals

The **Lone Star Conference**, founded in 1931, has long been the athletic conference for Texas schools in the NCAA second tier of schools, Division II.

Texas schools in the Lone Star Conference in 2012 were:

Abilene Christian University
Angelo State University
University of the Incarnate Word
Midwestern State University
Tarleton State University

Texas A&M University—Commerce
Texas A&M University—Kingsville
Texas Woman's University
West Texas A&M University

In 2013, the University of the Incarnate Word and Abilene Christian University moved up to Division I, joining the Southland Conference.

Other teams in Lone Star Conference are Cameron University (Okla.) and Eastern New Mexico State University.

2012-2013	Season	Tournament	National Playoffs
Football	Midwestern and West Texas A&M		
Men's Basketball	Midwestern State	Tarleton	Tarleton lost 1st to Metro State
Women's Basketball	Midwestern/ Abilene C.	Midwestern	Midw. lost quarterf. to Colo.Mesa
Baseball	Tarleton State	A&M Kingsville	
Softball	Texas Women's	Texas Women's	lost in quarterfinals

Heartland champions

2011-2012	Season	Tournament	National Playoffs
Men's Basketball	A&M International	St. Mary's	round 1 Midwestern 62—St. Mary 54
Women's Basketball	Newman	Newman	round 1 NE State 53—Newman 45
Baseball	St. Mary's	St. Mary's	round 1 Delta State 4—St. Mary's 1
Softball	St. Mary's	St. Edward's	round 1 Angelo State 2—St. Ed's 0

The **Heartland Conference** was formed in 1999. Texas schools in the conference in 2012 were:

Texas A&M International University
McMurry University
St. Mary's University
St. Edward's University
Dallas Baptist University
University of Texas of the Permian Basin

In 2013, **Lubbock Christian University** joined the conference.

Other members are: University of Arkansas-Fort Smith, Oklahoma Christian University, Newman University (Kansas), Oklahoma Panhandle State University and Rogers State University (Oklahoma).

The conference does not have football competition.

2012-2013	Season	Tournament	National Playoffs
Men's Basketball	UA-Fort Smith	St. Mary's	St.Mary lost quarterfinals to Metro
Women's Basketball	UT-Permian	St. Mary's	St.Mary lost 1st to Metro
Baseball	St. Mary's	St. Edward's	
Softball	St. Mary's	St. Mary's	lost in regionals

Major Professional Sports

National Basketball Association (NBA)

San Antonio Spurs (Southwest)

Year	Win	Loss	%	Finish
2011-12	50	16	.758	lost Western conference finals to Oklahoma City Thunder 4-2
2012-13	58	24	.707	lost NBA finals to Miami Heat 4-3



The Spurs banner is unfurled at At&T Center in San Antonio. Photo by Katie Haugland (CC).

Houston Rockets (Southwest)

Year	Win	Loss	%	Finish
2011-12	34	32	.515	
2012-13	45	27	.549	lost first round to Oklahoma City Thunder 4-2

Dallas Mavericks (Southwest)

Year	Win	Loss	%	Finish
2011-12	36	30	.541	lost first round to Oklahoma City Thunder 0-4
2012-13	41	41	.500	

National Hockey League (NHL)

Dallas Stars (Pacific Div.)

Year	Win	Loss	Overtime loss	Finish
2011-12	42	35	5	
2013	22	22	4	Lockout forced abbreviated season

National Football League (NFL)

Houston Texans (AFC South)

Year	Win	Loss	Finish
2011	10	6	1st AFC South: lost division playoff to Baltimore Ravens 20-13
2012	12	4	1st AFC South: lost division playoff to New England Patriots 41-28

Dallas Cowboys (NFC East)

Year	Win	Loss	Finish
2011	8	8	
2012	8	8	



Houston Texans quarterback Matt Schaub drops back in the pocket in a game against the Dallas Cowboys in August 2010. Photo by MC Glasgow (CC).

Major League Soccer (MLS)

Houston Dynamo (Eastern)

Year	Win	Loss	Draw	Finish
2011	12	9	13	2nd in conference; lost final to Los Angeles Galaxy 1-0
2012	14	9	11	5th in conference; lost final to Los Angeles Galaxy 3-1

FC Dallas (Western)

Year	Win	Loss	Draw	Finish
2011	15	12	7	4th in conference; lost wild-card game to New York Red Bulls 0-2
2012	9	12	9	6th in conference

For records of previous years, see www.texasalmanac.com

Major League Baseball in Texas

Major league baseball came to Texas when the National League awarded two franchises in 1961, one to New York (Mets) and the other to Houston and Roy Hofheinz, who named the team the Colt .45s.

The team played in the temporary Colt Stadium until the completion next door of the Astrodome. With the 1965 move to the world's first domed stadium, the team became the Astros.

In 2000, the Astros moved to the new downtown ballpark now called Minute Maid Park. The Astros have been in the playoffs nine times, including the

World Series in 2005. In 2011, Houston businessman Jim Crane became the principal owner of the franchise.

In 2012, Major League Baseball decided to move the Astros from the six-member Central Division of the National League to the four-member West Division of the American League so that there will be five-member divisions all around.

Thus, beginning in 2013, the Astros are competing in the American League against in-state rival the Texas Rangers.

Houston Colt .45s (National League)

Year	Win	Loss	%	Finish
1962	64	96	.400	8th in league
1963	66	96	.407	9th in league
1964	66	96	.407	9th in league

Houston Astros

Year	Win	Loss	%	Finish
1965	65	97	.407	9th in league
1966	72	90	.444	8th in league
1967	69	93	.426	9th in league
1968	72	90	.444	10th in league

National League split into divisions with Houston in the **West Division**

1969	81	81	.500	5th in division
1970	79	83	.488	4th in division
1971	79	83	.488	tied for 4th
1972	84	69	.549	tied for 2nd
1973	82	80	.506	4th in division
1974	81	81	.500	4th in division
1975	64	97	.398	6th in division
1976	80	82	.494	3rd in division
1977	81	81	.500	3rd in division
1978	74	88	.457	5th in division
1979	89	73	.549	2nd in division
1980	93	70	.571	1st in division; lost NLCS to Philadelphia Phillies 3-2
1981	61	49	.555	3rd in division; lost NLDS to Los Angeles Dodgers 3-2
1982	77	85	.475	5th in division
1983	85	77	.525	3rd in division
1984	80	82	.494	tied for 2nd in division
1985	83	79	.512	tied for 3rd in division
1986	96	66	.593	1st in division; lost NLCS to New York Mets 4-2
1987	76	86	.469	3rd in division
1988	82	80	.506	5th in division
1989	86	76	.531	3rd in division
1990	75	87	.463	tied for 4th in division
1991	65	97	.401	6th in division
1992	81	81	.500	4th in division
1993	85	77	.525	3rd in division



Lance Berkman was part of the Killer Bs (also Craig Biggio and Jeff Bagwell) who went to the World Series in 2005. Photo Mojo on Flickr (CC).

Year	Win	Loss	%	Finish
Realignment to Central Division				
1994	66	49	.574	2nd in division; (baseball strike, no playoffs)
1995	76	68	.528	2nd in division
1996	82	80	.506	2nd in division
1997	84	78	.519	1st in division; lost NLDS to Atlanta Braves 3-0
1998	102	60	.630	1st in division; lost NLDS to Atlanta Braves 3-0
1999	97	65	.599	1st in division; lost NLDS to Atlanta Braves 3-1
2000	72	90	.444	4th in division
2001	93	69	.574	1st in division; lost NLDS to Atlanta Braves 3-0
2002	84	78	.519	2nd in division
2003	87	75	.537	2nd in division
2004	92	70	.568	1st in division; lost NLCS to St. Louis Cardinals 4-3
2005	89	73	.549	1st in division; lost World Series to Chicago White Sox 4-0
2006	82	80	.506	2nd in division
2007	73	89	.451	4th in division
2008	86	75	.527	3rd in division
2009	74	88	.457	5th in division
2010	76	86	.469	4th in division
2011	56	106	.346	6th in division
2012	55	107	.340	6th in division
Realignment to American League, West Division				
2013	33	61	.351	mid-season at All-Star break

Texas Rangers (American League)

The Texas Rangers began play in Arlington in 1972 after Washington Senators owner Bob Short got permission to move his team to the Dallas-Fort Worth area. The Senators were a 1961 expansion franchise. (The original Washington Senators had moved to Minneapolis-St. Paul to become the Minnesota Twins.)

The Rangers played in Arlington Stadium until 1994 when they moved next door to the Ballpark in Arlington. Oil executive Eddie Chiles bought the team

in 1980 and sold it in 1989 to a group of investors that included future President George W. Bush.

In 1998, Dallas businessman Tom Hicks bought the team. In 2010, a group including the Rangers former pitching ace Nolan Ryan acquired the team.

The Rangers have made the postseason playoffs six times, including the World Series in 2010, and again in 2011 when they lost to the St. Louis Cardinals in seven games.

Year	Win	Loss	%	Finish
-1971 played as the Washington Senators				
1972	54	100	.351	6th in AL West Division
1973	57	105	.352	6th in division
1974	84	76	.525	2nd in division
1975	79	83	.488	3rd in division
1976	76	86	.469	4th in division
1977	94	68	.580	2nd in division
1978	87	75	.537	2nd in division
1979	83	79	.512	3rd in division
1980	76	85	.472	4th in division
1981	57	48	.543	3rd in division
1982	64	98	.395	6th in division
1983	77	85	.475	3rd in division
1984	69	92	.429	7th in division

Year	Win	Loss	%	Finish
1985	62	99	.385	7th in division
1986	87	75	.537	2nd in division
1987	75	87	.463	6th in division
1988	70	91	.435	6th in division
1989	83	79	.512	4th in division
1990	83	79	.512	3rd in division
1991	85	77	.525	3rd in division
1992	77	85	.475	4th in division
1993	86	76	.531	2nd in division
1994	52	62	.546	1st in division; no postseason due to players' strike
1995	74	70	.514	3rd in division
1996	90	72	.556	1st in division; lost ALDS to New York Yankees 3-1
1997	77	85	.475	3rd in division
1998	88	74	.543	1st in division; lost ALDS to New York Yankees 3-0
1999	95	67	.586	1st in division; lost ALDS to New York Yankees 3-0
2000	71	91	.438	4th in division
2001	73	89	.451	4th in division
2002	72	90	.444	4th in division
2003	71	91	.438	4th in division
2004	89	73	.549	3rd in division
2005	79	83	.488	3rd in division
2006	80	82	.494	3rd in division
2007	75	87	.463	4th in division
2008	79	83	.488	2nd in division
2009	87	75	.537	2nd in division
2010	90	72	.556	1st in division; lost World Series to San Francisco Giants 4-1
2011	96	66	.593	1st in division; lost World Series to St. Louis Cardinals 4-3
2012	93	69	.574	2nd in division; lost wild-card game to Baltimore Orioles 5-1
2013	54	41	.568	mid-season at All-Star break

Sources: MLB websites, Dallas Morning News, and other sources.

Opening day at Rangers Ballpark in Arlington in 2010. Photo by Red3biggs (CC).



Texas Sports Hall of Fame

The Texas Sports Hall of Fame was organized in 1951 by the Texas Sports Writers Association. Each year the honorees are inducted into the Hall of Fame at a gala dinner.

(The second such fete in 1952 was headlined by, “That filmland athlete, Ronald Reagan, and his actress wife, Nancy Davis,” *The Dallas Morning News*, June 9, 1952.)

The hall was originally in Grand Prairie in the Dallas-Fort Worth area.

The Hall of Fame was closed in 1986 for financial reasons, but in 1991 it was reopened in Waco.

In addition to memorabilia, the new location also houses archives.

Under the current selection process, dues-paying members of the Texas Sports Hall of Fame can nominate any number of individuals. (Anyone can become a member.)

The selection committee, chaired by Dave Campbell, founder of *Texas Football Magazine*, reviews all nominees and creates the “Official Voting Membership” ballot.

Ballots are then mailed to the voting membership, former Texas Sports Hall of Fame inductees and the media selection committee.

The results of the balloting are announced in the autumn with the induction banquet following in the winter.

The hall of fame web site is at www.tshof.org.



Big Sandy's Lovie Smith, head coach of the Chicago Bears, was inducted in 2011. Photo by Quinnanmatt (CC).

Year	Inductee	Sport	Texas connection, career
<i>From the Texas Sports Hall of Fame, The Handbook of Texas, The Dallas Morning News and other sources.</i>			
2012	Drew Brees	Football	Austin Westlake quarterback 1993-96, New Orleans Saints
	Walt Garrison	Football	Lewisville, fullback Dallas Cowboys 1966-74
	Eddie Mathews	Baseball	Texarkana, Boston/Milwaukee/Atlanta Braves 1952-66
	Bobby Moegle	Baseball	winningest high school coach, Lubbock Monterey 1960-99
	Shaquille O'Neal	Basketball	San Antonio Cole, 19 years NBA, Lakers, Heat
	Cat Osterman	Softball	Houston, Cypress Springs, UT pitcher, Olympics
	Ricky Williams	Football	UT running back 1995-98, Heisman, NFL 1999-2011
2011	Shawn Andaya	Softball	A&M pitcher 1984-87, 3 national championships
	Gary Blair	Basketball	Dallas, women's coach, A&M, SFA, South Oak Cliff
	Mack Brown	Football	University of Texas Longhorns coach 1998-
	Fred Couples	Golf	University of Houston 1977-80, PGA
	G.A. Moore Jr.	Football	Winningest HS coach, Pilot Point, Celina, Aubrey 2004-
	Dave Parks	Football	Abilene, Texas Tech 1962-63, NFL 1964-73
	Tobin Rote	Football	San Antonio, Rice, Green Bay QB 1950-56, other NFL teams
	Bubba Smith	Football	Beaumont, Michigan State, Baltimore, Raiders, Oilers 1967-76
	Lovie Smith	Football	Big Sandy, U of Tulsa, coach Chicago Bears 2004-
	Andre Ware	Football	Dickinson, U of Houston, Detroit Lions QB 1990-93

Go to the Sports page at www.texasalmanac.com for a complete list of inductees beginning with 1951.

Texas Olympic Medalists

This is a list of athletes with Texas connections who have won medals in Olympic Games. This includes those born here or have lived in Texas, as well as U.S. team members who spent their collegiate careers at Texas universities.

Information included is: the athlete's name, the sport and the year, as well as the types of medals (G-Gold, S-Silver, B-Bronze).

If the athlete won more than one of the same kind of medal in any one year, the number is noted before the letter code; i.e., 2G indicates that the athlete won

two gold medals in the games indicated.

The symbol (†) following the medal code indicates that the athlete participated in preliminary contests only; the medal was awarded because of membership on a winning team. Years in which the athlete participated in the Games but did not win a medal are not included.

Track indicates all track and field events except those noted separately.

Source: United States Olympic Committee

Olympian	Sport	Year	Medal
Abdallah, Nia Nicole	Taekwondo	2004	S
Allen, Chad	Baseball	1996	B
Armstrong, Lance	Cycling	2000	B*
Arnette, Jay Hoyland	Basketball	1960	G
Austin, Charles	Track	1996	G
Baker, Walter Thane	Track	1956	G,S,B
		1952	S
Baptiste, Kirk	Track	1984	S
Barr, Beth	Swimming	1988	S
		1976	G
Bassham, Lanny Robert	Shooting	1972	S
Bates, Michael D.	Track	1992	B
Beck, Robert Lee	Pentathlon	1960	2B
Bedforth, B.J.	Swimming	2000	G
		2012	G, S
Berens, Ricky	Swimming	2008	G
Berube, Ryan Thomas	Swimming	1996	G
Boudia, David	Diving	2012	G, B
Brew, Derrick K.	Track	2004	G, B
Brown, Earlene Dennis	Track	1960	B
Browning, David (Skippy)	Diving	1952	G
Buckner, William Quinn	Basketball	1976	G
Buford-Bailey, Tonja	Track	1996	B
Burrell, Leroy Russel	Track	1992	G
Carey, Rick	Swimming	1984	3G
Carlisle, Daniel T.	Shooting	1984	B
Carter, Michael D.	Shotput	1984	S
Catchings, Tamika	Basketball	2012	G
		2008	G
Clay, Bryan E.	Decathlon	2004	S
Cline, Nancy Lieberman	Basketball	1976	S
Cohen, Tiffany	Swimming	1984	G
Corbelli, Laurie Flachmeier	Volleyball	1984	S
Cotton, John	Baseball	2000	G
		2008	G
Crocker, Ian	Swimming	2004	G,S,B
		2000	G
Cross-Battle, Tara	Volleyball	1992	B
Davis, Clarissa G.	Basketball	1992	B
		1956	S
Davis, Jack Wells	Track	1952	S
		2000	2S
Davis, Josh C.	Swimming	1996	3G
Davis, W.F. (Buddy)	High Jump	1952	G
DeLoach, Joseph N. Jr.	Track	1988	G

Olympian	Sport	Year	Medal
Dersch, Hans	Swimming	1992	G
Didrikson, Mildred (Babe)	Track	1932	2G, S
Donie, Scott R.	Diving	1992	S
Drexler, Clyde	Basketball	1992	G
Dumais, Troy	Diving	2012	B
Durant, Kevin	Basketball	2012	G
		2004	B
Dusing, Nate	Swimming	2000	S
Eller, Glenn	Shooting	2008	G
Ethridge, Mary (Kamie)	Basketball	1988	G
Farmer-Patrick, Sandra	Track	1992	S
Feigen, Jimmy	Swimming	2012	S†
Finn-Burrell, Michelle Bonae	Track	1992	G
Forbes, James Ricardo	Basketball	1972	S
Ford, Gilbert (Gib)	Basketball	1956	G
Foreman, George	Boxing	1968	G
Fortenberry, Joe Cephis	Basketball	1936	G
Garrison, Zina	Tennis	1988	G, B
George, Chris	Baseball	2000	G
		1992	G, B
Gjertson, Doug	Swimming	1988	G
Glenesk, Dean William	Pentathlon	1984	S
Goldblatt, Scott	Swimming	2004	G
		2000	B
González, Paul G. Jr.	Boxing	1984	G
		1996	G†
Guidry, Carlette D.	Track	1992	G
		2004	G, B
Hall, Gary Jr.	Swimming	2000	2G,S,B
		1996	2G, 2S
		2004	G
Hamm, Mia	Soccer	2000	S
		1996	G
Hannan, Tommy	Swimming	2000	G
		2012	G, B
Hansen, Brendan	Swimming	2008	G
		2004	G,S,B
Hansen, Fred Morgan	Track	1964	G
Hardee, Trey	Track	2012	S
Harkrider, Kiplan P.	Baseball	1996	B

Olympian	Sport	Year	Medal
Hartwell, Erin Wesley	Cycling	1996	S
		1992	B
Hays, Todd	Bobsled	2002	S
Heath, Michael Steward	Swimming	1984	2G, S
Hedgepeth, Whitney L.	Swimming	1996	G, 2S
Hedrick, Chad	Speed Skating	2010	S,B
		2006	G,S,B
Heidenreich, Jerry	Swimming	1972	2G,S,B
Henry, James Edward	Diving	1968	B
		1992	S
Hill, Denean E.	Track	1988	S
		1984	G
Hill, Grant Henry	Basketball	1996	G
Homfeld, Conrad E.	Equestrian	1984	G, S
Hooker, Destinee	Volleyball	2012	S
Hooper, Darrow	Shotput	1952	S
Horton, Jonathan	Gymnastics	2008	S
		1988	S
Howard, Sherri Francis	Track	1984	G
		1964	G
Jackson, Lucious Brown	Basketball	1964	G
Jacobs, Chris	Swimming	1988	2G, S
		2000	2G
Johnson, Michael	Track	1996	2G
		1992	G
Johnson, Rafer L.	Decathlon	1960	G
		1956	S
Jones, John Wesley(Lamb)	Track	1976	G
		1992	G
Jordan, Shaun	Swimming	1988	G
		2000	S
Juarez, Ricardo Rocky	Boxing	2004	B
Keeler, Kathryn Elliott	Rowing	1984	G
Kern, Douglas James	Sailing	1992	S
Kiefer, Adolph	Swimming	1936	G
Kimmons, Trell	Track	2012	S
King, Judith Brown	Track	1984	S
Kleine, Megan	Swimming	1992	G†
Knight, Bianca	Track	2012	G
Kolius, John Waldrip	Sailing	1976	S
Lane, Colleen	Swimming	2004	S
Langkop, Dorothy Franey	Speed Skating	1932	B
		2002	S
Leetch, Brian Joseph	Ice Hockey	1996	G
		1992	2G
Lewis, F. (Carl) Carlton	Track	1988	2G, S
		1984	4G
Lienhard, William Barner	Basketball	1952	G
Lipinski, Tara K.	Figure Skating	1998	G
Liukin, Nastia	Gymnastics	2008	G,3S,B
Lloyd, Andrea	Basketball	1988	G
Losey, Robert G. (Greg)	Pentathlon	1984	S
Lopez, Diana	Taekwondo	2008	B
Lopez, Mark	Taekwondo	2008	S
Lopez, Steve	Taekwondo	2008	B
Lowe, Sara Elizabeth	Swimming	2004	B
Magers, Rose Mary	Volleyball	1984	S

Olympian	Sport	Year	Medal
Malone, Jordan	Speed Skating	2010	B
		2012	S
Manzano, Leo	Track	1996	S
		1992	2G
Marsh, Michael L.	Track	2008	B
		1968	G
Marshall, Christine	Swimming	1964	G
		1952	S, B
Matson, Ollie G.	Track	2000	G
		1988	S
McFalls, Jennifer Yvonne	Softball	1984	B
		1936	G
McFarlane, Tracey	Swimming	1968	B
		1988	S
McKenzie, Kim	Track	1988	S
		1984	B
Meadows, Earle	Track	1968	B
		1988	S
Mills, Ronald P.	Swimming	1984	G, S
		1996	G
Mitchell, Betsy	Swimming	1976	3G, B
		1964	S
Moceanu, Dominique H.	Gymnastics	1964	S
		1956	3G
Montgomery, James P.	Swimming	1968	G
		1972	3G
Moore, James Warren	Pentathlon	2004	S
		1976	G, S
Morrow, Bobby Joe	Track	1976	G, S
		1956	3G
Munoz, Felipe	Swimming	2004	S
		1968	G
Neilson-Bell, Sandy	Swimming	1968	G
		1972	3G
Nelson, Lianne Bennion	Rowing	1972	3G
		2004	S
Newhouse, Frederick V.	Track	2004	G
		1976	G, S
Nott/Cunningham, Tara Lee	Weightlifting	2004	G
		2004	B
Okafor, Emeka	Basketball	2004	B
		1996	G
Olajuwon, Hakeem	Basketball	1996	G
		2010	G
Olsen, Justin	Bobsled	2008	S
		2004	G
Osterman, Catherine (Cat)	Softball	1924	S
		1920	2G, S
Paddock, Charles W.	Track	2004	G, 2S
		2004	S
Patterson, Carly	Gymnastics	2008	2G, S
		2004	S
Patton, Darvis	Track	2004	S
		2004	3G
Peirsol, Aaron	Swimming	2000	S
		2000	S
Perry, Nanceen L.	Track	2000	B
		1964	S
Pesthy, Paul Karoly	Fencing	2000	G
		2000	G
Phenix, Erin	Swimming	2000	G
		2012	G
Pinder, Demetrius	Track	1960	G
		1976	B
Postma, Joan Spillane	Swimming	1960	G
		1964	B
Potter, Cynthia Ann	Diving	1976	B
		1964	B
Rambo, John Barnett	Track	2000	S
		2000	S
Rauch, Jamie	Swimming	1984	G,2S,2B
		1956	G
Retton, Mary Lou	Gymnastics	1952	G
		1948	B
Richards, Robert E.	Track	2012	2G
		2008	G, B
Richards-Ross, Sanya	Track	2004	G
		1988	G
Ritter, Louise	Track	1984	G
		1996	G
Robertson, Alvin Cyrrale	Basketball	1992	G
		1988	B
Robinson, David M.	Basketball	2004	G
		1948	G

Olympian	Sport	Year	Medal
Robinzine, Kevin B.	Track	1988	G
Roe, Frederick	Polo	1924	S
Russell, Douglas Albert	Swimming	1968	2G
Russell, John William	Equestrian	1952	B
Schneider, Marcus B.	Rowing	1996	B
Slay, Brandon Douglas	Wrestling	2000	G
Smith, Dean	Track	1952	G
Smith, Lamont	Track	1996	G
Smith, Owen Guinn	Track	1948	G
Smith, Tommie C.	Track	1968	G
Southern, S. Edward	Track	1956	S
Steinseifer, Carrie	Swimming	1984	2G
		1988	2B
Sterkle, Jill Ann	Swimming	1984	G
		1976	G
Stevenson, Toby	Pole Vault	2004	S
Stulce, Michael S.	Shotput	1992	G
		2004	G
Swoopes, Sheryl Denise	Basketball	2000	G
		1996	G
Sykora, Stacy	Volleyball	2008	S
Tarmoh, Jeneba	Track	2012	G
Taylor, Robert	Track	1972	G, S
Teagarden, Taylor	Baseball	2008	B
Tinsley, Michael	Track	2012	S
Tisdale, Wayman L.	Basketball	1984	G
Valdez, Jesse	Boxing	1972	B
Van, Allen	Ice Hockey	1952	S
		2012	3G
Vollmer, Dana	Swimming	2004	G

Olympian	Sport	Year	Medal
Walker, Laura Anne	Swimming	1988	B
		2004	G, B
Walker, Neil	Swimming	2000	G, S
Walters, Dave	Swimming	2008	G
		2008	G, S
Wariner, Jeremy	Track	2004	2G
		1992	B
Weatherspoon, Teresa G.	Basketball	1988	G
Weber-Gale, Garrett	Swimming	2008	2G
Wells, Rhoshii S.	Boxing	1996	B
Wells, Wayne A.	Wrestling	1972	G
		1952	G, S
Whitfield, Malvin G.	Track	1948	G, S
Wilkinson, Laura A.	Diving	2000	G
		2000	G
Williams, Christa L.	Softball	1996	G
Williamson, Darold	Track	2004	G
		1988	S
Wilson, Craig Martin	Water Polo	1984	S
Wolfe, Rowland (Flip)	Gymnastics	1932	G
Wrightson, Bernard C.	Diving	1968	G
Wylie, Paul Stanton	Figure Skating	1992	S
Young, Earl Verdelle	Track	1960	2G
Zmeskal, Kim	Gymnastics	1992	B

• In January 2013, the International Olympic Committee disqualified Lance Armstrong from the 2000 events he competed in after he was found to have used drugs to enhance his performance.



Kevin Durant, James Harden and Kevin Love were part of the U.S.A. 2012 Olympic basketball team. Photo by Tim Shelby (CC).

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Counties



The recently renovated Randall County Courthouse in Canyon. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

History
Maps
Vital Statistics
Population
Cities and Towns
Climate

Counties of Texas

These pages describe Texas' 254 counties and hundreds of towns. Descriptions are based on reports from chambers of commerce, the Texas Cooperative Extension, federal and state agencies, the *New Handbook of Texas* and other sources. Consult the index for other county information.

County maps are based on those of the Texas Department of Transportation and are copyrighted, 2011, as are the entire contents.

Physical Features: Descriptions are from U.S. Geological Survey and local sources.

Economy: From information provided by local chambers of commerce and county extension agents.

History: From Texas statutes, *Fulmore's History and Geography of Texas as Told in County Names*, WPA Historical Records Survey, Texas Centennial Commission Report and the *New Handbook of Texas*.

Race/Ethnicity: Percentage estimates of 2011 from the Texas State Data Center, University of Texas at San Antonio. Anglo refers to non-Hispanic whites; Asian refers to persons having origins in the Far East, Southeast Asia or the Indian subcontinent. Other refers to some other race alone or in combination.

Vital Statistics: From the Texas Department of State Health Services Annual Report 2010.

Recreation: From information provided by local chambers of commerce and county extension agents. Attempts were made to note activities unique to the area or that point to ethnic or cultural heritage.

Minerals: From county extension agents.

Agriculture: Condensed from information provided to the Texas Almanac by county extension agents in 2013. Market value (total cash receipts) of agricultural products sold is from the last **Census of Agriculture** of the U.S. Department of Agriculture that was conducted in 2007.

Cities: Towns listed include the county seat, incorporated cities and towns with post offices, as well as certain census designated places (CDP). Population figures for incorporated towns and CDPs are from the 2010 U.S. Census. Population estimates for other towns are from local officials received through a Texas Almanac survey. When figures for small portions of major cities are given, they are in brackets, such as **part [46,885] of Dallas** in Collin County.

Sources of DATA LISTS

Population (of county): The county population estimate of July 1, 2012, U.S. Census Bureau. The line following gives the percentage of increase or decrease from the 2010 U.S. census count.

Area: Total area in square miles, including water surfaces, as determined in the 2010 U.S. census.

Land Area: The land area in square miles as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau in 2010.

Altitude (ft.): Principally from U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps, including revisions available in 2008. Not all of the surface of Texas has been precisely surveyed for elevation; in some cases data are from the Texas Railroad Commission or the Texas Department of Transportation.

Climate: Provided by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration state climatologist, College Station. Data are revised at 10-year intervals to cover the previous three decades. Listed are the latest compilations, as of Jan. 1, 2003, and pertain to a particular site within the county (usually the county seat). The data include: **Rainfall** (annual mean in inches); **Temperature** (in degrees Fahrenheit); January mean minimum and July mean maximum.

Workforce/Wages: Prepared by the Texas Workforce

Commission, Austin, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. The data are computed from reports by all establishments subject to the Texas Unemployment Compensation Act.

(Agricultural employers are subject to the act if they employ as many as three workers for 20 weeks or pay cash wages of \$6,250 in a quarter. Employers who pay \$1,000 in wages in a quarter for domestic services are subject also. Still not mandatorily covered are self-employed, unpaid family workers, and those employed by churches and some small nonprofit organizations.)

The work/wage data include (state total, lowest county and highest county included here):

Civilian labor force as of January 2013. Texas, 12,655,394; Loving County, 43; Harris County, 2,109,489.

Unemployed: The unemployment rate (percentage of workforce) as of January 2013. Texas, 6.9; Hemphill and Reagan counties, 2.5; Starr County, 16.9.

Total Wages paid in the first quarter of 2012. Texas, \$138,501,056,752; Loving County \$443,519; Harris County, \$35,998,520,947.

Per Capita Income is for 2011, as reported by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. Texas, \$40,147; Sutton County, \$79,103; Starr County, \$19,325.

Property Values: Appraised gross market value of real and personal property in each county appraisal district in 2011 as reported to the State Property Tax Board.

Retail Sales: Figures for 2011 as reported to the state Comptroller of Public Accounts.

COUNTY FACTS ELSEWHERE IN VOLUME.

abortions	587–589
alcohol sales (wet-or-dry status)	531
banks and bank assets	621–623
centers of population (1850–2010)	419
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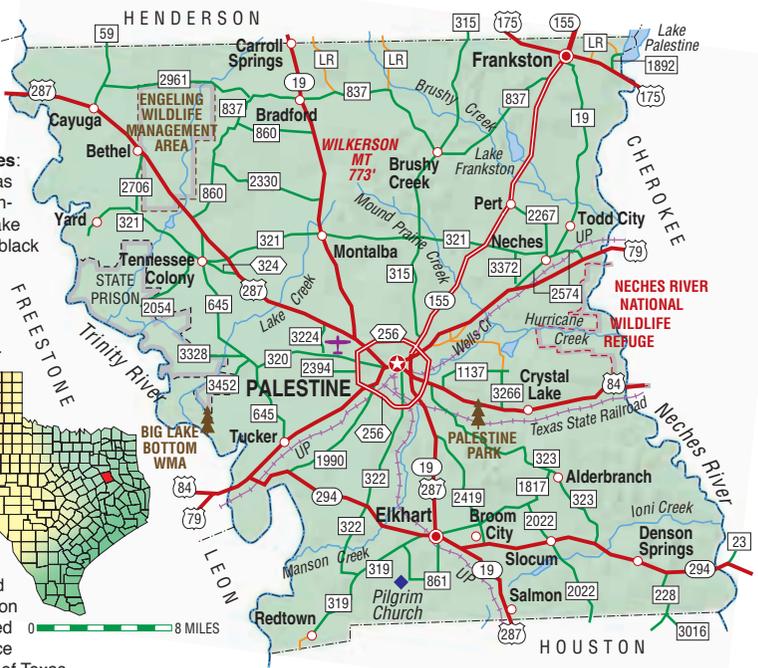
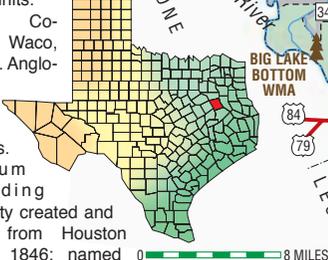
Anderson County

Physical Features:

Forested, hilly East Texas county, slopes to Trinity and Neches rivers; Lake Palestine; sandy, clay, black soils; pines, hardwoods.

Economy: Manufacturing, distribution, agribusiness, tourism; hunting and fishing leases; prison units.

History: Comanche, Waco, other tribes. Anglo-American settlers arrived in the 1830s. Antebellum slaveholding area. County created and organized from Houston County in 1846; named for K.L. Anderson, last vice president of the Republic of Texas.



Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 60.67; Black, 20.98; Hispanic, 16.38; Asian, 0.54; Other, 1.43.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 581; deaths, 603; marriages, 415; divorces, 141.

Recreation: Fishing, hunting, streams, lakes; dogwood trails; national wildlife refuge; historic sites; railroad park; museums.

Minerals: Oil and gas.

Agriculture: Cattle, hay, truck vegetables, melons, pecans, peaches. Market value \$39.4 million. Timber sold.

PALESTINE (18,712), county seat; clothing, metal, wood products; transportation and agribusiness center; scientific balloon station; historic bakery; library; vocational-technical facilities; hospitals; community college; dulcimer festival in March, hot pepper festival in October.

Other towns include: **Cayuga** (137); **Elkhart** (1,371); **Frankston** (1,229), tourism, packaging industry, oil and gas, commuters to Tyler; depot museum, Square Fair in October; **Montalba** (110); **Neches** (175); and **Tennessee Colony** (300) site of state prisons.

Population	58,190
Change fm 2010	- 0.5
Area (sq. mi.)	1,077.95
Land Area (sq. mi.)	1,070.79
Altitude (ft.)	174-773
Rainfall (in.)	46.38
Jan. mean min.	37.4
July mean max.	93.9
Civ. Labor	22,285
Unemployed	8.0
Wages	\$222,553,922
Per Capita Income	\$28,966
Prop. Value	\$3,1715,082,981
Retail Sales	\$504,944,758

An old store in Montalba, Anderson County. Photo by Robert Plocheck.



Andrews County

Physical Features: South Plains, drain to playas; grass, mesquite, shin oak; red clay, sandy soils.

Economy: Natural resources/mining; manufacturing; trade, construction; government/services; agrubusiness.

History: Apache, Comanche area until U.S. Army campaigns of 1875. Ranching developed around 1900. Oil boom in 1940s. County created 1876 from Bexar Territory; organized 1910; named for Texas Revolutionary soldier Richard Andrews.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 46.26; Black, 1.56; Hispanic, 50.22; Asian, 0.60; Other, 1.35.

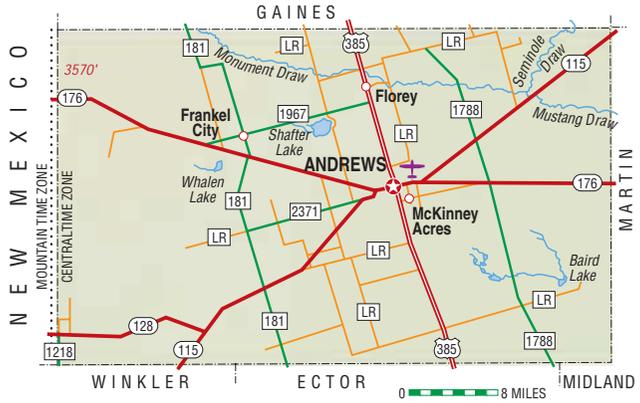
Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 252; deaths, 132; marriages, 104; divorces, 76.

Recreation: Prairie dog town, wetlands, bird viewing; museum; camper facilities; Fall Fiesta in September.

Minerals: Oil and gas.

Agriculture: Beef, cotton, sorghums, grains, corn, hay; significant irrigation. Market value \$15.9 million.

ANDREWS (11,088) county seat; trade center, amphitheater, hospital.



Other towns include, **McKinney Acres** (815).

Population	16,177
Change fm 2010	9.0
Area (sq. mi.)	1,500.99
Land Area (sq. mi.)	1,500.64
Altitude (ft.)	2,862-3,570
Rainfall (in.)	15.15
Jan. mean min.	30.4
July mean max.	94.5
Civ. Labor	9,397
Unemployed	3.8
Wages	\$89,191,303
Per Capita Income	\$39,435
Prop. Value	\$4,757,144,258
Retail Sales	\$192,639,617

Angelina County

Physical Features: Rolling, hilly East Texas county; black, red, gray soils; Angelina National Forest.

Economy: Timber; manufacturers of iron and steel castings, truck trailers, mobile homes; government/services; wood and paper products.

History: Caddoan area. First land deed to Vicente Micheli 1801. Anglo-American settlers arrived in 1820s. County created and organized in 1846 from Nacogdoches County; named for legendary Indian maiden Angelina.

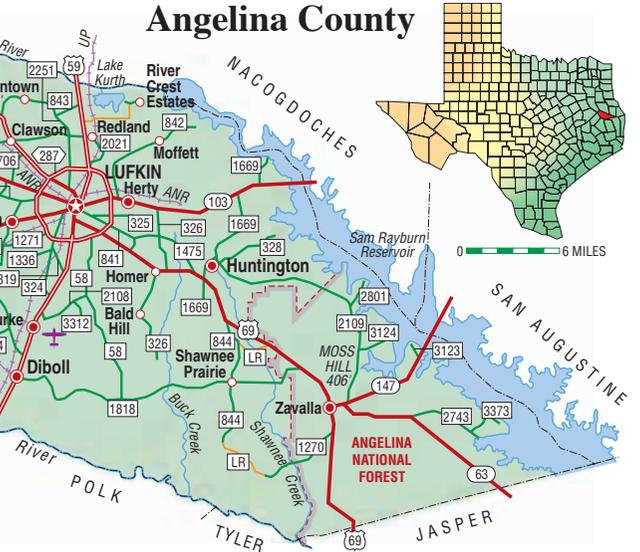
Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 62.57; Black, 14.81; Hispanic, 20.47; Asian, 0.90; Other, 1.25.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 1,190; deaths, 846; marriages, 677; divorces, 469.

Recreation: Sam Rayburn Reservoir; national, state forests, parks; locomotive exhibit; Forest Festival, bike ride in fall.

Minerals: Limited output of natural gas and oil.

Agriculture: Poultry, beef, horticulture, limited fruits and vegetables. Market value \$29.4 million. A leading



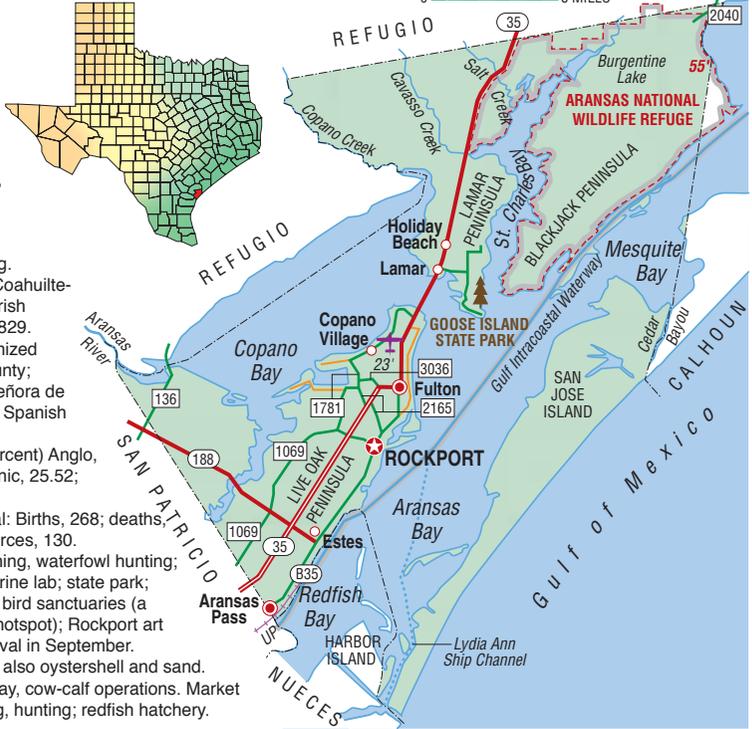
timber-producing county.
LUFKIN (35,067) county seat; manufacturing; Angelina College; hospitals; U.S., Texas Forest centers; zoo; Expo Center and Texas Forestry Museum.

Other towns include: **Burke** (737); **Diboll** (4,776); **Hudson** (4,731); **Huntington** (2,118); **Pollok** (300); **Zavalla** (713).

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Population	87,597
Change from 2010	1.0
Area (sq. mi.)	864.45
Land Area (sq. mi.)	801.56
Altitude (ft.)	102-460
Rainfall (in.)	46.62
Jan. mean min.	37.9
July mean max.	93.5
Civ. Labor	39,589
Unemployed	7.1
Wages	\$377,923,629
Per Capita Income	\$33,423
Prop. Value	\$4,883,692,895
Retail Sales	\$1,082,707,034

Aransas County



Physical Features:

Coastal plains; sandy loam, coastal clays; bays, inlets; mesquites, oaks.

Economy: Tourism, recreational fishing, commercial shrimping, hunting.

History: Karankawa, Coahuiltecan area. Settlement by Irish and Mexicans began in 1829. County created and organized in 1871 from Refugio County; named for Rio Nuestra Señora de Aranzazu, derived from a Spanish palace.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 69.35; Black, 1.42; Hispanic, 25.52; Asian, 1.94; Other, 1.78.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 268; deaths, 307; marriages, 212; divorces, 130.

Recreation: Sport fishing, waterfowl hunting; Fulton Mansion; state marine lab; state park; Texas Maritime Museum; bird sanctuaries (a nationally known birding hotspot); Rockport art center; hummingbird festival in September.

Minerals: Oil and gas, also oystershell and sand.

Agriculture: Cotton, hay, cow-calf operations. Market value \$1.7 million. Fishing, hunting; redfish hatchery.

ROCKPORT (8,766) county seat; tourism, commercial oyster and shrimp harvesting, sport fishing; commuting to Corpus Christi and Victoria, retirement residences; Festival of Wines in May.

Fulton (1,358) tourism, oyster and shrimp harvesting, Oysterfest in March; **Holiday Beach** (514); and **Lamar** (636).

Also, part [724] of **Aransas Pass**.

Population	23,818
Change fm 2010	2.8
Area (sq. mi.)	527.95
Land Area (sq. mi.)	251.86
Altitude (ft.)	sea level-26
Rainfall (in.)	35.96
Jan. mean min.	44.9
July mean max.	90.1
Civ. Labor	10,985

Unemployed	6.7
Wages	\$45,247,791
Per Capita Income	\$42,512
Prop. Value	\$2,981,264,395
Retail Sales	\$285,542,306

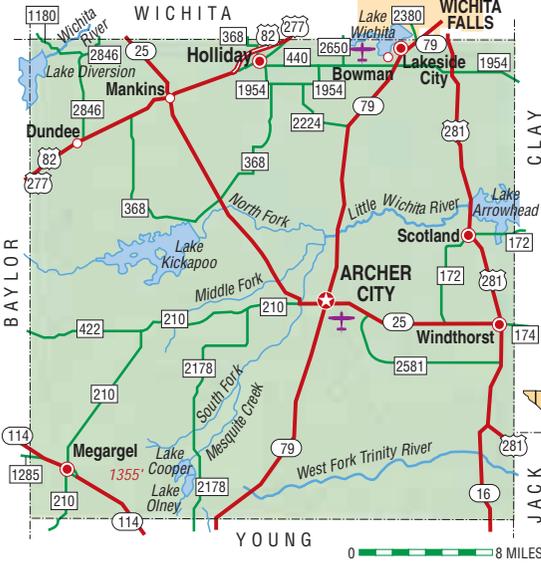
For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Railroad Abbreviations

AAT	Austin Area Terminal Railroad
AGC	Alamo Gulf Coast Railway
ATK .....	.....AMTRAK
ANR	Angelina & Neches River Railroad
ATCX	Austin & Texas Central Railroad
BLR .....	.....Blacklands Railroad
BNSF .....	.....BNSF Railroad
BOP	Border Pacific Railroad
BRG	Brownsville & Rio Grande Int'l Railroad
CMC .....	.....CMC Railroad
DART	Dallas Area Rapid Transit
DGNO	Dallas, Garland & Northeastern Railroad
FWWR	Fort Worth & Western Railroad/Tarantula
GCSR	Gulf, Colorado & San Saba RailwayCorp.
GRR .....	.....Georgetown Railroad
GVSR .....	.....Galveston Railroad
KCS	Kansas City Southern Railway
KRR .....	.....Kiamichi Railroad Company
MCSA	Moscow, Camden & San Augustine RR
PCN	Point Comfort & Northern Railway
PNR	Panhandle Northern Railroad Company
PTRA	Port Terminal Railroad Association

PVS	Pecos Valley Southern Railway
RC	Rusk County Rural Rail Transportation District
RSS	Rockdale, Sandow & Southern Railroad
RVSC .....	.....Rio Valley Switching
SAW .....	.....South Plains Switching LTD
SRN	Sabine River & Northern Railroad Company
SSC .....	.....Southern Switching (Lone Star Railroad)
SW .....	.....Southwestern Shortline Railroad
TCT .....	.....Texas City Terminal Railway
TIBR .....	.....Timber Rock Railroad
TM .....	.....The Texas Mexican Railway Company
TN .....	.....Texas & Northern Railway
TNER .....	.....Texas Northeastern Railroad
TNMR .....	.....Texas & New Mexico Railroad
TNW .....	.....Texas North Western Railway
TP .....	.....Texas Pacifico Transportation
TSE .....	.....Texas South-Eastern Railroad Company
TXGN .....	.....Texas, Gonzales & Northern Railway
TXR .....	.....Texas Rock Crusher Railway
TSSR .....	.....Texas State Railroad
UP .....	.....Union Pacific Railroad Company
WTJR .....	.....Wichita, Tillman & Jackson Railway
WTLR .....	.....West Texas & Lubbock Railroad

Archer County



Physical Features: Northwestern county, rolling to hilly, drained by Wichita, Trinity River forks; Lake Kickapoo, Lake Division, Lake Wichita, Lake Arrowhead, Lake Cooper and Lake Olney; black, red loams, sandy soils; mesquites, post oaks.

Economy: Cattle, milk production, oil, hunting leases. Part of Wichita Falls metropolitan area.

History: Caddo, Comanche, Kiowas and other tribes in the area until 1875; Anglo-American settlement developed soon afterward. County created from Fannin Land District in 1858; organized in 1880. Named for Dr. B. T. Archer, Republic commissioner to United States.

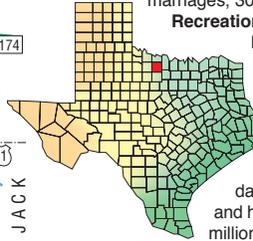
Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 89.40; Black, 0.60; Hispanic, 8.00; Asian, 0.23; Other, 1.78.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 74; deaths, 78; marriages, 30; divorces, 33.

Recreation: Hunting of deer, turkey, dove, feral hog, coyote; fishing in area lakes, rodeo in June.

Minerals: Oil and natural gas.

Agriculture: Cow/calf, stocker cattle, dairy, wheat, hay, silage and horses. Market value \$61 million.



Population	8,735
Change fm 2010	- 3.5
Area (sq. mi.)	925.78
Land Area (sq. mi.)	909.70
Altitude (ft.)	900-1,355
Rainfall (in.)	29.78
Jan. mean min.	26.7

July mean max.	97.0
Civ. Labor	4,867
Unemployed	5.1
Wages	\$14,701,222
Per Capita Income	\$45,689
Prop. Value	\$957,060,524
Retail Sales	\$58,748,446

ARCHER CITY (1,834) county seat; cattle, oil field service center; museum; book center; Royal Theatre productions; some manufacturing.

Other towns include: **Holliday** (1,758) Mayfest in spring; **Lakeside City** (997); **Megargel** (203); **Scotland** (501); **Windthorst** (409), biannual German sausage festival (also in Scotland).

Armstrong County

Physical Features: Partly on High Plains, broken by Palo Duro Canyon. Chocolate loam, gray soils.

Economy: Agribusiness, tourism, commuting to Amarillo.

History: Apache, then Comanche territory until U.S. Army campaigns of 1874-75. Anglo-Americans began ranching soon afterward. County created from Bexar District, 1876; organized 1890; name honors pioneer Texas family.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 90.87; Black, 1.19; Hispanic, 6.22; Asian, 0.00; Other, 1.71.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 27; deaths, 27; marriages, 8; divorces, 2.

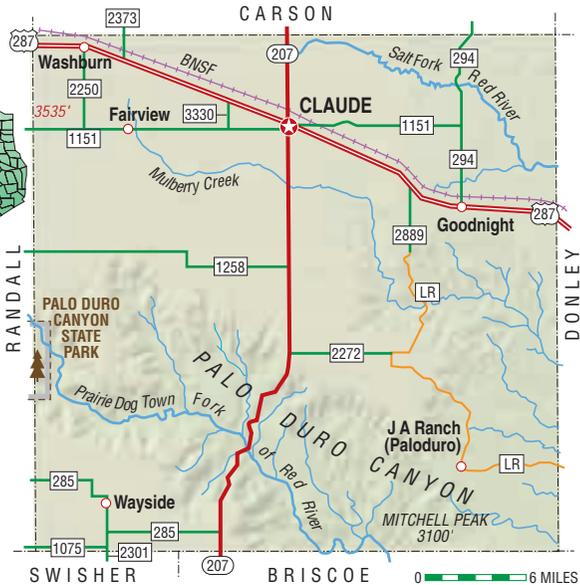
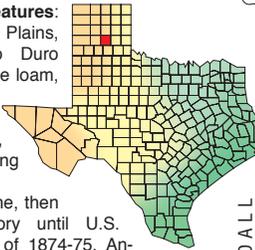
Recreation: State park; Goodnight Ranch Home.

Minerals: Sand, gravel.

Agriculture: Stocker cattle, cow-calf operations; wheat, sorghum, cotton and hay; some irrigation. Market value \$37.4 million.

CLAUDE (1,196) county seat; farm, ranch supplies; glass company; medical center; Caprock Roundup in July.

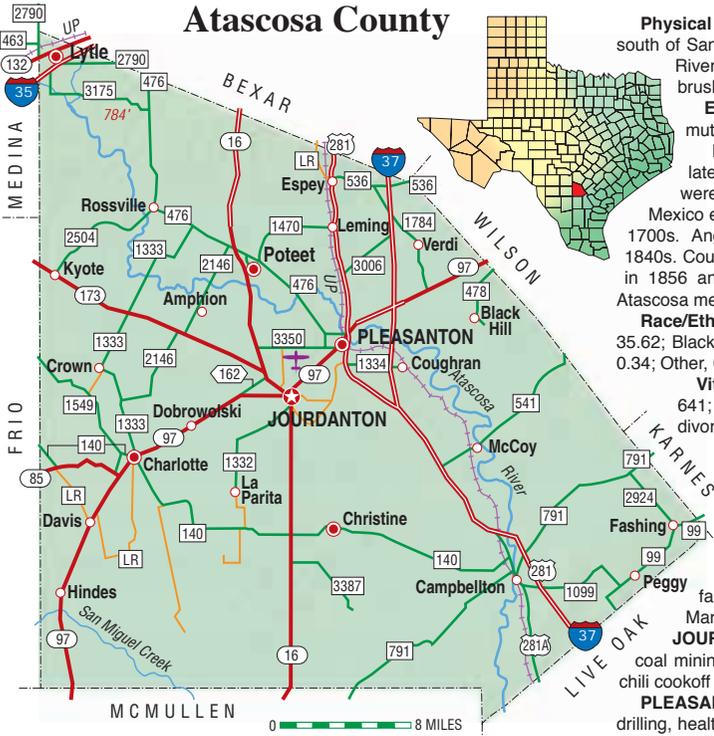
Also, **Goodnight** (20).



Population	1,944
Change fm 2010	2.3
Area (sq. mi.)	913.81
Land Area (sq. mi.)	913.63
Altitude (ft.)	2,300-3,535
Rainfall (in.)	22.39
Jan. mean min.	21.2

July mean max.	90.5
Civ. Labor	982
Unemployed	4.8
Wages	\$2,962,442
Per Capita Income	\$43,129
Prop. Value	\$384,285,570
Retail Sales	\$4,552,413

Atascosa County



Physical Features: On grassy prairie south of San Antonio, drained by Atascosa River, tributaries; mesquites, other brush.

Economy: Coal plant, oil, commuters to San Antonio.

History: Coahuiltecan Indians; later Apaches and Comanches were in the area. Families from Mexico established ranches in the mid-1700s. Anglo-Americans arrived in the 1840s. County created from Bexar District in 1856 and organized that same year. Atascosa means boggy in Spanish.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 35.62; Black, 0.78; Hispanic, 62.30; Asian, 0.34; Other, 0.97.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 641; deaths, 362; marriages, 214; divorces, 44.

Recreation: Quail, deer hunting; museums; river park; theater group.

Minerals: Lignite, oil, gas.

Agriculture: Beef cattle, peanuts, vegetable farming. 25,000 acres irrigated. Market value \$50.3 million.

JOURDANTON (3,871) county seat; coal mining; hospital; park, walking trail; chili cookoff in May, Czech Day in July.

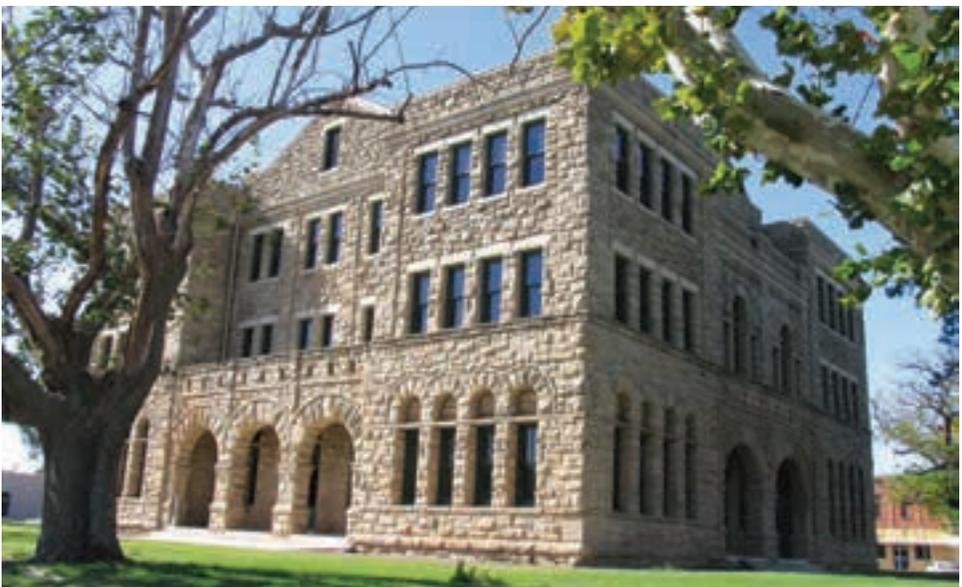
PLEASANTON (8,934) farming, oil-field drilling, health services; cowboy homecoming in August, Longhorn museum; hospital.

Other towns include: **Campbellton** (350); **Charlotte** (1,715); **Christine** (390); **Leming** (946); **Lytle** (2,492) greenhouse, peanuts processed; **Peggy** (22); **Poteet** (3,260) government/services, library, strawberry festival in April.

Population	46,446
Change frm 2010	3.4
Area (sq. mi.)	1,235.61
Land Area (sq. mi.)	1,232.12
Altitude (ft.)	180-784
Rainfall (in.)	29.00
Jan. mean min.	39.0
July mean max.	95.9
Civ. Labor	19,599

Unemployed	6.8
Wages	\$94,902,034
Per Capita Income	\$30,238
Prop. Value	\$3,125,360,902
Retail Sales	\$583,094,987

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.



The Archer County Courthouse in Archer City. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Austin County

Physical Features: Level to hilly, drained by San Bernard, Brazos rivers; black prairie to sandy upland soils.

Economy: Agribusiness; tourism, government/services; metal, other manufacturing; commuting to Houston.

History: Tonkawa Indians; reduced by diseases. Birthplace of Anglo-American colonization, 1821, and German mother colony at Industry, 1831. County created 1837; named for Stephen F. Austin, father of Texas.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 64.59; Black, 9.16; Hispanic, 24.58; Asian, 0.45; Other, 1.22.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 366; deaths, 256; marriages, 188; divorces, 110.

Recreation: Fishing, hunting; state park, Pioneer Trail; Bellville Country Livin' festival in April; Lone Star Raceway Park.

Minerals: Oil and natural gas.

Agriculture: Beef production and hay. Also rice, corn, sorghum, nursery crops, grapes, pecans. Market value \$30.9 million.

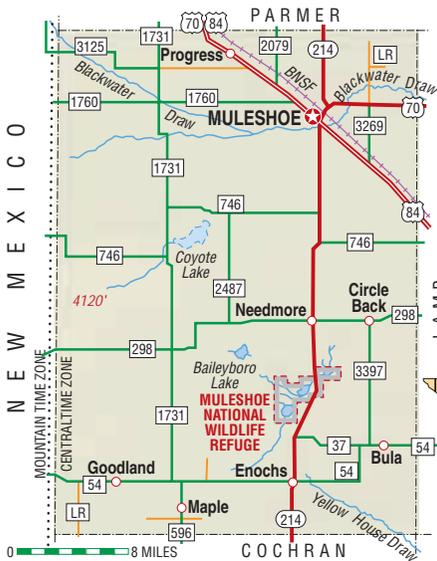
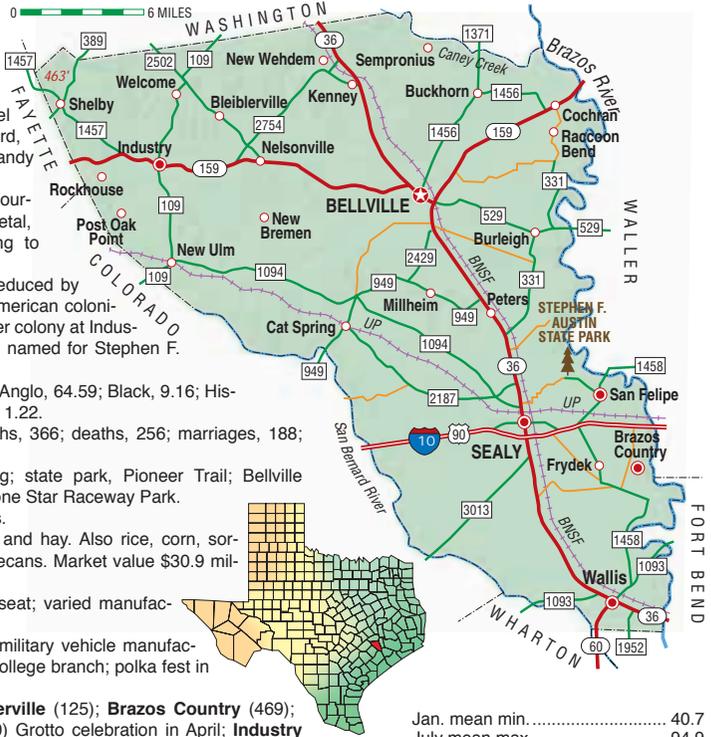
BELLVILLE (4,097) county seat; varied manufacturing; hospital; oil.

SEALY (6,019) oil-field and military vehicle manufacturing, varied industries; Blinn College branch; polka fest in March.

Other towns include: **Bleiberville** (125); **Brazos Country** (469); **Cat Spring** (200); **Frydek** (900) Grotto celebration in April; **Industry** (304); **Kenney** (957); **New Ulm** (974) retail, art festival in April; **San Felipe** (747) colonial capital of Texas; **Wallis** (1,252) autofest in October.

Population	28,618	Land Area (sq. mi.).....	652.59
Change fm 2010.....	0.7	Altitude (ft.).....	70-463
Area (sq. mi.).....	656.37	Rainfall (in.).....	40.68

Jan. mean min.....	40.7
July mean max.....	94.9
Civ. Labor.....	14,496
Unemployed.....	6.6
Wages.....	\$113,342,209
Per Capita Income.....	\$39,374
Prop. Value.....	\$4,352,867,220
Retail Sales.....	\$2,291,568,737



Bailey County

Physical Features: High Plains county, sandy loam soils; mesquite brush; drains to draws forming upper watershed of Brazos River, playas.

Economy: Farm supply manufacturing; electric generating plant; food-processing plants.

History: Settlement began after 1900. County created from Bexar District 1876, organized 1917. Named for Alamo hero Peter J. Bailey.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 37.27; Black, 1.13; Hispanic, 60.43; Asian, 0.40; Other, 0.77.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 110; deaths, 65; marriages, 59; divorces, 22.

Recreation: Muleshoe National Wildlife Refuge; "Old Pete," the national mule memorial; historical building park; museum; motorcycle rally; mule deer, sandhill crane, pheasant hunting.

Minerals: Insignificant.

Agriculture: Feedlot, dairy cattle; cotton, wheat, sorghum, corn, vegetables; 100,000 acres irrigated. Market value \$234 million.

MULESHOE (5,158) county seat; agribusiness center; feed-corn milling; hospital; livestock show.

Other towns include: **Enochs** (80); **Maple** (75).

Population	7,130	Jan. mean min.....	20.2
Change fm 2010.....	- 0.5	July mean max.....	91.9
Area (sq. mi.).....	827.38	Civ. Labor.....	3,098
Land Area (sq. mi.).....	826.69	Unemployed.....	7.9
Altitude (ft.).....	3,660-4,120	Wages.....	\$20,292,715
Rainfall (in.).....	17.37	Per Capita Income.....	\$35,115
		Prop. Value.....	\$448,604,269
		Retail Sales.....	\$40,171,648



Physical Features: Scenic south-western county of cedar-covered hills on the Edwards Plateau; Medina, Sabinal Rivers; limestone, sandy soils; species of oaks, walnuts, native cherry and Uvalde maple.

Economy: Tourism, hunting, fishing, ranching supplies, forest products.

History: Apache, then Comanche territory. White settlement began in the early 1850s, including Mormons and Poles. County, created, organized, from Bexar, Uvalde counties in 1856; named for Bandera (flag) Mountains.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 80.35; Black, 0.66; Hispanic, 17.00; Asian, 0.33, Other, 1.67.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 181; deaths, 185; marriages, 117; divorces, 96.

Recreation: RV parks, resort

ranches; Lost Maples and Hill Country State Natural Areas; rodeo on Memorial Day weekend; Medina Lake.

Minerals: Not significant.

Agriculture: Beef cattle, sheep, goats, horses, apples. Market value \$7 million. Hunting and nature tourism important.

BANDERA (857) county seat; "cowboy capital of the world"; tourism, ranching, furniture making; Frontier Times Museum.

Other towns include: **Medina** (850) apple growing; **Pipe Creek** (130); **Tarpley** (30); **Vanderpool** (20). Also, the community of **Lakehills** (5,150) on Medina Lake, Cajun Fest in September, and **Lake Medina Shores** (1,235).

Population	20,537
Change fm 2010.....	0.3
Area (sq. mi.).....	797.54
Land Area (sq. mi.).....	791.73
Altitude (ft.).....	1,064-2,340
Rainfall (in.).....	35.78
Jan. mean min.....	33.3
July mean max.....	93.9
Civ. Labor.....	9,705
Unemployed.....	6.0
Wages.....	\$21,389,442
Per Capita Income.....	\$36,390
Prop. Value.....	\$3,423,913,246
Retail Sales.....	\$95,803,087

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.



A dugout home at the Muleshoe Heritage Center in Bailey County. The ranch house was used in the 1930s as a protection from the prairie winds. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Physical Features: Rolling; alluvial, sandy, loam soils; varied timber, Lost Pines; bisected by Colorado River; Lake Bastrop.

Economy: Government/services; tourism; agribusiness; bio-technology research; computer-related industries; commuters to Austin.

History: Tonkawa Indian area; Comanches also present. Spanish fort established in 1804. County created in 1836, organized in 1837; named for Baron de Bastrop, who aided Moses and Stephen F. Austin in establishing the colony in the 1820s.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 56.81; Black, 7.44; Hispanic, 33.23; Asian, 0.68; Other, 1.84.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 847; deaths, 536; marriages, 468; divorces, 270.

Recreation: Fishing, hunting; state parks; Lake Bastrop; historic sites; museum; railroad park; natural science center; nature trails.

Minerals: Lignite and clay.

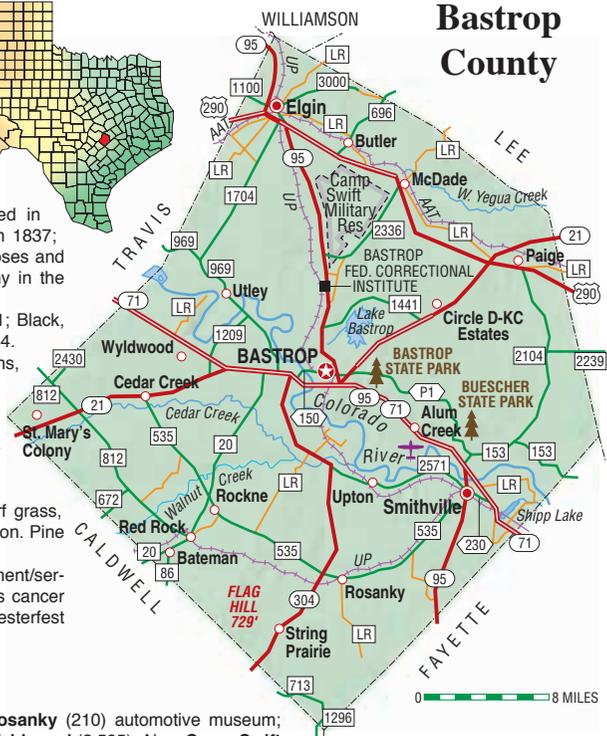
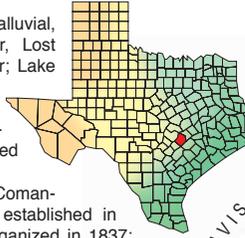
Agriculture: Hay, beef cattle, nursery/turf grass, pecans, vegetables. Market value \$38.2 million. Pine for lumber, oak for firewood.

BASTROP (7,218) county seat; government/services, tourism, hospitals, University of Texas cancer research center, federal prison; riverwalk; Yesterfest in April.

ELGIN (8,135) bricks, sausage manufacturing; horse, cattle breeding; medical research; depot museum; Western Days in June, Hogeye festival in October.

Smithville (3,817) government/services, hospital, railroad; parks, hike & bike trails, museums; jamboree on weekend after Easter, Reel Film Expo in May.

Other towns: **Cedar Creek** (145); **Circle D-KC Estates** (2,393); **McDade** (685) watermelon festival in July; **Paige** (275); **Red Rock** (40);



Rosanky (210) automotive museum; **Wyldwood** (2,505). Also, **Camp Swift** (6,383).

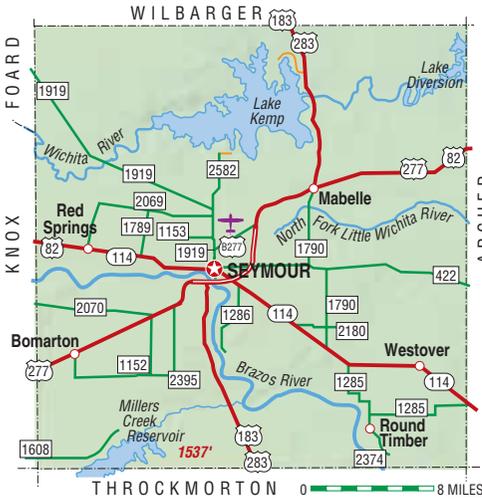
Population	74,763
Change fm 2010.....	0.8
Area (sq. mi.).....	895.92
Land Area (sq. mi.).....	888.35
Altitude (ft.).....	300-729
Rainfall (in.).....	38.04
Jan. mean min.....	36.7
July mean max.....	95.4

Civ. Labor	35,926
Unemployed	6.4
Wages	\$114,848,664
Per Capita Income.....	\$28,473
Prop. Value	\$6,186,195,542
Retail Sales	\$787,950,371

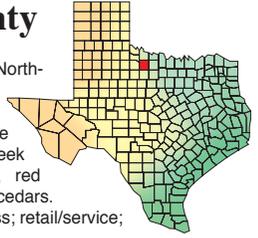
For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.



Hay bales in Baylor County, near Seymour. USDA photo.



Baylor County



Physical Features: North-west county; level to hilly; drains to Brazos, Wichita rivers; Lake Kemp, Lake Diversion, Millers Creek Reservoir; sandy, loam, red soils; grassy, mesquites, cedars.

Economy: Agribusiness; retail/service; health services.

History: Comanches, with Wichitas and other tribes; removed in 1874-75. Anglo-Americans settled in the 1870s. County created from Fannin County 1858; organized 1879. Named for H.W. Baylor, Texas Ranger surgeon.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 83.69; Black, 2.25; Hispanic, 12.70; Asian, 0.13; Other, 1.23.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 40; deaths, 69; marriages, 27; divorces, 15.

Recreation: Lakes; hunting; settlers reunion, rodeo, go-cart races in July.

Minerals: Oil, gas produced.

Agriculture: Wheat, cattle, cow-calf operations, grain sorghum, cotton, hay. Market value \$42.9 million.

SEYMOUR (2,740) county seat; agribusiness; hospital; dove hunters' breakfast in September.

Population..... 3,623
 Change fm 2010 - 2.8
 Area (sq. mi.)..... 901.01
 Land Area (sq. mi.)..... 870.77
 Altitude (ft.)..... 1,053-1,537
 Rainfall (in.)..... 27.79
 Jan. mean min..... 27.7

July mean max 96.5
 Civ. Labor 2,386
 Unemployed 4.6
 Wages \$9,729,202
 Per Capita Income..... \$36,307
 Prop. Value..... \$685,054,400
 Retail Sales..... \$25,118,643

Physical Features: South Coastal Plain, level to rolling; black clay, sandy, loam soils; brushy.

Economy: Agriculture, government/services; hunting leases; oil and gas business.

History: Karankawa, Apache, Pawnee territory. First Spanish land grant, 1789. Irish settlers arrived 1826-29. County created from Karnes, Live Oak, Goliad, Refugio, San Patricio, 1857; organized 1858; named for Barnard Bee Sr., secretary of state and diplomat for the Republic.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 34.08; Black, 8.10; Hispanic, 56.35; Asian, 0.57; Other, 0.89.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 349; deaths, 247; marriages, 159; divorces, 81.

Recreation: Hunting, birding, camping; historical sites, antiques; rodeo/roping events.

Minerals: Oil, gas produced.

Agriculture: Beef cattle, corn, cotton and grain sorghum. Market value \$39.2 million. Hunting leases.

BEEVILLE (12,863) county seat; aircraft maintenance, waste-bind manufacturing, retail center; Coastal Bend College; hospital; art museum; Diez y Seis festival in September.

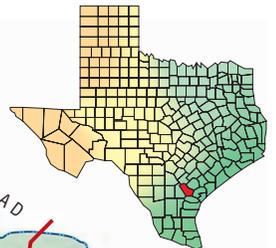
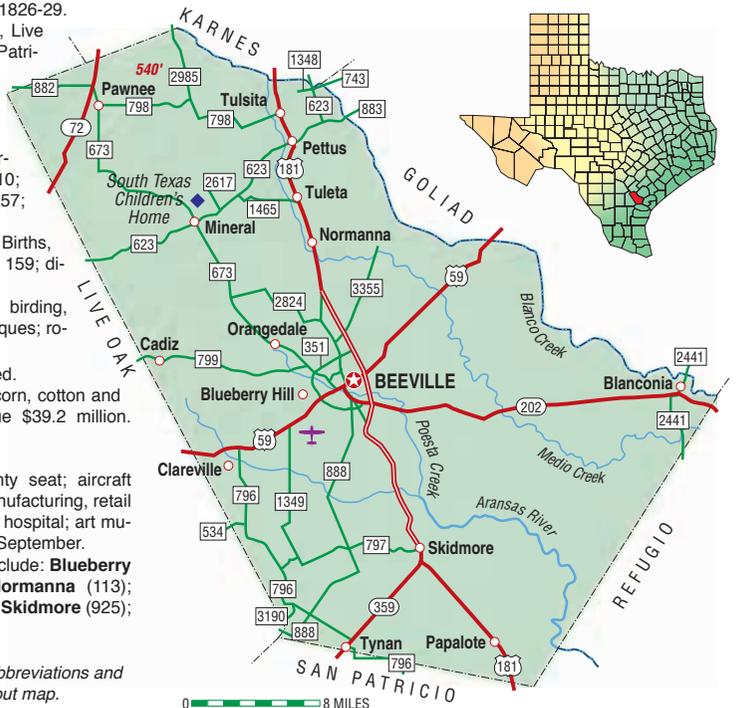
Other towns and places include: **Blueberry Hill** (866); **Mineral** (65); **Normanna** (113); **Pawnee** (166); **Pettus** (558); **Skidmore** (925); **Tuleta** (288); **Tynan** (278).

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

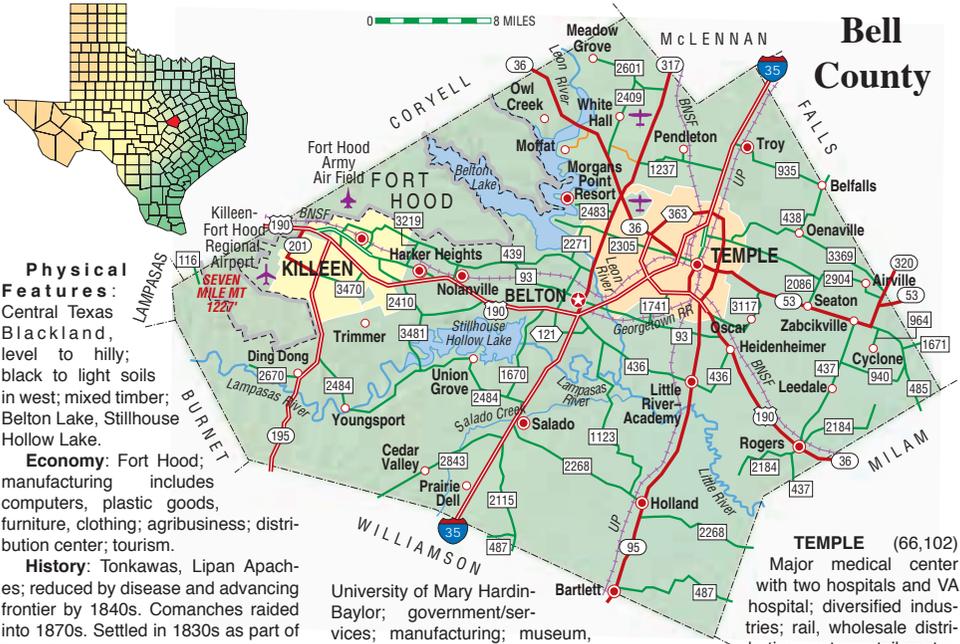
Bee County

Population..... 32,527
 Change fm 2010 2.1
 Area (sq. mi.)..... 880.31
 Land Area (sq. mi.)..... 880.14
 Altitude (ft.)..... 39-540
 Rainfall (in.)..... 33.48

Jan. mean min..... 43.1
 July mean max 94.6
 Civ. Labor 13,043
 Unemployed 7.3
 Wages \$85,818,860
 Per Capita Income..... \$26,697
 Prop. Value..... \$1,918,306,900
 Retail Sales..... \$295,705,721



0 8 MILES



Bell County

Physical Features:

Central Texas Blackland, level to hilly; black to light soils in west; mixed timber; Belton Lake, Stillhouse Hollow Lake.

Economy: Fort Hood; manufacturing includes computers, plastic goods, furniture, clothing; agribusiness; distribution center; tourism.

History: Tonkawas, Lipan Apaches; reduced by disease and advancing frontier by 1840s. Comanches raided into 1870s. Settled in 1830s as part of Robertson's colony. A few slaveholders in 1850s. County created from Milam County in 1850; named for Gov. P.H. Bell.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 50.35; Black, 20.28; Hispanic, 22.23; Asian, 2.86; Other, 4.28.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 6,544; deaths, 1,903; marriages, 4,592; divorces, 2,782.

Recreation: Fishing, hunting; lakes; historic sites; exposition center; Salado gathering of Scottish clans in November.

Minerals: Gravel.

Agriculture: Beef, corn, sorghum, wheat, cotton. Market value \$61.7 million.

BELTON (18,216) county seat;

University of Mary Hardin-Baylor; government/services; manufacturing; museum, nature center.

KILLEEN (127,921) Fort Hood; colleges; regional airport; retail center, varied manufacturing; hospital; museums, planetarium; Four Winds Powwow in September.

Population	323,037
Change fm 2010	4.1
Area (sq. mi.)	1,087.93
Land Area (sq. mi.)	1,059.72
Altitude (ft.)	390-1,227
Rainfall (in.)	35.81
Jan. mean min.	34.9
July mean max.	95.0
Civ. Labor	135,539
Unemployed	7.3
Wages	\$1,071,448,084
Per Capita Income	\$40,222
Prop. Value	\$15,281,681,983
Retail Sales	\$3,750,692,079

TEMPLE (66,102)

Major medical center with two hospitals and VA hospital; diversified industries; rail, wholesale distribution center; retail center; Temple College, Texas

A&M College of Medicine; Azalee Marshall Cultural Activities Center; Czech museum; early-day tractor, engine show in October.

Other towns include: **Harker Heights** (26,700) Founder's Day in October; **Heidenheimer** (224); **Holland** (1,121) corn festival in June; **Little River-Academy** (1,961); **Morgan's Point Resort** (4,170); **Nolanville** (4,259); **Pendleton** (369); **Rogers** (1,218); **Salado** (2,126) tourism, civic center, amphitheatre, art fair in August; **Troy** (1,645). Also, part [690] of **Bartlett**.

Fort Hood has a population of 29,589.



Pedestrians in San Antonio walk past a sculpture of The Conquistador in front of the Spanish Governors Palace. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Physical Features: On edge of Balcones Escarpment, Coastal Plain; heavy black to thin limestone soils; spring-fed streams; underground water; mesquite, other brush; Braung Lake, Calaveras Lake.

Economy: Medical/biomedical research and services; government center with large federal payroll, military bases; tourism; education center.

History: Coahuiltecan Indian area; also Lipan Apaches and Tonkawas present. Mission San Antonio de Valero (Alamo) founded in 1718. Canary Islanders arrived in 1731. Anglo-American settlers began arriving in the late 1820s. County created in 1836 from Spanish municipality named to honor the duke of Bexar; a colonial capital of Texas.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 30.19; Black, 6.99; Hispanic, 58.86; Asian, 2.38; Other, 1.58.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 26,074; deaths, 11,177; marriages, 12,097; divorces, 4,060.

Recreation: Historic sites include

Bexar County

the Alamo, other missions, Casa Navarro, La Villita; River Walk, El Mercado (market), Tower of the Americas, Brackenridge Park, zoo, SeaWorld, HemisFair Park, Institute of Texan Cultures; museums, symphony orchestra; hunting, fishing; NBA Spurs; Fiesta in April, Folklife Festival in June.

Minerals: Gravel, sand, limestone.
Agriculture: Nursery crops, beef cattle, grain sorghum, hay, corn. Market value \$84.2 million.

Education: Fourteen colleges including Our Lady of the Lake, St. Mary's University, Texas A&M University—San Antonio, Trinity University, the University of Texas at San Antonio.

SAN ANTONIO (1,327,407) county seat; Texas' second largest city; healthcare/biosciences, government/services, manufacturing, tourism, information technology, aerospace, education, energy; Alamodome. Leon Springs is now part of San Antonio.

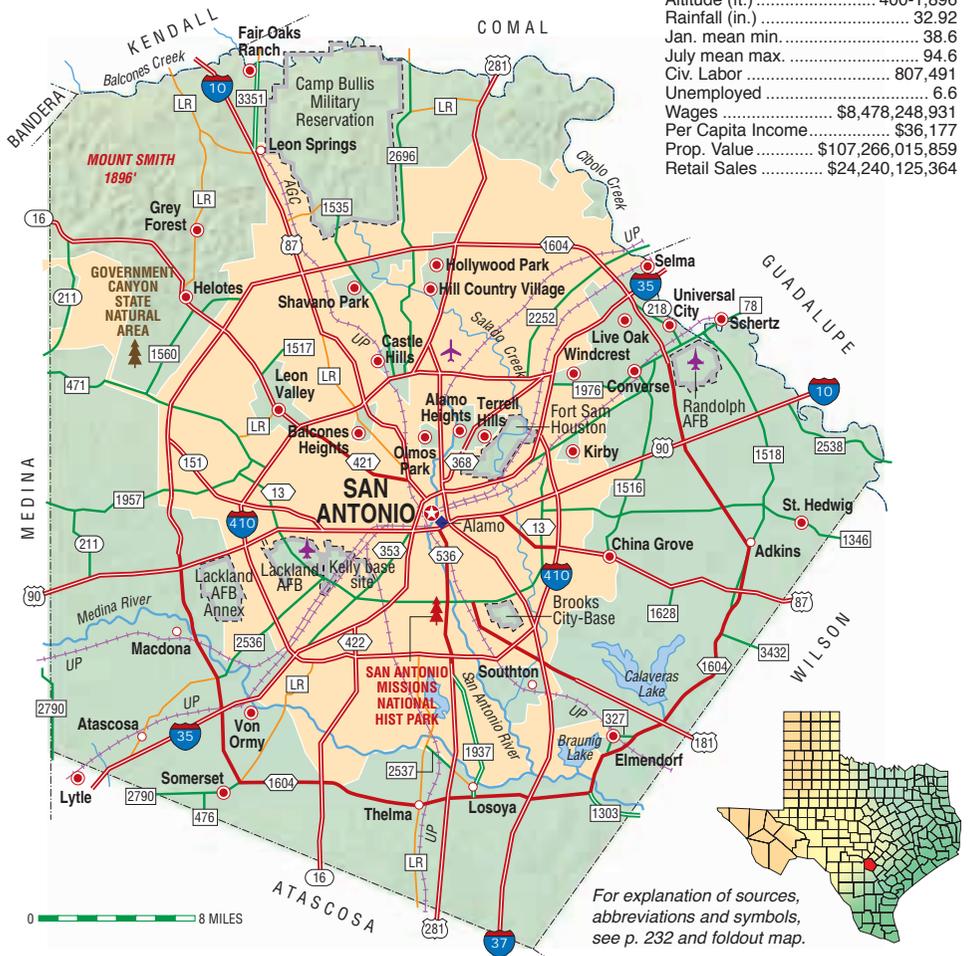
Other towns include: **Alamo**

Heights (7,031); **Balcones Heights** (2,941); **Castle Hills** (4,116); **China Grove** (1,179); **Converse** (18,198); **Elmendorf** (1,488); **Fair Oaks Ranch** (5,986); **Grey Forest** (473) **Helotes** (7,341) government/services, retail trade, Cornvaly Festival in May, Highland games in April, John T. Floore Country Store, Guggler Homestead; **Hill Country Village** (985); **Hollywood Park** (3,062).

Also, **Kirby** (8,000); **Leon Valley** (10,151); **Live Oak** (13,131); **Macona** (559); **Olmos Park** (2,237); **St. Hedwig** (2,094); **Selma** (5,540, parts in Guadalupe and Comal counties); **Shavano Park** (3,035); **Somerset** (1,631); **Terrell Hills** (4,878); **Universal City** (18,530); **Von Ormy** (1,085); **Windcrest** (5,364).

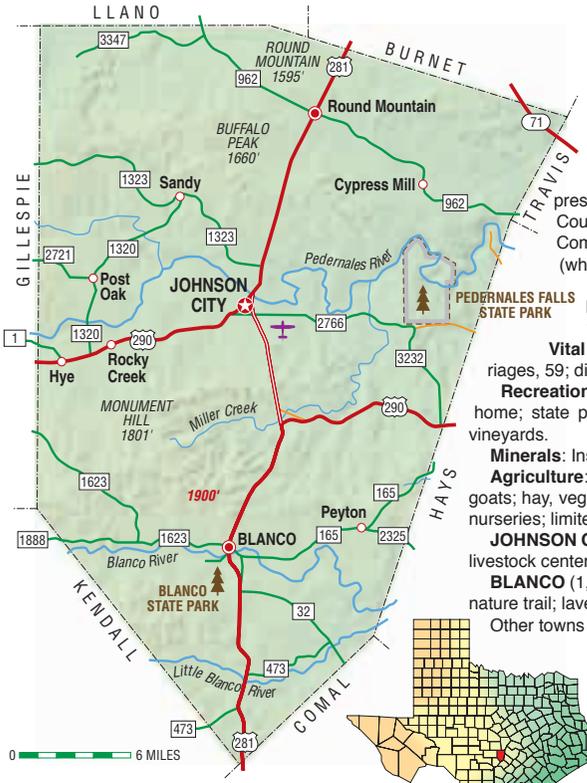
Part [1,157] of **Schertz** (31,465). **Lackland Air Force Base** has a population of 9,918.

Population	1,785,704
Change fm 2010	4.1
Area (sq. mi.)	1,256.66
Land Area (sq. mi.)	1,246.82
Altitude (ft.)	400-1,896
Rainfall (in.)	32.92
Jan. mean min.	38.6
July mean max.	94.6
Civ. Labor	807,491
Unemployed	6.6
Wages	\$8,478,248,931
Per Capita Income	\$36,177
Prop. Value	\$107,266,015,859
Retail Sales	\$24,240,125,364



For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Blanco County



Physical Features: Hill Country county; Blanco, Pedernales rivers; cedars, pecans, live oaks, other trees.

Economy: Tourism, agribusiness/wholesale nursery, ranch supplies, hunting/fishing.

History: Lipan Apache area. Comanches present when Anglo-Americans settled in the 1850s. County created, organized, 1858 from Burnet, Comal, Gillespie, Hays counties; named for Blanco (white) River.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent), Anglo, 78.31; Black, 0.86; Hispanic, 18.88; Asian, 0.54; Other, 1.42.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 96; deaths, 119; marriages, 59; divorces, 49.

Recreation: President Lyndon B. Johnson's boyhood home; state parks; hunting, fishing; scenic drives, wineries/vineyards.

Minerals: Insignificant.

Agriculture: Cow-calf operation, stocker cattle; sheep, goats; hay, vegetables, peaches, grapes, pecans, greenhouse nurseries; limited irrigation. Market value \$18.2 million.

JOHNSON CITY (1,656) county seat; tourism, electric co-op, livestock center.

BLANCO (1,739) tourism, old courthouse, Pioneer museum, nature trail; lavender festival in June.

Other towns include: **Hye** (72) and **Round Mountain** (181).

Land Area (sq. mi.)	711.24
Altitude (ft.)	741-1,900
Rainfall (in.)	34.75
Jan. mean min.	34.0
July mean max.	93.7
Civ. Labor	5,017
Unemployed	5.7
Wages	\$23,477,727
Per Capita Income	\$47,043
Prop. Value	\$3,975,225,325
Retail Sales	\$72,202,540

Population	10,655
Change fm 2010	1.5
Area (sq. mi.)	713.41

Borden County

Physical Features: Rolling surface, broken by Caprock Escarpment; drains to Colorado River; sandy loam, clay soils.

Economy: Agriculture and hunting leases; oil; wind turbines.

History: Comanche area. Anglo-Americans settled in 1870s. County created 1876 from Bexar District, organized 1891; named for Gail Borden, patriot, inventor, editor.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 83.87; Black, 0.32; Hispanic, 14.54; Asian, 0.16; Other, 1.12.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 5; deaths, 7; marriages, 4; divorce, 0.

Recreation: Fishing; quail and deer hunting; Lake J.B. Thomas; museum; Coyote Opry in September; junior livestock show in January, ranch horse competition in September.

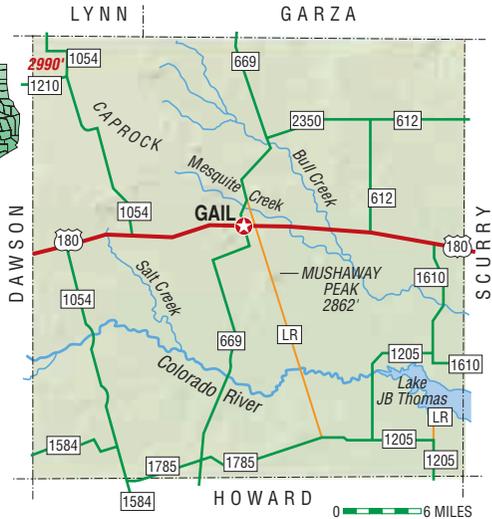
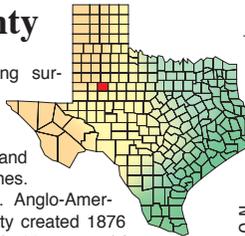
Minerals: Oil, gas, caliche, sand, gravel.

Agriculture: Beef cattle, cotton, wheat, hay, pecans, oats; some irrigation. Market value \$13.2 million.

GAIL (231) county seat; museum, antique shop, ambulance service; "star" construction atop Gail Mountain.

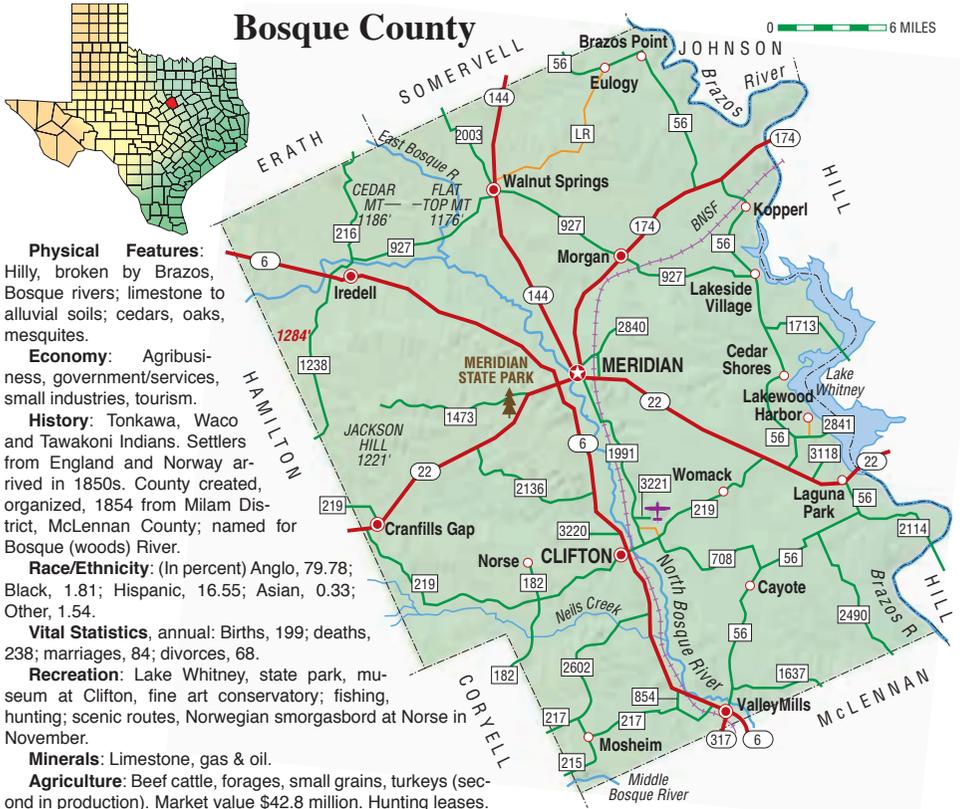
Population	616
Change fm 2010	- 3.9
Area (sq. mi.)	906.04
Land Area (sq. mi.)	898.80
Altitude (ft.)	2,258-2,990

Rainfall (in.)	19.68
Jan. mean min.	29.8
July mean max.	94.6
Civ. Labor	633
Unemployed	3.3
Wages	\$1,409,254



Per Capita Income	\$40,693
Prop. Value	\$1,076,412,010
Retail Sales	\$42,383

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout page.



MERIDIAN (1,493) county seat; food processing, government/services, tourism; retirement home, community college; national championship barbecue cookoff in October.

CLIFTON (3,442) retirement/health care, limestone sales, light manufacturing; hospital, nursing school; library; Norwegian historic district; Norwegian Country Christmas.

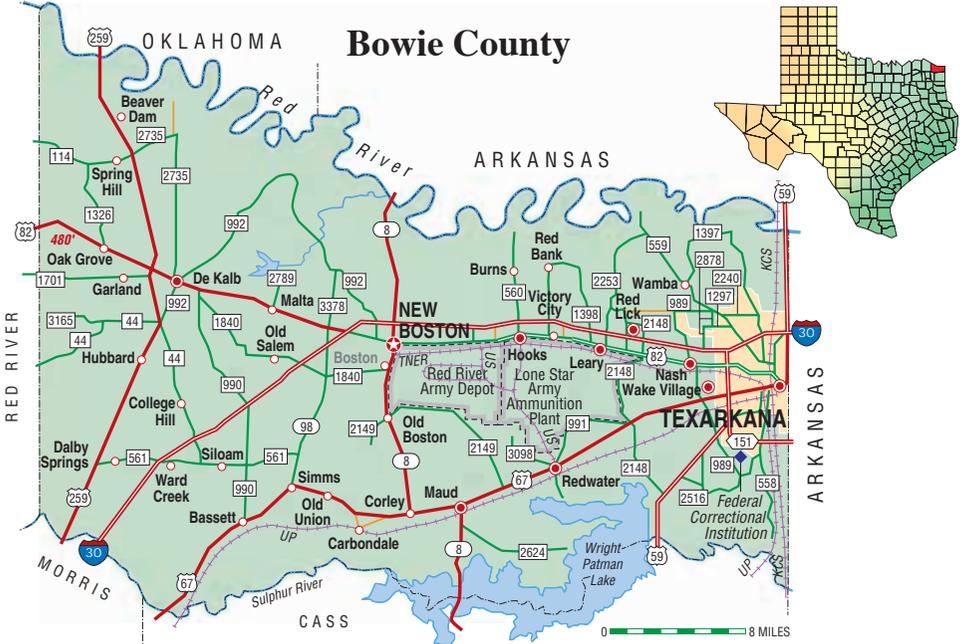
Other towns include: **Cranfills Gap** (281) Lutefisk dinner in December; **Iredell** (339); **Kopperl** (225); **Laguna Park** (1,276); **Morgan** (490); **Valley Mills** (1,203); **Walnut Springs** (827).

Population 18,125
 Change fm 2010 - 0.5
 Area (sq. mi.) 1,002.63
 Land Area (sq. mi.) 989.18

Altitude (ft.)	410-1,284
Rainfall (in.)	35.07
Jan. mean min.	32.7
July mean max.	96.2
Civ. Labor	7,928
Unemployed	7.5
Wages	\$29,451,814
Per Capita Income	\$32,431
Prop. Value	\$2,567,515,241
Retail Sales	\$89,371,468



A family at Pedernales Falls State Park in Blanco County. Photo by Rob McCorkle, Texas Parks & Wildlife.



Physical Features: Forested hills at northeast corner of state; clay, sandy, alluvial soils; drained by Red and Sulphur rivers; Wright Patman Lake.

Economy: Government/services, lumber, manufacturing, agribusiness.

History: Caddo area, abandoned in 1790s after trouble with Osage tribe. Anglo-Americans began arriving 1815-20. County created, organized, 1840 from Red River County; named for Alamo hero James Bowie.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 65.72; Black, 24.03; Hispanic, 7.05; Asian, 0.84; Other, 2.37.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 1,174; deaths, 981; marriages, 616; divorces, 503.

Recreation: Lake activities, Crystal Springs beach; hunting, fishing; historic sites; Four-States Fair in Septem-

ber, Octoberfest.

Minerals: Oil, gas, sand, gravel.

Agriculture: Beef cattle, pecans, hay, corn, poultry, soybeans, dairy, nurseries, wheat, rice, horses, milo. Market value \$48.4 million. Pine timber, hardwoods, pulpwood harvested.

NEW BOSTON (4,550) site of county courthouse; army depot, lumber mill, steel manufacture, agribusiness, state prison; Pioneer Days in August.

The area of **Boston**, officially designated as the county seat, has been annexed by New Boston.

TEXARKANA (36,411 in Texas, 29,624 in Arkansas) rubber company, paper manufacturing, distribution; hospitals; tourism; colleges; federal prison; Perot Theatre; Quadrangle Festival in September.

Other towns include: **De Kalb** (1,899) agriculture, government/services, commuting to Texarkana, Oktoberfest; **Hooks** (2,769); **Leary** (495); **Maud** (1,056); **Nash** (2,960); **Red Lick** (1,008); **Redwater** (1,057); **Simms** (240); **Wake Village** (5,492).

Population	93,148
Change fm 2010	0.6
Area (sq. mi.)	922.77
Land Area (sq. mi.)	887.87
Altitude (ft.)	200-480
Rainfall (in.)	51.24
Jan. mean min.	30.7
July mean max.	93.1
Civ. Labor	43,918
Unemployed	6.7
Wages	\$386,562,269
Per Capita Income	\$35,360
Prop. Value	\$5,386,011,537
Retail Sales	\$1,488,127,162



An alligator at Brazos Bend State Park in Fort Bend County near Damon. Texas Parks & Wildlife photo.

Physical Features: Flat Coastal Plain, coastal soils, drained by Brazos and San Bernard rivers; Brazoria Reservoir, Eagle Nest Lake, Harris Reservoir, Mustang Lake East/West, San Bernard Reservoirs.

Economy: Petroleum and chemical industry, fishing, tourism, agribusiness. Part of Houston metropolitan area.

History: Karankawa area. Part of Austin's "Old Three Hundred" colony of families arriving in early 1820s. County created 1836 from Municipality of Brazoria, organized in 1837; name derived from Brazos River.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 52.44; Black, 12.02; Hispanic, 28.34; Asian, 5.48; Other, 1.72.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 4,898; deaths, 1,188; marriages, 1,827; divorces, 1,062.

Recreation: Beaches, water sports; fishing, hunting; wildlife refuges, historic sites; state and county parks; replica of the first capitol of the Republic of Texas at West Columbia.

Minerals: Oil, gas, sand, gravel.

Agriculture: Cattle, hay, rice, soybeans, sorghum, nurseries, corn, cotton, aquaculture, bees (second in number of colonies). 20,000 acres of rice irrigated. Market value \$55.1 million.

ANGLETON (18,862) county seat; banking and distribution center for oil, chemical, agricultural area; fish-processing plant; hospital.

BRAZOSPORT (57,288) is a community of eight cities; chemical complex, deepwater seaport,

Brazoria County

commercial fishing, tourism; college; hospital; Brazosport cities include: **Clute** (11,211) mosquito festival in July, **Freeport** (12,049) blues festival in August, **Jones Creek** (2,020), **Lake Jackson** (26,849) museum, sea center, Gulf Coast Bird Observatory, **Oyster Creek** (1,111), **Quintana** (56); Neotropical Bird Sanctuary, **Richwood** (3,510), **Surfside Beach** (482).

ALVIN (24,236) petrochemical processing, agribusiness, rail, trucking; junior college; hospital; Crawfest and Shrimp Boil in April.

PEARLAND (91,252, parts in Harris, Fort Bend counties) trucking, metal fabrication, oilfield, chemical production; commuting to Houston, NASA; community college; Hindu temple; Winter Fest in January.

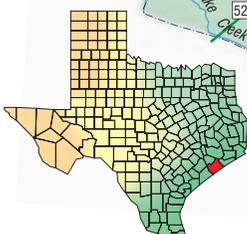
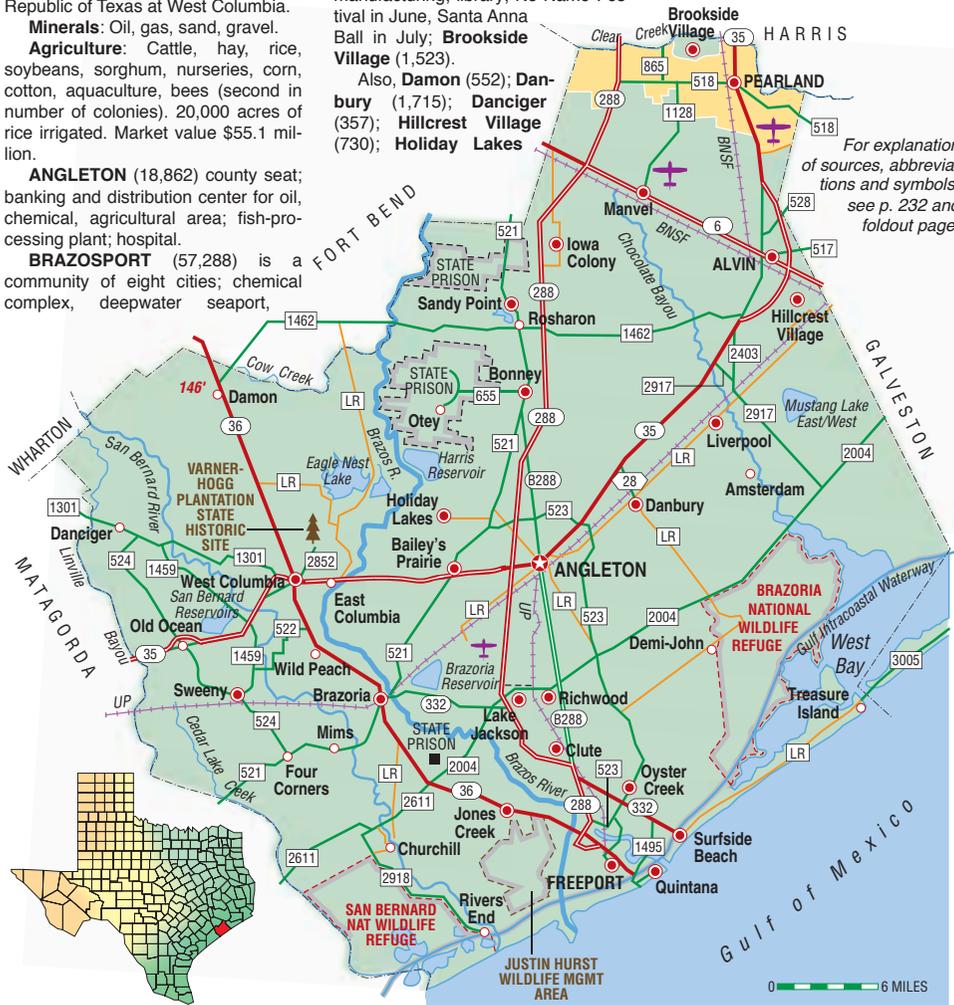
Other towns include: **Bailey's Prairie** (727); **Bonney** (310); **Brazoria** (3,019) government/services, retail, manufacturing; library; No-Name Festival in June, Santa Anna Ball in July; **Brookside Village** (1,523).

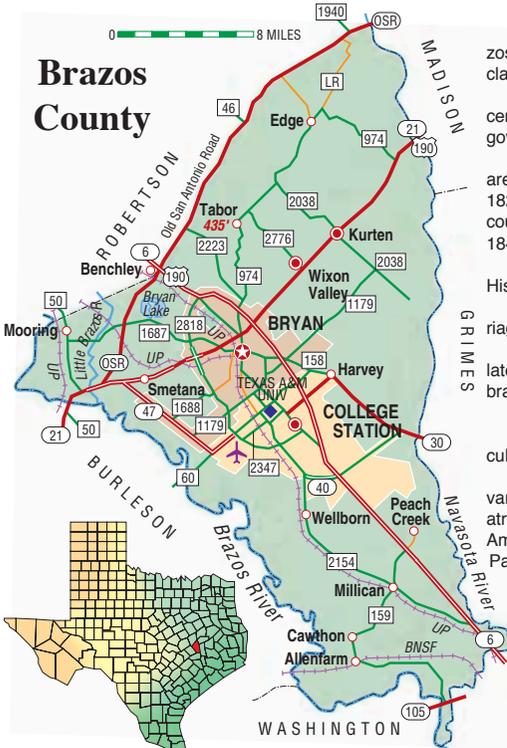
Also, **Damon** (552); **Danbury** (1,715); **Danciger** (357); **Hillcrest Village** (730); **Holiday Lakes**

(1,107); **Iowa Colony** (1,170); **Liverpool** (482); **Manvel** (5,179); **Old Ocean** (150); **Rosharon** (1,152); **Sandy Point** (250); **Sweeny** (3,684) petrochemicals, government/services, hospital, library, Pride Day in May, Levi Jordan Plantation; **West Columbia** (3,905) chemical industry, retail, cattle, rice farming, museum, historic sites, plantation, San Jacinto Festival in April, Stephen F. Austin funeral procession re-enactment in October.

Population	324,769
Change fm 2010	3.7
Area (sq. mi.)	1,597.44
Land Area (sq. mi.)	1,386.40
Altitude (ft.)	sea level-146
Rainfall (in.)	57.24
Jan. mean min.	43.7
July mean max.	91.8
Civ. Labor	156,798
Unemployed	6.9
Wages	\$1,107,726,888
Per Capita Income	\$38,677
Prop. Value	\$25,680,313,868
Retail Sales	\$3,312,852,293

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout page.





Population200,665
 Change fm 2010 3.0
 Area (sq. mi.)590.29
 Land Area (sq. mi.)585.78

Altitude (ft.) 157-435
 Rainfall (in.)39.67
 Jan. mean min.39.8

Physical Features: South central county between Brazos, Navasota rivers; Bryan Lake; rich bottom soils, sandy, clays on rolling uplands; oak trees.

Economy: Texas A&M University; market and medical center; agribusiness; computers, research and development; government/services; winery; industrial parks; tourism.

History: Bidais and Tonkawas; Comanches hunted in the area. Part of Stephen F. Austin's second colony of the late 1820s. County created in 1841 from Robertson, Washington counties and named Navasota; renamed for Brazos River in 1842, organized in 1843.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 58.75; Black, 10.54; Hispanic, 23.86; Asian, 5.19; Other, 1.66.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 2,711; deaths, 845; marriages, 1,357; divorces, 420.

Recreation: Fishing, hunting; raceway; many events related to Texas A&M activities; George Bush Presidential Library and Museum; winery harvest weekends in August.

Minerals: Sand and gravel, lignite, gas, oil.

Agriculture: Cattle, poultry, cotton, hay, horses and horticulture. Market value \$54.5 million.

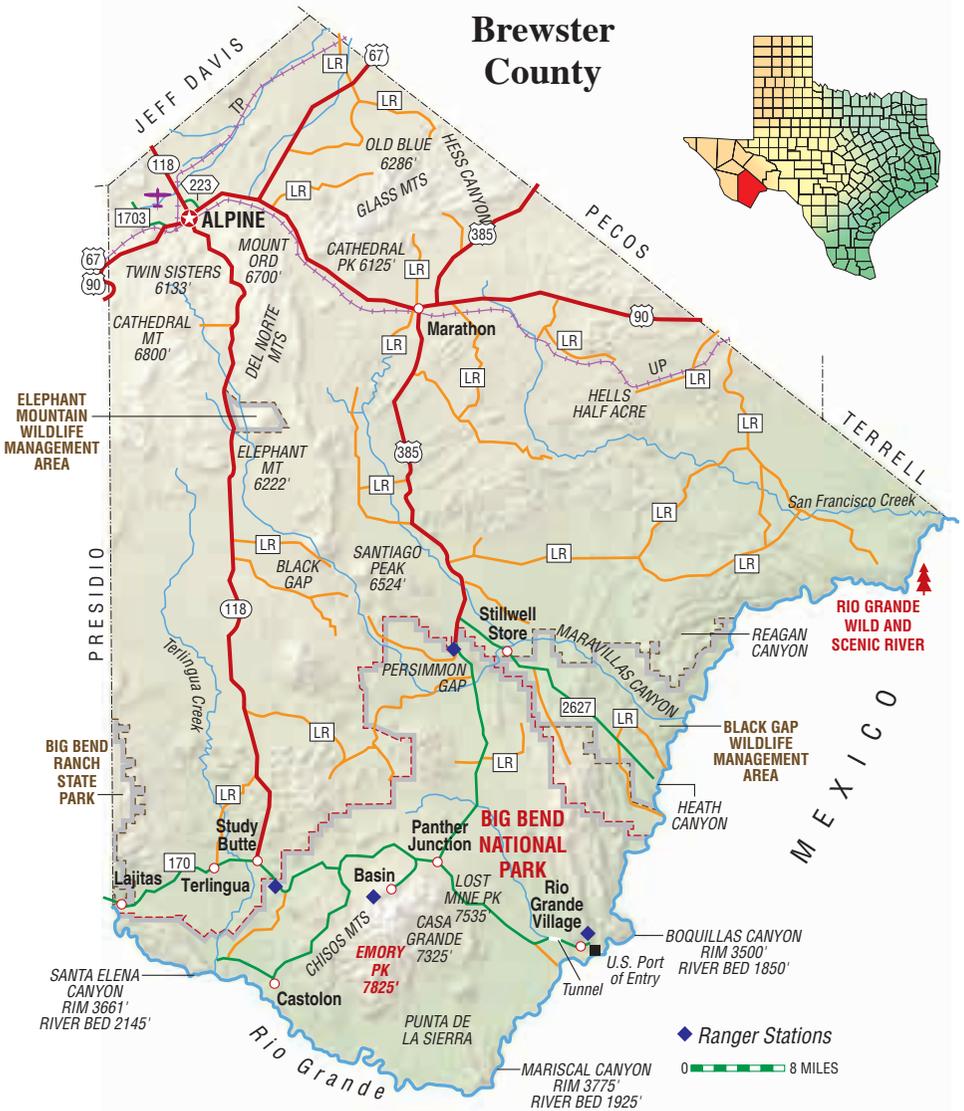
BRYAN (76,201) county seat; defense electronics, other varied manufacturing, agribusiness center; hospitals, psychiatric facilities; Blinn College extension; Brazos Valley African American Museum; steak & grape festival in June, Fiestas Patrias in September.

COLLEGE STATION (93,857) home of Texas A&M University, varied high-tech manufacturing, research; hospital. Other towns include: **Kurten** (398); **Lake Bryan** (1,728); **Millican** (240); **Wellborn** (400); **Wixon Valley** (254).

July mean max.95.6
 Civ. Labor96,388
 Unemployed5.7
 Wages\$768,542,154
 Per Capita Income.....\$29,045
 Prop. Value\$13,201,016,404
 Retail Sales\$2,510,182,198



The Rio Grande at Boquillas Canyon, Brewster County. Photo by Robert Plocheck.



Physical Features: Largest county, with area slightly less than that of Connecticut plus Rhode Island; mountains, canyons, distinctive geology, plant life, animals.

History: Pueblo culture had begun when Spanish explored in 1500s. Mes-calero Apaches in Chisos; Comanches raided in area. Ranching developed in northern part 1880s, with Mexican agricultural communities along river. County created, organized, 1887 from Presidio County, named for Henry P. Brewster, Republic secretary of war.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 53.37; Black, 1.40; Hispanic, 42.79; Asian, 0.67; Other, 1.78.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 129; deaths, 99; marriages, 69; divorces, 0.

Recreation: Big Bend National

Park, Big Bend Ranch State Park, Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River; ghost towns, scenic drives; hunting; museum; rockhound areas; cavalry post, Barton Warnock Environmental Education Center at Lajitas; Terlingua chili cookoff in November.

Minerals: Bentonite.

Agriculture: Beef cattle, meat goats, horses. Market value \$9.6 million. Hunting leases important.

ALPINE (5,905) county seat; ranch trade center, tourism, varied manufacturing; Sul Ross State University; hospital.

Marathon (430) tourism, ranching center, Gage Hotel, Marathon Basin quilt show in October. Also, **Basin** (22); **Study Butte** (233), and **Terlingua** (58).

Population **9,316**
 Change fm 2010 0.9
 Area (sq. mi.) 6,192.78
 Land Area (sq. mi.) 6,192.61
 Altitude (ft.) 1,400-7,825
 Rainfall (in.) Alpine 17.19
 Rainfall (in.) Big Bend 19.17
 Jan. mean min. Alpine 31.3
 Jan. mean min. Big Bend 36.1
 July mean max. Alpine 88.7
 July mean max. Big Bend 84.2
 Civ. Labor 5,090
 Unemployed 5.0
 Wages \$36,185,716
 Per Capita Income \$39,139
 Prop. Value \$890,295,505
 Retail Sales \$83,752,548

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout page.

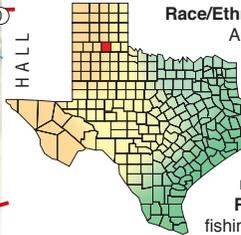
Briscoe County



Physical Features: Partly on High Plains, broken by Caprock Escarpment, fork of Red River; sandy, loam soils.

Economy: Agribusiness, government/services, banking.

History: Apaches, displaced by Comanches around 1700. Ranchers settled in 1880s. County created from Bexar District, 1876, organized 1892; named for Andrew Briscoe, Republic of Texas soldier.



Race/Ethnicity: (In percent)
 Anglo, 69.11; Black, 2.48; Hispanic, 26.35; Asian, 0.18; Other, 1.88.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 14; deaths, 20; marriages, 8; divorces, 4.

Recreation: Hunting, fishing; scenic drives; museum; state park, trailway,

Clarity tunnel, Mackenzie Reservoir.

Minerals: Insignificant.

Agriculture: Cotton, cattle, wheat, corn. Some 32,000 acres irrigated. Market value \$27.9 million.

SILVERTON (731) county seat; agribusiness center, irrigation supplies manufactured; clinics.

Quitaque (411) trade center, agribusiness, nature tourism.

Population	1,561
Change fm 2010	- 4.6
Area (sq. mi.)	901.59
Land Area (sq. mi.)	900.25
Altitude (ft.)	2,064-3,370
Rainfall (in.)	22.34
Jan. mean min.	21.6

July mean max.	90.9
Civ. Labor	483
Unemployed	8.1
Wages	\$1,797,306
Per Capita Income	\$27,769
Prop. Value	\$245,321,422
Retail Sales	\$5,660,642

Brooks County

Physical Features: On Rio Grande plain; level to rolling; brushy; light to dark sandy loam soils.

Economy: Oil, gas, hunting leases, cattle, watermelons and hay.

History: Coahuiltecan Indians. Spanish land grants date to around 1800. County created from Hidalgo, Starr, Zapata counties, 1911; organized in 1912. Named for J.A. Brooks, Texas Ranger and legislator.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 8.29; Black, 0.43; Hispanic, 90.71; Asian, 0.33; Other, 0.24.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 124; deaths, 85; marriages, 45; divorces, 22.

Recreation: Hunting, fishing; Heritage Museum, Don Pedrito shrine; Fiesta del Campo in October.

Minerals: Oil, gas production; uranium.

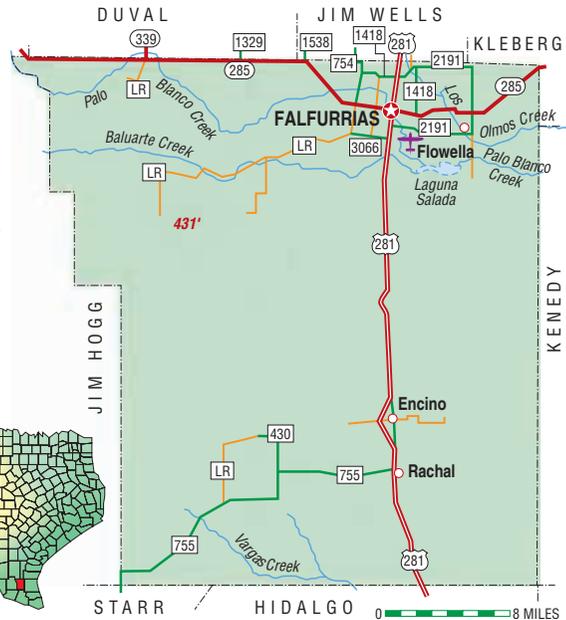
Agriculture: Beef cow-calf operations, stocker; crops include hay, squash, watermelons, habanero peppers. Market value \$19.1 million.

FALFURRIAS (4,981) county seat; oil and gas, agricultural, government/services.

Other towns include: **Encino** (143).

Population	7,161
Change fm 2010	- 0.9
Area (sq. mi.)	943.61
Land Area (sq. mi.)	943.28
Altitude (ft.)	46-431

Rainfall (in.)	25.42
Jan. mean min.	43.9
July mean max.	97.0
Civ. Labor	3,380
Unemployed	7.2



Wages	\$24,384,611
Per Capita Income	\$30,423
Prop. Value	\$1,450,331,896
Retail Sales	\$69,187,148

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Brown County



Physical Features: Rolling, hilly; drains to Colorado River; Lake Brownwood; varied soils, timber.

Economy: Manufacturing plants, distribution centers, government/services, agribusiness, medical, education.

History: Apaches; displaced by Comanches who were removed by U.S. Army in 1874-75. Anglo-Americans first settled in mid-1850s. County created 1856 from Comanche, Travis counties, organized in 1857. Named for frontiersman Henry S. Brown.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 73.90; Black, 3.69; Hispanic, 20.14; Asian, 0.48; Other, 1.78.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 410; deaths, 502; marriages, 367; divorces, 162.

Minerals: Oil, gas, paving materials, gravel, clays.

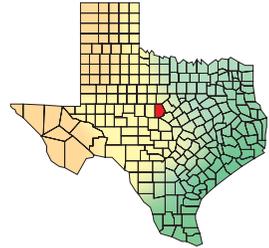
Agriculture: Cattle, hay, peanuts, pecans, meat goats, wheat, hogs. Market value \$35.9 million.

BROWNWOOD (19,288) county seat; manufacturing, retail trade, distribution center; Howard Payne University, MacArthur Academy of Freedom; state substance abuse treatment center; state 4-H Club center; hospital; train museum, aquatic park; Reunion Celebration in September.

Early (2,762) retail, light manufacturing, government/services, agribusiness; motorcycle rally in October.

Other towns include: **Bangs** (1,603); **Blanket** (390); **Brookesmith** (61); **May** (270); **Zephyr** (201). **Lake Brownwood** area has 1,532.

Population	37,825	July mean max	95.0
Change fm 2010	- 0.7	Civ. Labor	18,313
Area (sq. mi.)	956.94	Unemployed	6.3
Land Area (sq. mi.)	943.85	Wages	\$120,599,230
Altitude (ft.)	1,230-1,973	Per Capita Income.....	\$32,136
Rainfall (in.)	28.32	Prop. Value	\$3,326,092,055
Jan. mean min	29.6	Retail Sales	\$437,632,053



Caprock Canyons State Park in Briscoe County. Photo by Robert Plocheck



Physical Features: Rolling to hilly; drains to Brazos, Yegua Creek, Somerville Lake; loam and heavy bottom soils; oaks, other trees.

Economy: Oil and gas, tourism, commuters to Texas A&M University, agribusiness.

History: Tonkawas and Caddoes roamed the area. Mexicans and Anglo-Americans settled around fort in 1830. Black freedmen migration increased until 1910. Germans, Czechs, Italians migrated in 1870s-80s. County created, organized, 1846 from Milam, Washington counties; named for Edward Burleson, a hero of the Texas Revolution.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 67.10; Black, 12.12; Hispanic, 19.09; Asian, 0.23; Other, 1.47.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 192; deaths, 169; marriages, 61; divorces, 46.

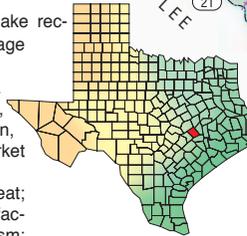
Recreation: Hunting, hunting; lake recreation; historic sites; Czech heritage museum.

Minerals: Oil, gas, sand, gravel.

Agriculture: Cattle, cotton, corn, hay, sorghum, broiler production, soybeans; some irrigation. Market value \$56.4 million.

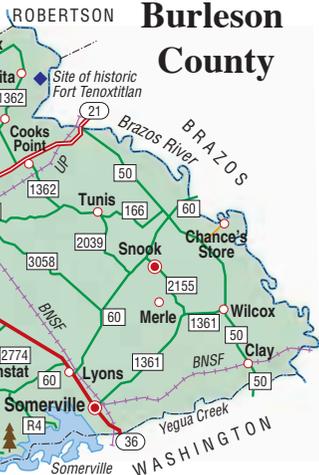
CALDWELL (4,104) county seat; agribusiness, oil and gas, manufacturing, distribution center, tourism; hospital; civic center, museum; Kola-che Festival in September.

Somerville (1,376) tourism, railroad center, some manufacturing; museum; Country Cajun festival in March.



Other towns include: **Chriesman** (30); **Deanville** (130); **Lyons** (360); **Snook** (511) Snookfest in June.

Population 17,291
Change fm 2010 0.6



Area (sq. mi.)	677.78
Land Area (sq. mi.)	665.54
Altitude (ft.)	177-566
Rainfall (in.)	38.50
Jan. mean min.	36.4
July mean max.	96.7
Civ. Labor	7,685
Unemployed	6.9
Wages	\$46,745,904
Per Capita Income	\$34,291
Prop. Value	\$2,183,399,856
Retail Sales	\$184,653,727

Burnet County

Physical Features: Scenic Hill Country county with lakes; caves; sandy, red, black waxy soils; cedars, other trees.

Economy: Tourism, stone processing, hunting leases.

History: Tonkawas, Lipan Apaches. Comanches raided in area. Frontier settlers arrived in the late 1840s. County created from Bell, Travis, Williamson counties, 1852; organized 1854; named for David G. Burnet, provisional president of the Republic.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 75.46; Black, 1.91; Hispanic, 20.57; Asian, 0.53; Other, 1.52.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 468; deaths, 414; marriages, 306; divorces, 223.

Recreation: Water sports; sites of historic forts; hunting; state parks; wildflowers; birding, scenic train ride.

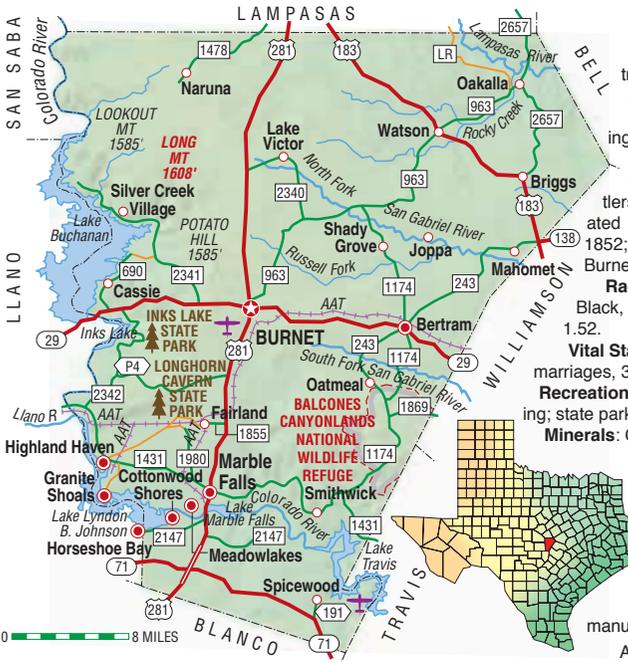
Minerals: Granite, limestone.

Agriculture: Cattle, goats, grapes, hay. Market value \$12.3 million. Deer, wild hog and turkey hunting leases.

BURNET (5,987) county seat; tourism, government/services, varied industries, ranching; hospital; museums; vineyards; Bluebonnet festival in April.

MARBLE FALLS (6,077) tourism, retail, manufacturing; granite, limestone quarries; August drag boat race.

Other towns include: **Bertram** (1,353) Oatmeal festival on Labor Day; **Briggs** (172); **Cottonwood Shores** (1,123); **Granite Shoals** (4,910); **Highland Haven** (431); **Meadowlakes** (1,777); **Spicewood** (4,000). Also, part of **Horseshoe Bay** (3,418).



Population 43,448
Change fm 2010 1.6
Area (sq. mi.) 1,020.96
Land Area (sq. mi.) 996.04
Altitude (ft.) 682-1,608
Rainfall (in.) 32.43
Jan. mean min. 33.3

July mean max. 93.6
Civ. Labor 22,058
Unemployed 5.7
Wages \$108,916,245
Per Capita Income \$40,734
Prop. Value \$6,438,190,223
Retail Sales \$607,959,194

Caldwell County

Physical Features:

Varied soils ranging from black clay to waxy; level, draining to San Marcos River.

Economy: Petroleum, varied manufacturing, government/services; part of Austin metro area, also near San Antonio.

History: Tonkawa area. Part of DeWitt colony, Anglo-Americans settled in the 1830s. Mexican migration increased after 1890. County created from Bastrop and Gonzales counties; organized in 1848; named for frontiersman Mathew Caldwell.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 43.41; Black, 6.53; Hispanic, 47.94; Asian, 0.92; Other, 1.19.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 488; deaths, 297; marriages, 165; divorces, 116.

Recreation: Fishing, state park, trails, museums, barbecue havens; Luling Watermelon Thump and Lockhart Chisholm Trail round-up in June.

Minerals: Oil, gas, sand, gravel.

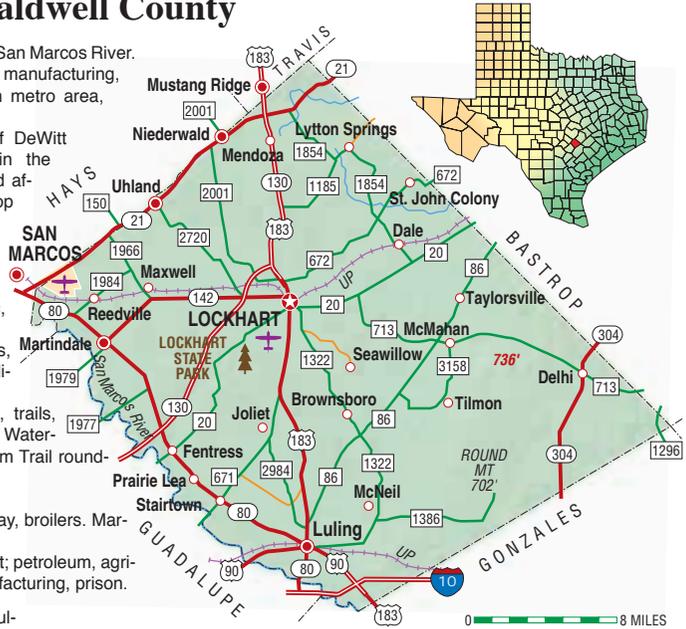
Agriculture: Eggs, beef cattle, hay, broilers. Market value \$47 million.

LOCKHART (12,698) county seat; petroleum, agribusiness center, tourism, light manufacturing, prison.

Luling (5,411) oil, tourism, agriculture; oil museum; hospital, barbecue cook-off in April.

Other towns include: **Dale** (500); **Fentress** (291); **Martindale** (1,116); **Maxwell** (500); part of **Mustang Ridge** (861, mostly in Travis County), and **Prairie Lea** (255).

Also, part of **Niederwald** (565), part of **Uhland** (1,014) and a small part of



San Marcos (44,894), all mostly in Hays County.

Population	38,734
Change fm 2010	1.8
Area (sq. mi.)	547.41
Land Area (sq. mi.)	545.73
Altitude (ft.)	315-736
Rainfall (in.)	36.86
Jan. mean min.	36.9

July mean max.	95.8
Civ. Labor	16,768
Unemployed	7.0
Wages	\$62,601,926
Per Capita Income	\$25,577
Prop. Value	\$2,422,787,708
Retail Sales	\$354,194,200

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.



Longhorn Cavern State Park in Burnet County. Photo by Earl Nottingham, Texas Parks & Wildlife.

Physical Features: Sandy, broken by bays; Green Lake, Powder Horn Lake, Cox Creek Reservoir; partly on Matagorda Island.

Economy: Aluminum, plastics plants; marine construction; agribusinesses; petroleum; tourism; fish processing.

History: Karankawa area. Empresario Martín De León brought 41 families in 1825. County created and organized from Jackson, Matagorda, and Victoria counties in 1846. Named for John C. Calhoun, U.S. statesman.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 44.87; Black, 2.74; Hispanic, 47.06; Asian, 4.46; Other, 0.87.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 299; deaths, 183; marriages, 141; divorces, 54.

Recreation: Beaches, fishing, water sports, duck, goose hunting; historic sites, county park; La Salle

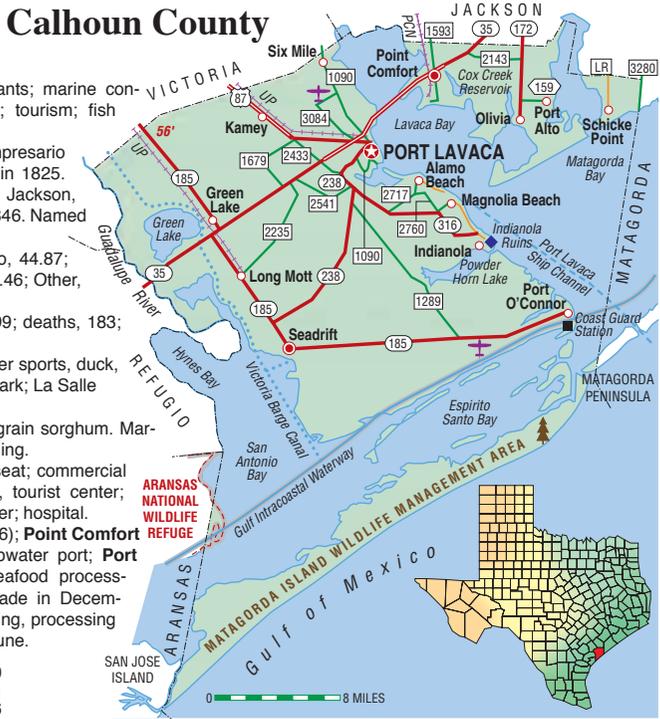
Minerals: Oil, gas.

Agriculture: Cotton, cattle, corn, grain sorghum. Market value \$29 million. Commercial fishing.

PORT LAVACA (12,248) county seat; commercial seafood operations, offshore drilling, tourist center; some manufacturing; convention center; hospital.

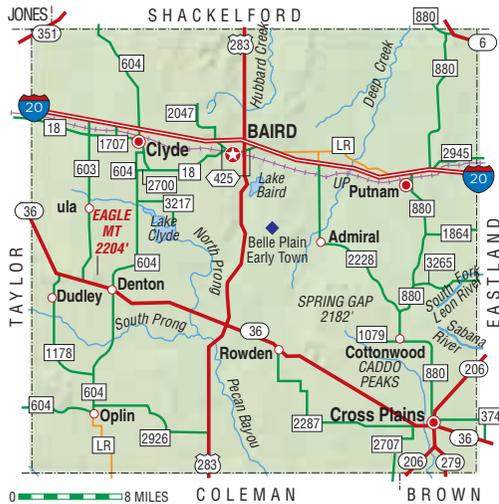
Other towns include: **Long Mott** (76); **Point Comfort** (737) aluminum, plastic plants, deepwater port; **Port O'Connor** (1,253) tourist center, seafood processing, manufacturing, lighted boat parade in December; **Seadrift** (1,364) commercial fishing, processing plants, Bayfront Park, Shrimpfest in June.

Population 21,609
 Change fm 2010 1.1
 Area (sq. mi.) 1,032.16
 Land Area (sq. mi.) 512.31
 Altitude (ft.) sea level-56
 Rainfall (in.) 34.78
 Jan. mean min. 47.9
 July mean max. 88.2



Civ. Labor 10,258
 Unemployed 6.3
 Wages \$139,032,064

Per Capita Income \$32,413
 Prop. Value \$3,914,082,195
 Retail Sales \$210,438,189



Population 13,517
 Change fm 2010 - 0.2
 Area (sq. mi.) 901.26
 Land Area (sq. mi.) 898.62
 Altitude (ft.) 1,350-2,204
 Rainfall (in.) 25.52
 Jan. mean min. 31.1
 July mean max. 94.9
 Civ. Labor 7,035
 Unemployed 5.3
 Wages \$16,554,203

Callahan County

Physical Features: On divide between Brazos, Colorado rivers; Lake Clyde, Lake Baird; level to rolling.

Economy: Ranching; feed and fertilizer business; many residents commute to Abilene; 200,000 acres in hunting leases.

History: Comanche territory until the 1870s. Anglo-American settlement began around 1860. County created in 1858 from Bexar, Bosque and Travis counties; organized in 1877. Named for Texas Ranger J.H. Callahan.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 87.56; Black, 1.39; Hispanic, 8.54; Asian, 0.52; Other, 1.99.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 121; deaths, 169; marriages, 58; divorces, 61.

Recreation: Hunting, lakes; museums; Cross Plains Hunters' Feed at deer season.

Minerals: Oil and gas.

Agriculture: Cattle, wheat, sorghum, oats. Market value \$25.4 million. Hunting leases important.

BAIRD (1,496) county seat; ranching/agricultural trade center, antiques shops, some manufacturing, shipping; historic sites; Market Daze in June.

Clyde (3,713) steel water systems manufacturing, government services; library; Pecan Festival in October.

Other towns include: **Cross Plains** (982) oil and gas, agriculture, government services, home of creator of Conan the Barbarian, museum, Barbarian Festival in June; **Putnam** (94).

Per Capita Income \$33,412
 Prop. Value \$1,359,259,530
 Retail Sales \$60,172,646

Physical Features: Southernmost county in rich Rio Grande Valley soils; flat landscape; semitropical climate; Loma Alta Lake.

Economy: Agribusiness, tourism, seafood processing, shipping, manufacturing, government/services.

History: Coahuiltecan Indian area. Spanish land grants date to 1781. County created from Nueces County, 1848; named for Capt. Ewen Cameron of Mier Expedition.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 10.61; Black, 0.39; Hispanic, 88.07; Asian, 0.64; Other, 0.29.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 7,849; deaths, 2,380; marriages, 2,499; divorces, 839.

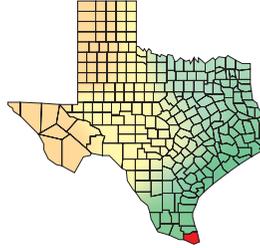
Recreation: South Padre Island: year-round resort; fishing, hunting, water sports; historical sites, Palo Alto visitors center; gateway to Mexico, state parks; wildlife refuge; recreational vehicle center.

Minerals: Natural gas, oil.

Agriculture: Cotton, grain sorghums, vegetables. Ranked second in sugar cane acreage. Wholesale nursery plants raised. Small feedlot and cow-calf operations; 200,000 acres irrigated, mostly cotton and grain sorghums Market value \$112.4 million. Ranked second in value of aquaculture.

BROWNSVILLE (175,023) county seat; international trade, varied indus-

Cameron County



tries, shipping, tourism; college, hospitals, crippled children health center; Gladys Porter Zoo, historic Fort Brown; University of Texas at Brownsville.

Harlingen (64,849) health care, manufacturing, agribusiness, food processing, ecotourism, education; hospitals; nature center; greyhound races; birding festival in November.

San Benito (24,250) varied manufacturing, tourism; hospital; museums, arts center; recreation facilities, including walking/jogging trail; ResacaFest on July 4.

South Padre Island (2,816) beaches, tourism/convention center, Coast Guard station, Sand Castle Days in October.

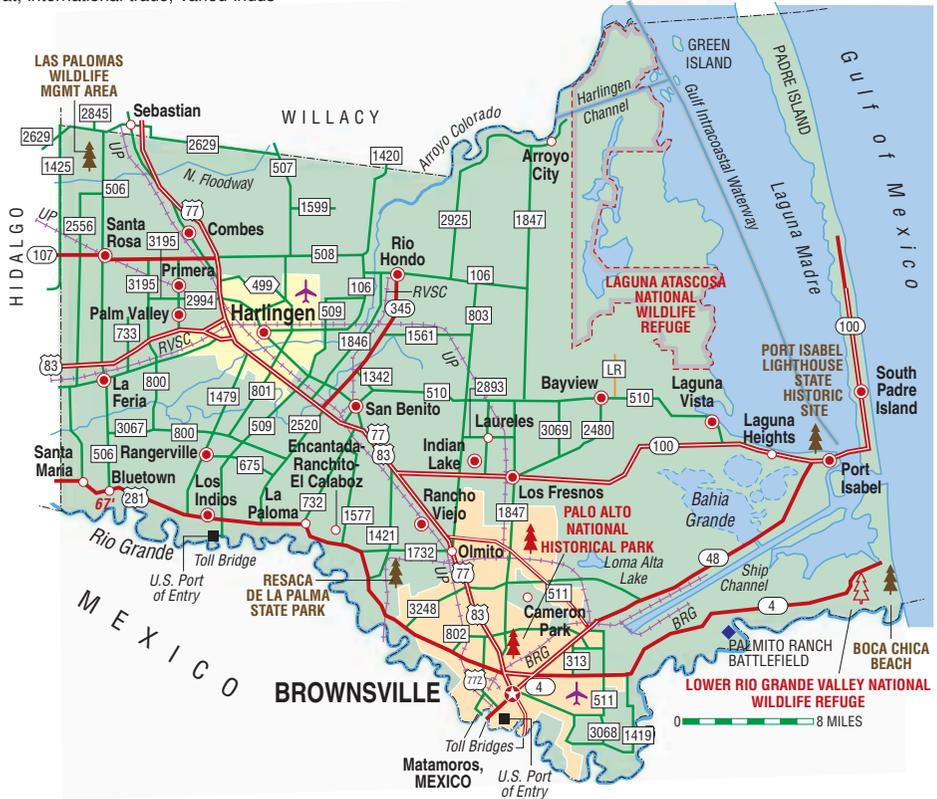
Other towns include: **Bayview** (383); **Bluetown** (356); **Cameron Park** (6,963); **Combes** (2,895);

Encantada-Ranchito El Calaboz (2,255); **Indian Lake** (640); **La Feria** (7,302); **Laguna Heights** (3,488); **Laguna Vista** (3,117); **Laureles** (3,692); **Los Fresnos** (5,542) Little Graceland Museum, Butterfly Farm, library; **Los Indios** (1,083); **Olmito** (1,210); **Palm Valley** (1,304).

Also, **Port Isabel** (5,006) tourist center, fishing, museums, old lighthouse, Shrimp Cook-Off in November; **Primera** (4,070); **Rancho Viejo** (2,437); **Rangerville** (289); **Rio Hondo** (2,356); **Santa Maria** (733); **Santa Rosa** (2,873).

Population 415,557
 Change fm 2010 2.3
 Area (sq. mi.) 1,276.33
 Land Area (sq. mi.) 905.76
 Altitude (ft.) sea level-67
 Rainfall (in.) 27.55
 Jan. mean min. 50.5
 July mean max. 92.4
 Civ. Labor 164,685
 Unemployed 11.0
 Wages \$952,034,891
 Per Capita Income \$23,236
 Prop. Value \$17,052,051,375
 Retail Sales \$3,809,639,105

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.



Population.....	12,449
Change fm 2010.....	0.4
Area (sq. mi.).....	203.20
Land Area (sq. mi.).....	197.51
Altitude (ft.).....	236-538
Rainfall (in.).....	45.10
Jan. mean min.....	32.0
July mean max.....	94.0
Civ. Labor.....	5,502
Unemployed.....	7.8
Wages.....	\$33,916,672
Per Capita Income.....	\$33,828
Prop. Value.....	\$983,549,868
Retail Sales.....	\$108,910,227

Camp County

Physical Features: East Texas county with forested hills; drains to Big Cypress Creek on the north; Lake Bob Sandlin; third smallest county in Texas.

Economy: Agribusiness, chicken processing, timber industries, light manufacturing, retirement center.

History: Caddo area. Anglo-American settlers arrived in late 1830s. Antebellum slaveholding area. County created, organized, from Upshur County 1874; named for jurist J.L. Camp.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 58.40; Black, 16.89; Hispanic, 22.06; Asian, Other, 2.07.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 199; deaths, 127; marriages, 96; divorces, 31.

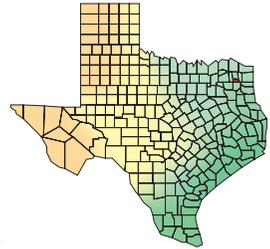
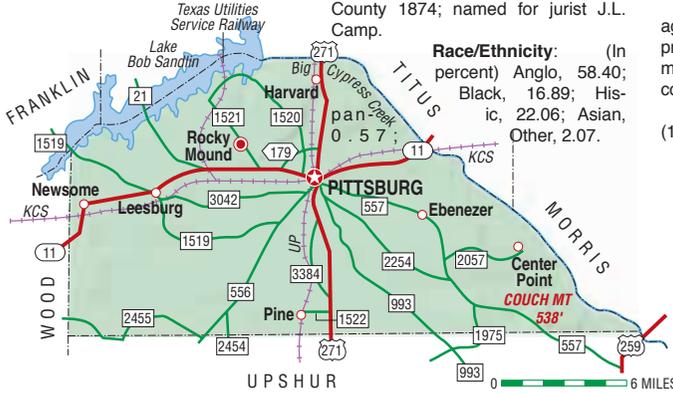
Recreation: Water sports, fishing on lakes; farmstead and airship museum; Pittsburg hot links; Chickfest in September.

Minerals: Oil, gas, clays, coal.

Agriculture: Poultry and products important; beef, dairy cattle, horses; peaches (second in acreage), hay, blueberries, vegetables. Market value \$143.1 million. Forestry.

PITTSBURG (4,497) county seat; agribusiness, timber, tourism, food processing, light manufacturing, commuting to Longview, Tyler; hospital; community college; Prayer Tower.

Other towns include: **Leesburg** (128) and **Rocky Mound** (75).



Physical Features: In center of Panhandle on level, some broken land; loam soils.

Economy: Pantex nuclear weapons assembly/disassembly facility (U.S. Department of Energy), commuting to Amarillo, petrochemical plants, agribusiness.

History: Apaches, displaced by Comanches. Anglo-American ranchers settled in the 1880s. German, Polish

Carson County

farmers arrived around 1910. County created from Bexar District, 1876; organized 1888. Named for Republic secretary of state S.P. Carson.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 87.41; Black, 0.85; Hispanic, 8.96; Asian, 0.37; Other, 2.32.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 62;

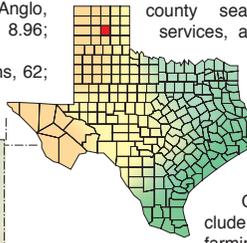
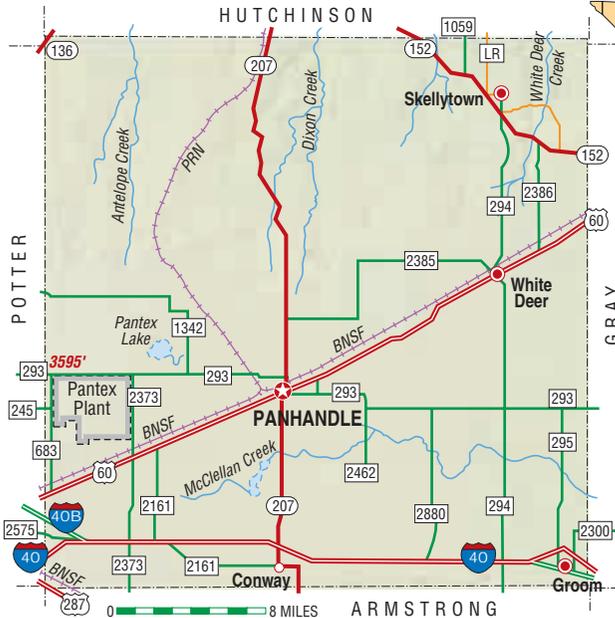
deaths, 58; marriages, 36; divorces, 13.

Minerals: Oil, gas production.

Agriculture: Cattle, cotton, wheat, sorghum, corn, hay, soybeans. Market value \$93.7 million.

PANHANDLE (2,452)

county seat; government/services, agribusiness, petroleum center, commuters to Amarillo; Veterans Day celebration, car show in June.



Other towns include: **Groom** (574) farming center, government/services, Groom Day festival in August; **Skellytown** (473); **White Deer** (1,000) Polish Sausage festival in November.

Population.....	6,157
Change fm 2010.....	-0.4
Area (sq. mi.).....	924.10
Land Area (sq. mi.).....	923.19
Altitude (ft.).....	2,926-3,595
Rainfall (in.).....	22.21
Jan. mean min.....	19.3
July mean max.....	90.8
Civ. Labor.....	3,258
Unemployed.....	4.5
Wages.....	\$86,305,084
Per Capita Income.....	\$38,854
Prop. Value.....	\$1,141,445,290
Retail Sales.....	\$166,944,789

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Cass County

Physical Features: Forested Northeast county rolling to hilly; drained by Cypress Bayou, Sulphur River; Wright Patman Lake.

Economy: Timber, paper industries; varied manufacturing; agribusiness; government/services.

History: Caddoes, who were displaced by other tribes in the 1790s. Anglo-Americans arrived in the 1830s. Antebellum slaveholding area. County created and organized in 1846 from Bowie County; named for U.S. Sen. Lewis Cass.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 76.52; Black, 17.50; Hispanic, 3.92; Asian, 0.34; Other, 1.72.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 384; deaths, 404; marriages, 158; divorces, 161.

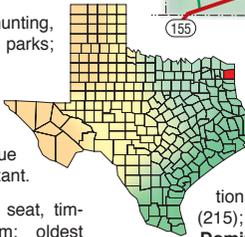
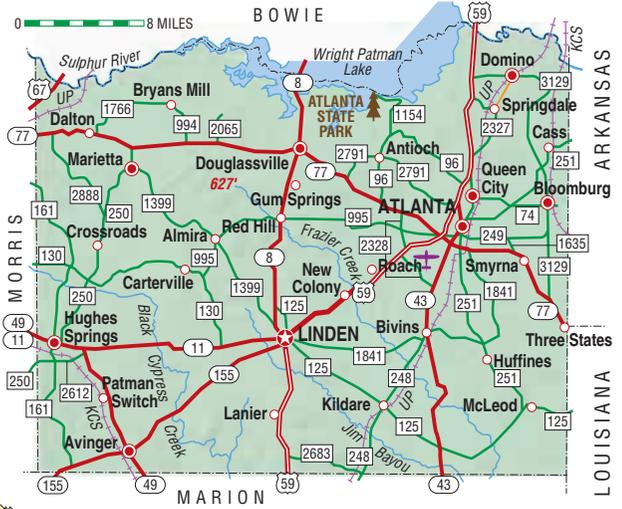
Recreation: Fishing, hunting, water sports; state, county parks; lake, wildflower trails.

Minerals: Oil, iron ore.

Agriculture: Poultry, cattle, nurseries, forage, watermelons. Market value \$68.8 million. Timber important.

LINDEN (1,988) county seat, timber, agribusiness, tourism; oldest courthouse still in use as courthouse, hospital; Rock and Roll Hall of Fame.

ATLANTA (5,675) Paper and timber industries, government/services, varied manufacturing, hospital, library; Forest Festival in August.



Other towns include: **Avinger** (444) timber, paper industry, steel plant, early cemetery, Glory Days celebration in October; **Bivins** (215); **Bloomburg** (404); **Domino** (93); **Douglassville** (229); **Hughes Springs** (1,760) varied manufacturing, warehousing, trucking school, Pumpkin Glow in October; **Kildare** (104); **Marietta** (134); **McLeod** (600); **Queen City** (1,476) paper industry, commuters to

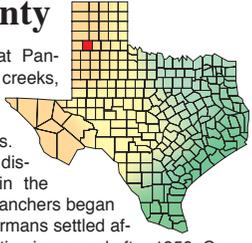
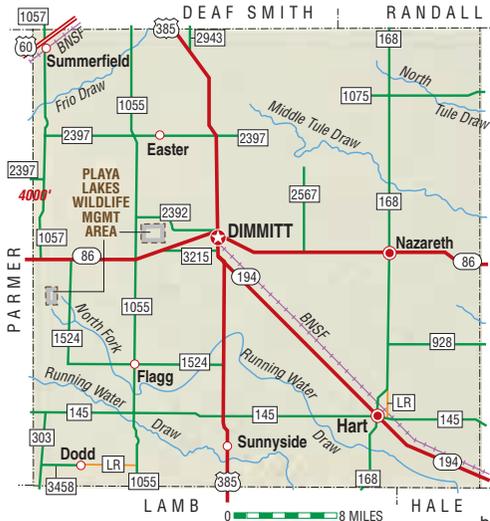
Texarkana, government/services, historic sites.

Population	30,166
Change fm 2010	- 1.0
Area (sq. mi.)	960.35
Land Area (sq. mi.)	937.35
Altitude (ft.)	167-627
Rainfall (in.)	48.20
Jan. mean min.	31.0
July mean max.	94.0
Civ. Labor	12,783
Unemployed	9.6
Wages	\$63,109,612
Per Capita Income	\$32,899
Prop. Value	\$2,463,964,773
Retail Sales	\$267,352,881



A canal at Laguna Vista in Cameron County. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Castro County



Physical Features: Flat Panhandle county, drains to creeks, draws and playas; underground water.

Economy: Agribusiness.

History: Apaches, displaced by Comanches in the 1720s. Anglo-American ranchers began settling in the 1880s. Germans settled after 1900. Mexican migration increased after 1950. County created in 1876 from Bexar District, organized in 1891. Named for Henri Castro, Texas colonizer.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 36.11; Black, 2.00; Hispanic, 60.79; Asian, 0.42; Other, 0.68.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 130; deaths, 41; marriages, 44; divorces, 19.

Recreation: Pheasant hunting; Italian POW camp site; Dimmitt Harvest Days celebrated in August.

Minerals: Insignificant.

Agriculture: Beef cattle, dairies, corn, cotton, wheat, sheep. Market value \$973.4 million; second in state.

DIMMITT (4,393) county seat; agribusiness center; library, hospital; quilt festival in April.

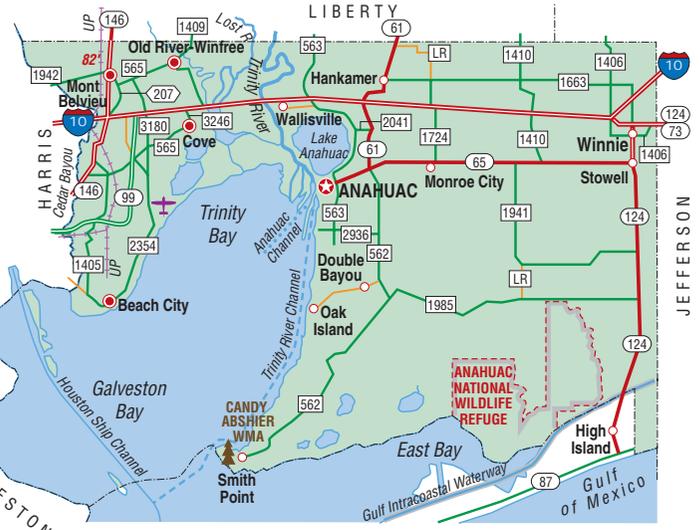
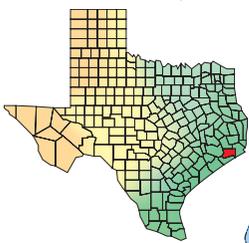
Other towns include: **Hart** (1,114) and **Nazareth** (311).

Population 8,164
 Change fm 2010 1.3
 Area (sq. mi.) 899.32
 Land Area (sq. mi.) 898.31
 Altitude (ft.) 3,565-4,000
 Rainfall (in.) 19.71

Jan. mean min. 20.4
 July mean max. 90.1
 Civ. Labor 3,322
 Unemployed 5.4

Wages \$19,406,261
 Per Capita Income \$48,285
 Prop. Value \$669,107,960
 Retail Sales \$64,045,142

Chambers County



Physical Features: Gulf coastal plain, coastal soils; Lake Anahuac; some forests.

Economy: Refining/chemical plants, distribution facilities, air services.

History: Karankawa and other coastal tribes. Nuestra Señora de la Luz Mission established near present Wallisville in 1756. County created and organized in 1858 from Liberty, Jefferson counties. Named for Gen. T. J. Chambers, surveyor.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 69.12; Black, 8.28; Hispanic, 20.03; Asian, 1.04; Other, 1.54.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 481; deaths, 219; marriages, 210; divorces, 161.

Recreation: Fishing, hunting; water sports; camping; county parks; wildlife refuge; historic sites; Wallisville Heritage Museum; Texas Gatorfest in September.

Minerals: Oil, gas.

Agriculture: Rice, cattle, oysters/shrimp, hay; significant irrigation. Market value \$17.6 million. Hunting important.

ANAHUAC (2,243) county seat; canal connects with Houston Ship Channel; agribusiness; hospital, library.

WINNIE (3,254) oil and gas; hospital; depot museum; Texas Rice Festival in October.

Other towns include: **Beach City** (2,198), **Cove** (510), **Hankamer** (226), **Mont Belvieu** (3,835), **Old River-Winfree** (1,245), **Stowell** (1,756) and **Wallisville** (452).

Population 36,196
 Change fm 2010 3.1
 Area (sq. mi.) 871.99
 Land Area (sq. mi.) 599.31
 Altitude (ft.) sea level-82
 Rainfall (in.) 54.08
 Jan. mean min. 41.7
 July mean max. 91.9
 Civ. Labor 17,996
 Unemployed 7.9
 Wages \$138,593,013
 Per Capita Income \$48,969
 Prop. Value \$7,285,118,479
 Retail Sales \$2,289,147,894

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Cherokee County

Physical Features: East Texas county; hilly, partly forested; drains to Angelina, Neches rivers; many streams; Lake Palestine, Lake Striker, Lake Jacksonville; sandy, clay soils.

Economy: Government/services, varied manufacturing, agribusiness.

History: Caddo tribes attracted Spanish missionaries around 1720. Cherokees began settling area around 1820, and soon afterward Anglo-Americans began to arrive. Cherokees forced to Indian Territory 1839. Named for Indian tribe; created 1846 from Nacogdoches County.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 61.97; Black, 14.44; Hispanic, 21.53; Asian, 0.46; Other, 1.60.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 758; deaths, 514; marriages, 301; divorces, 180.

Recreation: Water sports; fishing, hunting; historic sites and parks, national wildlife refuge, Texas State Railroad; nature trails through forests; lakes.

Minerals: Gas, oil.

Agriculture: Nurseries (first in the state in value of sales), hay, beef cattle, dairies, poultry. Market value \$140.3 million. Timber, hunting income significant.

RUSK (5,551) county seat; agribusiness, tourism, state mental hospital, prison unit; heritage festival in October.

JACKSONVILLE (14,544) varied manufacturing, plastics, agribusiness, tourism, retail center; hospitals, junior colleges; Love's Lookout; Tomato Fest in June.

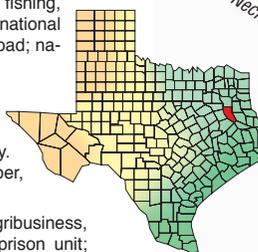
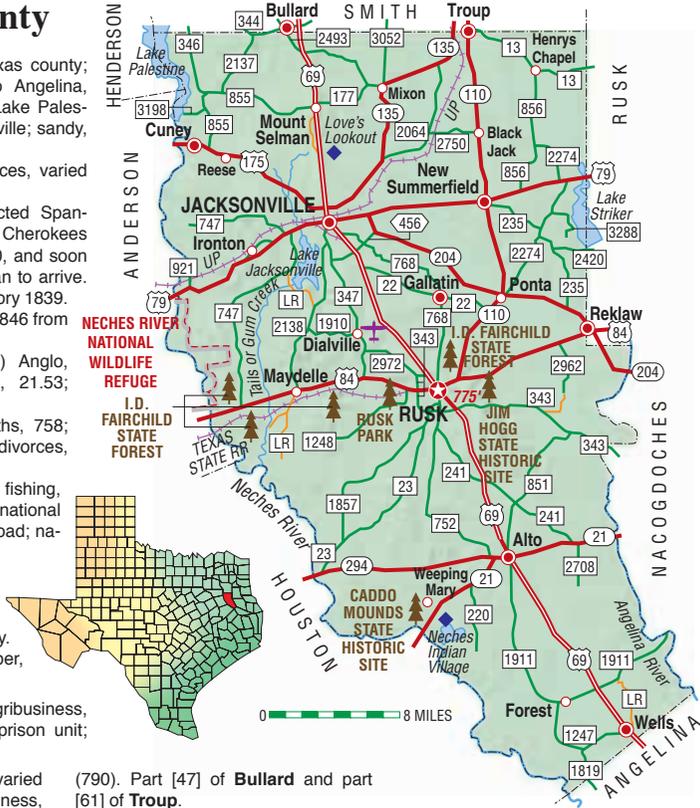
Other towns include: **Alto** (1,225) farming, timber, light manufacturing, pecan festival in November; **Cuney** (140); **Gallatin** (419); **Maydelle** (250); **New Summerfield** (1,111); **Reklaw** (379, partly in Rusk County); **Wells**

(790). Part [47] of **Bullard** and part [61] of **Troup**.

Population	51,206
Change fm 2010	0.7
Area (sq. mi.)	1,061.93
Land Area (sq. mi.)	1,052.22
Altitude (ft.)	187-775
Rainfall (in.)	48.50
Jan. mean min.	36.8
July mean max.	92.8
Civ. Labor	20,774

Unemployed	8.2
Wages	\$119,211,629
Per Capita Income	\$28,923
Prop. Value	\$3,292,186,149
Retail Sales	\$410,731,390

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.



U.S. 385 goes through Sunnyside in Castro County. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Childress County

Physical Features: Rolling prairie, at corner of Panhandle, draining to fork of Red River; Baylor Creek Lake, Lake Childress; mixed soils.

Economy: Government/services, retail trade, tourism, agriculture.

History: Apaches, displaced by Comanches. Ranchers arrived around 1880. County created 1876 from Bexar, Young districts; organized 1887; named for writer of Texas Declaration of Independence, George C. Childress.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 60.37; Black, 9.99; Hispanic, 27.39; Asian, 0.73; Other, 1.52.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 83; deaths, 57; marriages, 48; divorces, 35.

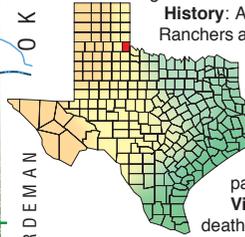
Recreation: Recreation on lakes and creeks, fishing; hunting of deer, turkey, wild hog, quail, dove; parks; county museum.

Minerals: Insignificant.

Agriculture: Cotton, beef cattle, wheat, hay, sorghum, peanuts; 6,000 acres irrigated. Market value \$25.9 million. Hunting leases.

CHILDRESS (6,105) county seat; agribusiness, hospital, prison unit; settlers reunion and rodeo in July.

Other towns include: **Tell** (15).



Population	7,029
Change fm 2010	- 0.2
Area (sq. mi.)	713.61
Land Area (sq. mi.)	710.34
Altitude (ft.)	1,560-2,060
Rainfall (in.)	22.65
Jan. mean min.	26.8

July mean max.	95.3
Civ. Labor	2,918
Unemployed	5.7
Wages	\$16,961,840

Per Capita Income	\$22,754
Prop. Value	\$515,203,977
Retail Sales	\$82,587,034

Clay County

Physical Features: Hilly, rolling; Northwest county drains to Red, Trinity rivers; Lake Arrowhead; sandy loam, chocolate soils; mesquites, post oaks.

Economy: Oil, agribusiness.

History: Wichitas arrived from the north-central plains in the mid-1700s, followed by Apaches and Comanches. Ranching attempts began in the 1850s. County created from Cooke County, 1857; Indians forced disorganization in 1862; reorganized in 1873; named for Henry Clay, U.S. statesman.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 91.23; Black, 0.96; Hispanic, 5.07; Asian, 0.29; Other, 2.44.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 97; deaths, 119; marriages, 50; divorces, 44.

Recreation: Fishing, hunting, water sports; state park; pioneer reunion in September.

Minerals: Oil and gas, stone.

Agriculture: Beef cattle, wheat, pecans. Market value \$56.9 million. Oaks, cedar, elms sold to nurseries, mesquite cut for firewood.

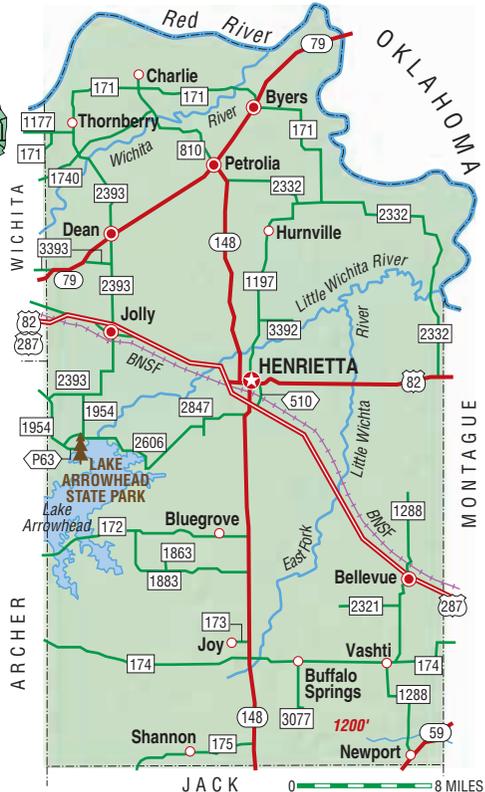
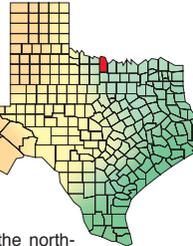
HENRIETTA (3,141) county seat; agribusiness, government/services, manufacturing; hospital; museum; Turkey Fest in April.

Other towns include: **Bellevue** (362), **Bluegrove** (135), **Byers** (496), **Dean** (493), **Jolly** (172), **Petrolia** (686).

Population	10,535
Change fm 2010	- 2.0
Area (sq. mi.)	1,116.17
Land Area (sq. mi.)	1,097.82
Altitude (ft.)	791-1,200
Rainfall (in.)	31.66
Jan. mean min.	26.8
July mean max.	95.0
Civ. Labor	5,826

Unemployed	5.5
Wages	\$11,567,011
Per Capita Income	\$43,795

Prop. Value	\$1,411,896,910
Retail Sales	\$75,490,712



Cochran County

Physical Features: South Plains bordering New Mexico with small lakes (playas); underground water; loam, sandy loam soils.

Economy: Farming, government/services, retail.

History: Hunting area for various Indian tribes. Ranches operated in the 1880s but population in 1900 was still only 25. Farming began in the 1920s. County created from Bexar and Young districts in 1876; organized in 1924; named for Robert Cochran, who died at the Alamo.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 40.27; Black, 3.80; Hispanic, 54.84; Asian, 0.13; Other, 0.96.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 53; deaths, 33; marriages, 14; divorces, 12.

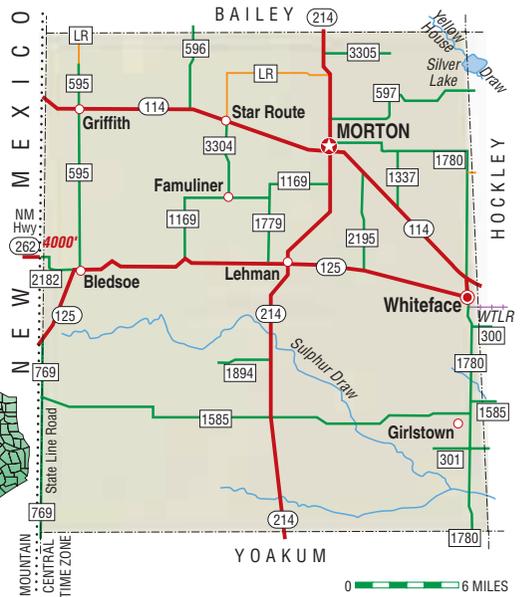
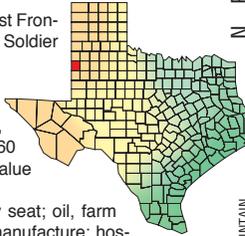
Recreation: Museum; Last Frontier Trail Drive and Buffalo Soldier Day in June.

Minerals: Insignificant.

Agriculture: Cotton, peanuts, sorghum, peas, sunflowers, wheat. Crops 60 percent irrigated. Market value \$91.7 million.

MORTON (2,006) county seat; oil, farm center, meat packing, light manufacture; hospital.

Other towns include: **Bledsoe** (126), **Whiteface** (449).



For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Population	3,046	Altitude (ft.)	3,565-4,000	Unemployed	7.9
Change fm 2010	- 2.6	Rainfall (in.)	18.34	Wages	\$6,088,800
Area (sq. mi.)	775.31	Jan. temp. min.	23.1	Per Capita Income	\$33,329
Land Area (sq. mi.)	775.22	July temp. max.	91.4	Prop. Value	\$857,158,150
		Civ. Labor	1,258	Retail Sales	\$26,049,834

In the Morton cemetery in Cochran County, monuments commemorate the four Buffalo Soldiers of the 10th Cavalry who died of dehydration in 1877. They were part of the Nolan Expedition that became lost on the South Plains while chasing Comanches. Photo by Robert Plocheck.



Coke County

Physical Features: West Texas prairie, hills, Colorado River valley; sandy loam, red soils; E.V. Spence Reservoir, Oak Creek Reservoir.

Economy: Oil and gas, government/ services, agriculture.

History: From 1700 to 1870s, Comanches roamed the area. Ranches began operating after the Civil War. County created, organized, 1889 from Tom Green County; named for Gov. Richard Coke.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 78.21; Black, 0.42; Hispanic, 19.36; Asian, 0.21; Other, 1.79.

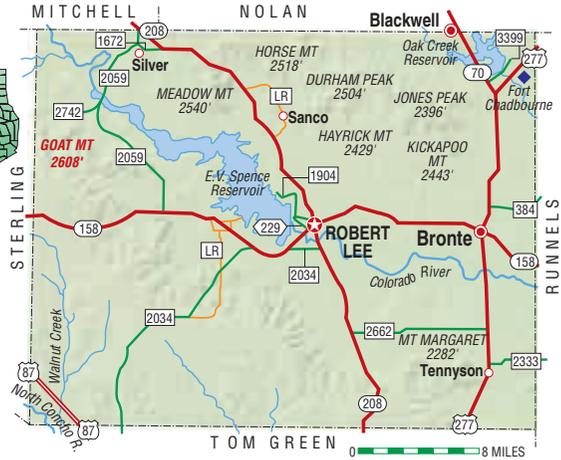
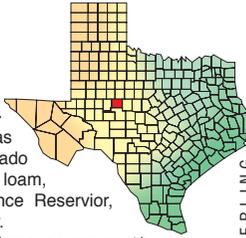
Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 26; deaths, 59; marriages, 23; divorces, 9.

Recreation: Hunting, fishing, Caliche Loop birdwatching trail; lakes; Sumac hiking trail; historic

Minerals: Oil, gas.

Agriculture: Beef cattle, small grains, sheep and goats, hay. Market value \$13.6 million.

ROBERT LEE (1,049) county seat;



oil and gas, wind farms, ranching, government/services; old jail museum.

Bronte (999) ranching, oil. Other towns include: **Silver** (34) and **Tennyson** (46). Also, a small part of **Blackwell** (311).

Population	3,231
Change fm 2010.....	- 2.7
Area (sq. mi.).....	927.97
Land Area (sq. mi.).....	898.81

Altitude (ft.).....	1,700-2,608
Rainfall (in.).....	23.00
Jan. mean min.....	29.0
July mean max.....	96.4
Civ. Labor.....	1,213
Unemployed.....	6.8
Wages.....	\$4,640,032
Per Capita Income.....	\$32,525
Prop. Value.....	\$929,866,860
Retail Sales.....	\$22,493,650

Coleman County

Physical Features: Hilly, rolling; drains to Colorado River, Pecan Bayou; O.H. Ivie Reservoir Hords Creek Lake, Lake Coleman; mesquite, oaks.

Economy: Agribusiness, petroleum, ecotourism, varied manufacturing.

History: Presence of Apaches and Comanches brought military outpost, Camp Colorado, before the Civil War. Settlers arrived after organization. County created in 1858 from Brown, Travis counties; organized in 1864; named for Houston's aide, R.M. Coleman.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 78.81; Black, 2.45; Hispanic, 16.74; Asian, 0.46; Other, 1.54.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 101; deaths, 115; marriages, 49; divorces, 40.

Recreation: Fishing, hunting; water sports; city park, historic sites; lakes; Santa Anna Peak; Santa Anna bison cook-off in May.

Minerals: Oil, gas, stone, clays.

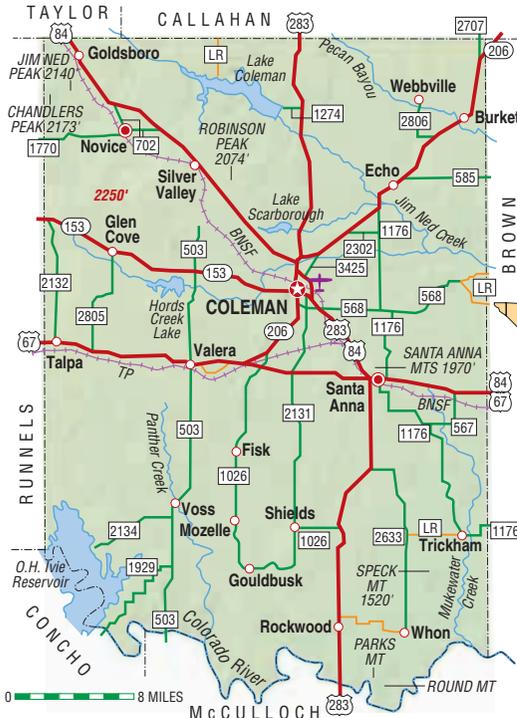
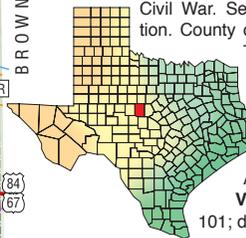
Agriculture: Cattle, wheat, sheep, hay, grain sorghum, goats, oats, cotton. Market value \$20 million. Mesquite for firewood and furniture.

COLEMAN (4,709) county seat; varied manufacturing; hospital, library, museums: Fiesta de la Paloma in October.

Santa Anna (1,099) agribusiness, oil, tourism; museum; Funtier days in May.

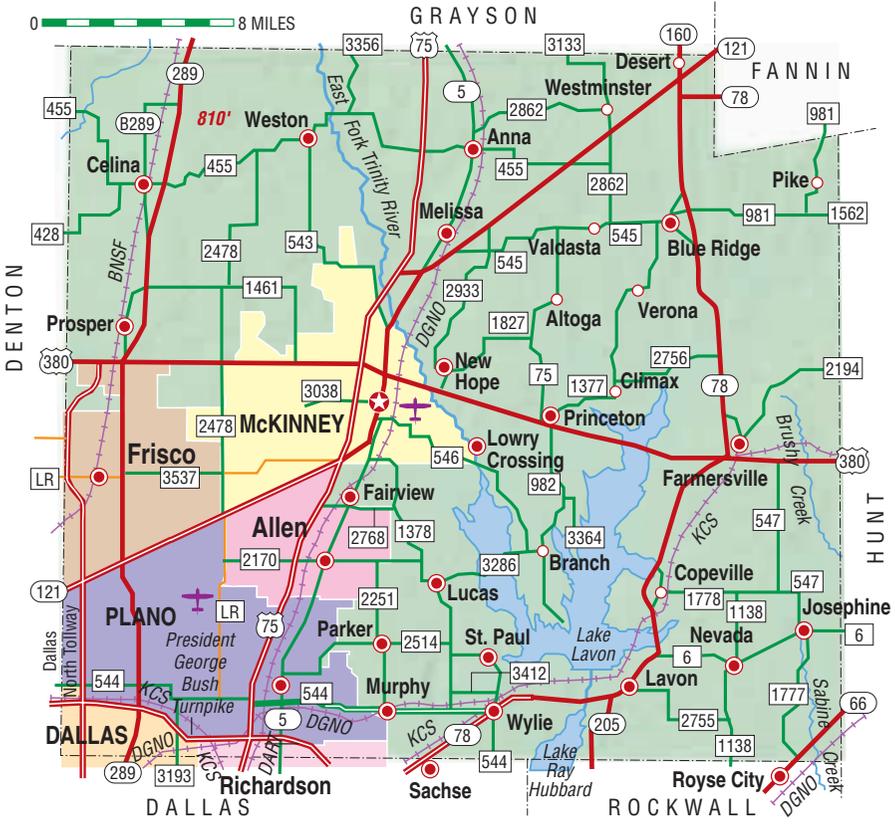
Other towns include: **Burkett** (30), **Goldsboro** (30), **Gouldbusk** (70), **Novice** (139), **Rockwood** (53), **Talpa** (127), and **Valera** (80).

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.



Population	8,675
Change fm 2000.....	- 2.5
Area (sq. mi.).....	1,281.45
Land Area (sq. mi.).....	1,260.20
Altitude (ft.).....	1,289-2,250
Rainfall (in.).....	28.70
Jan. mean min.....	30.0

July mean max.....	93.7
Civ. Labor.....	4,061
Unemployed.....	6.6
Wages.....	\$14,151,584
Per Capita Income.....	\$33,007
Prop. Value.....	\$1,274,787,496
Retail Sales.....	\$60,570,383



Physical Features: Heavy, black clay soil; level to rolling; drains to Trinity; Lake Lavon, Lake Ray Hubbard.

Economy: Government/services, manufacturing plants, retail and wholesale center, many residents work in Dallas.

History: Caddo area until 1850s. Settlers of Peters colony arrived in early 1840s. County created, organized, from Fannin County 1846. Named for pioneer settler Collin McKinney.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 62.30; Black, 8.61; Hispanic, 15.22; Asian, 11.39; Other, 2.47.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 10,581; deaths, 3,081; marriages, 4,935; divorces, 2,496.

Recreation: Fishing, water sports; historic sites; old homes restoration, tours; natural science museum.

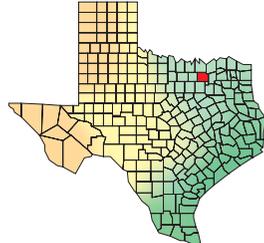
Minerals: Insignificant.

Agriculture: Landscape nurseries, corn, wheat, cattle, hay, grain sorghum. Market value \$61.1 million.

McKINNEY (131,117) county seat; agribusiness, trade center, varied industry; hospital, community college; museums.

PLANO (259,841) telecommunications, manufacturing, newspaper printing, medical services, research center, commercial and financial center; com-

Collin County



munity college; hospitals; nature preserve; balloon festival in September.

Frisco (116,989) technical, aerospace industry, hospital, community college.

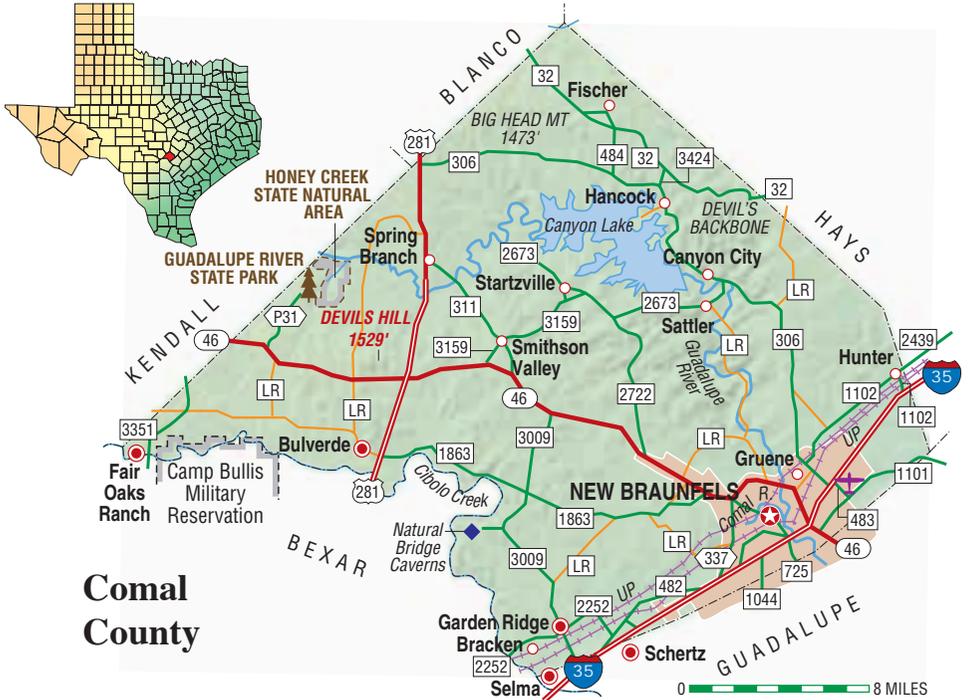
Other towns include: **Allen** (84,246) retail, manufacturing, wholesale trade, hospital, community college, nature conservatory, natatorium, historic stone dam, Stampede rodeo in October; **Anna** (8,249); **Blue Ridge** (822); **Celina** (6,028) museum, historic town square, Fun Day in September; **Copeville** (243); **Fairview** (7,248) government/services, retail center, commuters, museum, old mill site, wildlife sanctuary, veterans celebration in November; **Farmersville** (3,301) agri-

culture, light industries, Audie Murphy Day in June.

Also, **Josephine** (812); **Lavon** (2,219); **Lowry Crossing** (1,711); **Lucas** (5,166); **Melissa** (4,695) industrial plants, library, old town; **Murphy** (17,708); **Nevada** (822); **New Hope** (614); **Parker** (3,811); **Princeton** (6,807) manufacturing, commuters, Spring Onion festival in April; **Prosper** (9,423); **St. Paul** (1,066); **Westminster** (861); **Weston** (563); **Wylie** (41,427) manufacturing, retail, hospital, historic sites, big cat sanctuary, July Jubilee.

Also, part [46,885] of Dallas, part [28,569] of Richardson and part [6,301] of Sachse.

Population	834,642
Change fm 2010	6.7
Area (sq. mi.)	885.85
Land Area (sq. mi.)	847.56
Altitude (ft.)	434-810
Rainfall (in.)	41.01
Jan. mean min.	31.1
July mean max.	92.7
Civ. Labor	451,358
Unemployed	6.0
Wages	\$4,674,005,396
Per Capita Income	\$52,419
Prop. Value	\$83,716,678,413
Retail Sales	\$13,047,176,598



Comal County

Physical Features: Scenic Hill Country county. Eighty percent above the Balcones Escarpment. Spring-fed streams; 2.5-mile-long Comal River, Guadalupe River; Canyon Lake.

Economy: Varied manufacturing, tourism, government/services, agriculture; county in San Antonio metropolitan area.

History: Tonkawa and Waco Indians. A pioneer German settlement in 1845. Mexican migration peaked during the Mexican Revolution. County created from Bexar, Gonzales, Travis counties and organized in 1846; named for river, a name for Spanish earthenware or metal pan used for cooking tortillas.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 70.32; Black, 1.79; Hispanic, 25.57; Asian, 0.87; Other, 1.45.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 1,233; deaths, 971; marriages, 886; divorces, 279.

Recreation: Fishing, hunting; historic sites; scenic drives; lake facilities; Prince Solms Park and other county parks; Landa Park with 76 species of trees; the Gruene historic area; caverns; river resorts; river tubing; kayaking; Schlitterbahn water park; Wurstfest in November, Wassefest in December.

Minerals: Stone, lime, sand and gravel.

Agriculture: Cattle, goats, sheep, hogs, horses; nursery, hay, corn, sorghum, wheat. Market value \$6.6 million.

NEW BRAUNFELS (57,740) coun-

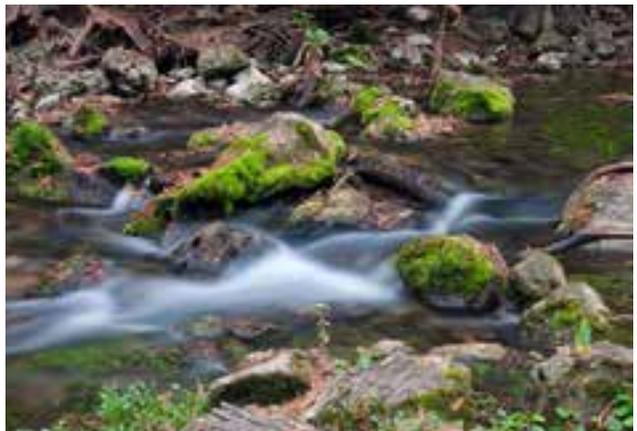
ty seat; manufacturing, retail, distribution center; picturesque city, making it a tourist center; Conservation Plaza; rose garden; hospital; library; mental health and retardation center. **Gruene** is now part of New Braunfels.

Other towns include: **Bulverde** (4,630); **Garden Ridge** (3,259); the retirement and recreation community around **Canyon Lake** (21,262), which includes **Startzville**, **Sattler**, **Smithson Valley**, **Canyon City**, **Fischer** and **Spring Branch**.

Also in the county, parts of **Fair Oaks Ranch** (5,986), **Selma** (5,540) and **Schertz** (31,465).

Population	114,384
Change fm 2010	5.5
Area (sq. mi.)	574.59
Land Area (sq. mi.)	561.45
Altitude (ft.)	560-1,529
Rainfall (in.)	35.74
Jan. mean min.	35.5
July mean max.	94.7
Civ. Labor	55,817
Unemployed	6.3
Wages	\$373,334,367
Per Capita Income	\$44,519
Prop. Value	\$13,612,118,199
Retail Sales	\$1,571,298,632

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout page.



The Honey Creek State Natural Area. Texas Parks & Wildlife photo.

Comanche County

Physical Features: Rolling, hilly terrain; sandy, loam, waxy soils; drains to Leon River, Proctor Lake; pecans, oaks, mesquites, cedars.

Economy: Dairies, peanut-, pecan-shelling plants, manufacturing.

History: Comanche area. Anglo-American settlers arrived in 1854 on land granted earlier to Stephen F. Austin and Samuel May Williams. County created and organized in 1856 from Bosque and Coryell counties; named for the Indian tribe.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 71.18; Black, 0.39; Hispanic, 26.89; Asian, 0.28; Other, 1.26.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 170; deaths, 176; marriages, 79; divorces, 57.

Recreation: Hunting, fishing, water sports, nature tourism; parks, community center, museums; Comanche Pow-Wow in September, rodeo in July.

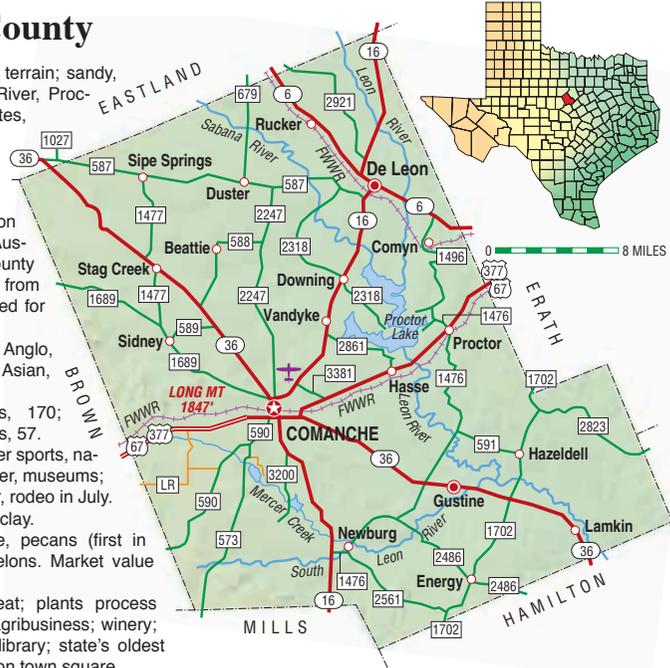
Minerals: Limited gas, oil, stone, clay.

Agriculture: Dairies, beef cattle, pecans (first in state in acreage), hay, wildlife, melons. Market value \$144.9 million.

COMANCHE (4,335) county seat; plants process feed, food; varied manufacturing; agribusiness; winery; hospital; Ranger College branch; library; state's oldest courthouse, "Old Cora," on display on town square.

De Leon (2,246) pecans, light manufacturing; hospital; car museum, Peach and Melon Festival in August.

Other towns include: **Energy** (70), **Gustine** (476), **Proctor** (228) and **Sidney** (148).



Population	13,765
Change fm 2010	- 1.5
Area (sq. mi.)	947.67
Land Area (sq. mi.)	937.69
Altitude (ft.)	1,020-1,847
Rainfall (in.)	31.12
Jan. mean min.	30.6

July mean max.	95.5
Civ. Labor	6,096
Unemployed	6.2
Wages	\$27,269,385
Per Capita Income	\$36,476
Prop. Value	\$1,824,394,922
Retail Sales	\$118,045,232



Concho County

Physical Features: On Edwards Plateau; rough, broken to south; level in north; sandy, loam and dark soils; drains to Concho and Colorado River.

Economy: Agribusiness, manufacturing.

History: Athabaskan-speaking Plains Indians, then Jumanos in the 1600s, absorbed by Lipan Apaches in the 1700s. Comanches raided after 1800. Anglo-Americans began ranching around 1850; farming began after the Civil War. Mexican-Americans employed on sheep ranches in 1920s-30s. County created from Bexar District in 1858, organized in 1879; named for river.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 42.98; Black, 1.62; Hispanic, 54.18; Asian, 0.39; Other, 0.83.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 27; deaths, 31; marriages, 13; divorces, 11.

Recreation: Famed for 1,500 Indian pictographs; O.H. Ivie Reservoir.

Minerals: Oil, gas, stone.

Agriculture: Sheep, cattle, goats; wheat, feed grains; 10,000 acres irrigated for cotton. Market value \$21.2 million.

Population	4,010
Change fm 2010	- 1.9
Area (sq. mi.)	993.69
Land Area (sq. mi.)	991.45
Altitude (ft.)	1,421-2,413
Rainfall (in.)	25.50
Jan. mean min.	31.9
July mean max.	97.4
Civ. Labor	1,279
Unemployed	7.4

Wages	\$7,288,343
Per Capita Income	\$22,631
Prop. Value	\$786,085,953
Retail Sales	\$20,541,031

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout page.

PAINT ROCK (273) county seat; named for Indian pictographs nearby; farming, ranching center.

EDEN (2,766) steel fabrication, detention center; hospital; fall fest.

Other towns include: **Eola** (215), **Lowake** (40) and **Millersview** (80).

Cooke County

Physical Features: North Texas county; drains to Red, Trinity rivers; Ray Roberts Lake, Lake Texoma, Lake Kiowa, Hubert H. Moss Lake; sandy, red, loam soils.

Economy: Oil and gas, varied manufacturing, commuting to northern DFW metroplex.

History: Frontier between Caddoes and Comanches. Anglo-Americans arrived in the late 1840s. Germans settled western part around 1890. County created and organized in 1848 from Fannin County; named for Capt. W.G. Cooke of the Texas Revolution.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 77.67; Black, 2.91; Hispanic, 16.39; Asian, 0.82; Other, 2.21.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 512; deaths, 379; marriages, 443; divorces, 157.

Recreation: Water sports; hunting, fishing; zoo; museum; park, Gainesville Depot Day/car show in October.

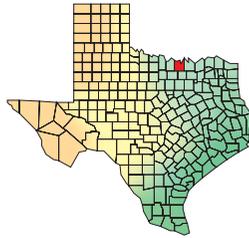
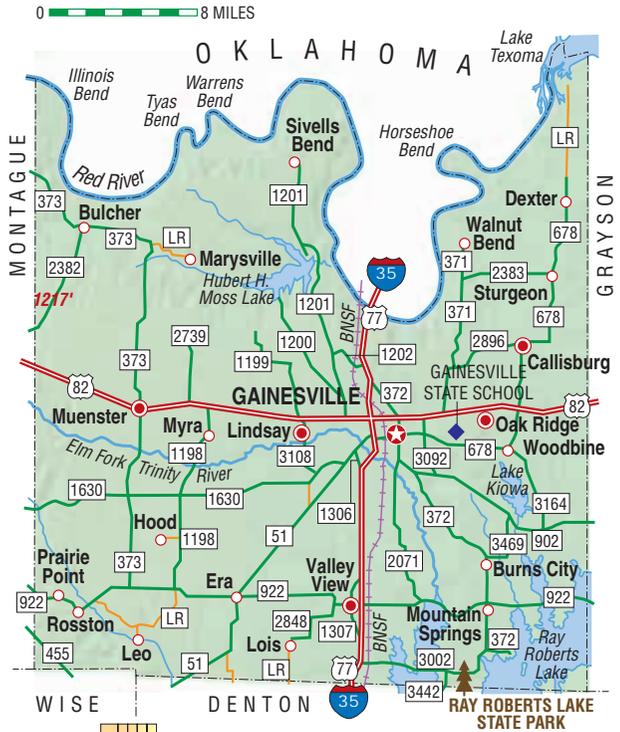
Minerals: Oil, natural gas, sand, gravel.

Agriculture: Beef cattle, horses, forages, wheat. Market value \$58.3 million. Hunting leases important.

GAINESVILLE (16,002) county seat; tourism, plastics, agribusiness, aircraft and steel fabrication; Victorian homes, walking tours; hospital; community college, juvenile correction unit; Camp Sweeney for diabetic children.

Muenster (1,544) varied manufacturing, food processing, oil and gas, agriculture; hospital, Germanfest in April.

Other towns include: **Callisburg** (353), **Era** (150), **Lindsay** (1,018) 1919 Romanesque-style church, **Myra** (150), **Oak Ridge** (141), **Rosston** (75), **Valley View** (757) and the residential community around **Lake Kiowa** (1,906).



Population	38,688
Change fm 2010	0.7
Area (sq. mi.)	898.81
Land Area (sq. mi.)	873.64
Altitude (ft.)	617-1,217
Rainfall (in.)	36.90
Jan. mean min.	28.0
July mean max.	95.0
Civ. Labor	23,616
Unemployed	4.8
Wages	\$184,037,907
Per Capita Income	\$45,765
Prop. Value	\$4,860,305,658
Retail Sales	\$686,216,863

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout page.



Cattle graze in a pasture at the Cooke-Montague county line off FM 373. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Coryell County

Physical Features: Leon Valley in center, remainder rolling, hilly; Belton Lake.

Economy: Fort Hood, prisons, agribusiness, manufacturing.

History: Tonkawa area, later various other tribes. Anglo-Americans settled around Fort Gates in late 1840s. Permanent establishment of Fort Hood in 1950 changed cultural geography. County created from Bell County, organized, 1854; named for local pioneer James Coryell.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 61.17; Black, 15.65; Hispanic, 16.59; Asian, 1.93; Other, 4.66.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 1,042; deaths, 406; marriages, 601; divorces, 316.

Recreation: State park; deer hunting; fishing; lake, Leon River; bluebonnet area; historic homes; log jail; Shivarree in June.

Minerals: Oil and gas.

Agriculture: Beef, forages, oats (second in acreage), wildlife, row crops. Market value \$40.1 million. Hunting leases, timber.

GATESVILLE (15,751) county seat; prisons, varied manufacturing; hospital; refurbished courthouse; museum; branch Central Texas College.

COPPERAS COVE (32,032) business center for Fort Hood; industrial filters, other manufacturing; hospital, library; Central Texas College; Spurfest in September.

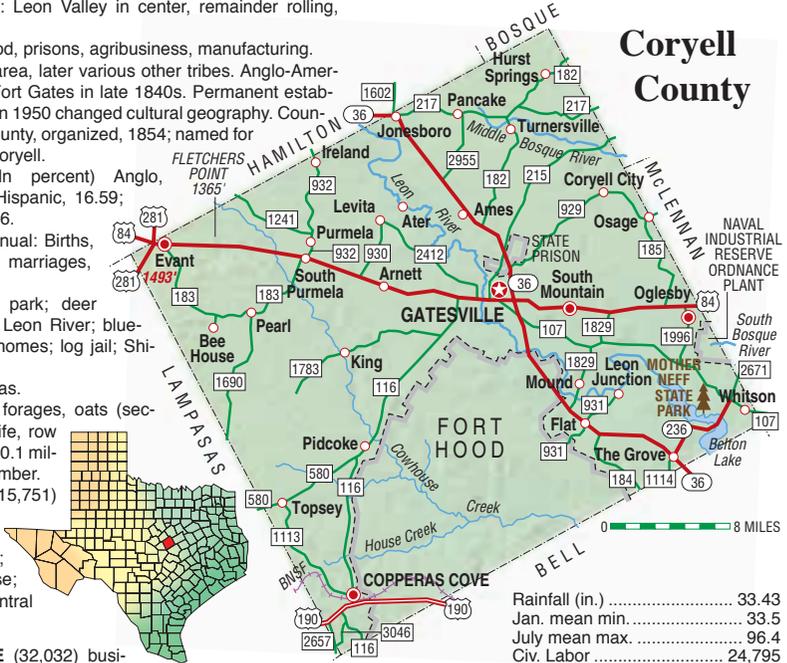
Other towns include: **Evant** (426, partly in Hamilton County), **Flat** (210), **Jonesboro** (125), **Mound** (125), **Oglesby** (484), **Pur-**

mela (50), **South Mountain** (384). Part [14, 415] of **Fort Hood**.

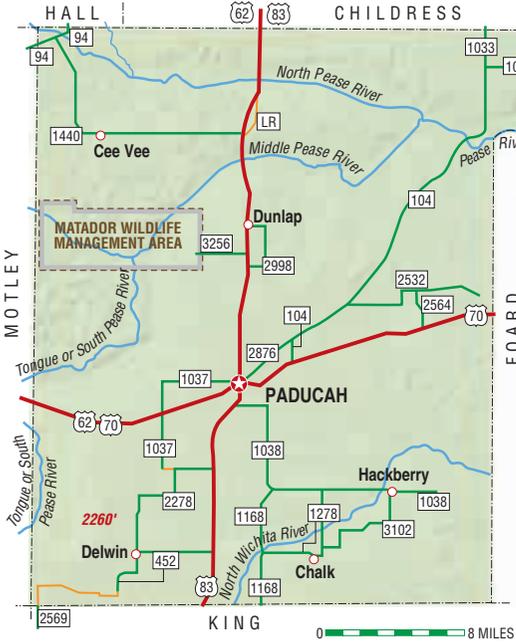
Population 77,231
Change fm 2010 2.4
Area (sq. mi.) 1,056.73
Land Area (sq. mi.) 1,051.76
Altitude (ft.) 600-1,493

Rainfall (in.)	33.43
Jan. mean min.	33.5
July mean max.	96.4
Civ. Labor	24,795
Unemployed	8.8
Wages	\$120,449,971
Per Capita Income	\$36,932
Prop. Value	\$3,328,250,400
Retail Sales	\$510,447,212

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.



The community center of Pearl and the gate to the cemetery, Coryell County. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

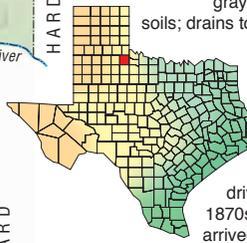


Cottle County

Physical Features: Northwest county below Caprock, rough in west, level in east; gray, black, sandy and loam soils; drains to Pease River.

Economy: Agribusiness, government/services.

History: Around 1700, Apaches were displaced by Comanches, who in turn were driven out by U.S. Army in 1870s. Anglo-American settlers arrived in 1880s. County created 1876 from Fannin County; organized 1892; named for George W. Cottle, Alamo hero.



Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 68.58; Black, 9.41; Hispanic, 21.01; Asian, 0.07; Other, 0.93.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 19; deaths, 14; marriages, 8; divorces, 3.

Recreation: Hunting of quail, dove, wild hogs, deer; wildlife management area; museum, Fiestas Patrias in September, horse and colt show in April.

Minerals: Oil, natural gas.

Agriculture: Beef cattle, cotton, peanuts, wheat. 3,000 acres irrigated. Market value \$17.5 million.

PADUCAH (1,186) county seat; government/services, library.

Other towns include: **Cee Vee** (45).

Population **1,486**
 Change fm 2010 - 1.3
 Area (sq. mi.) 901.59
 Land Area (sq. mi.) 901.18
 Altitude (ft.) 1,470-2,260

Rainfall (in.) 24.11
 Jan. mean min. 26.2
 July mean max. 96.8
 Civ. Labor 769

Unemployed 6.1
 Wages \$3,786,288
 Per Capita Income \$35,709
 Prop. Value \$422,802,420
 Retail Sales \$10,978,603

Physical Features: Rolling prairie, Pecos Valley, some hills; sandy, loam soils; Juan Cordona Lake (intermittent).

Economy: Oil and gas; agriculture; government/services.

History: Lipan Apache area. Ranching developed in 1890s. Oil discovered in 1926. County created from Tom Green County 1887, organized 1927; named for Baylor University president W. C. Crane.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 39.43; Black, 3.31; Hispanic, 55.51; Asian, 0.32; Other, 1.44.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 62; deaths, 33; marriages, 39; divorces, 2.

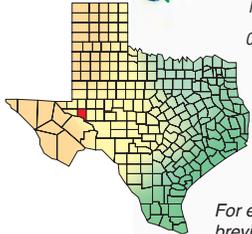
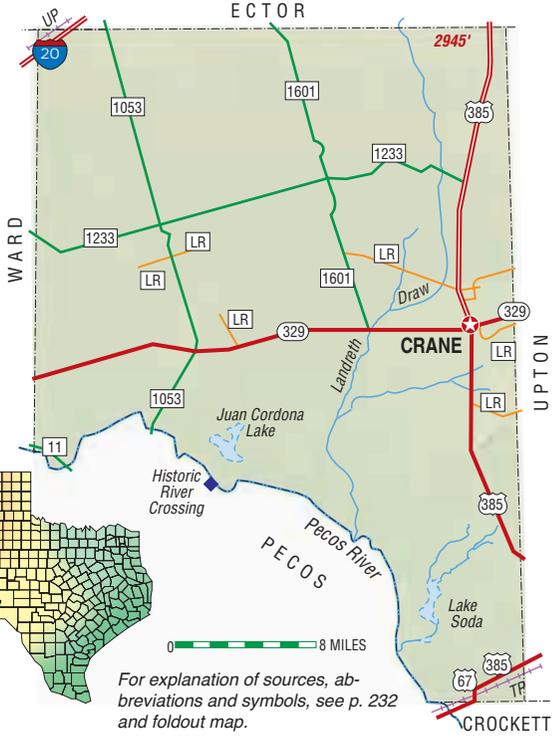
Recreation: Museum of the Desert Southwest; sites of pioneer trails and historic Horsehead Crossing on Pecos River; hunting of mule deer, quail; camping park; rodeo in May.

Minerals: Oil, gas production.

Agriculture: Cattle ranching, goats. Market value \$1.7 million.

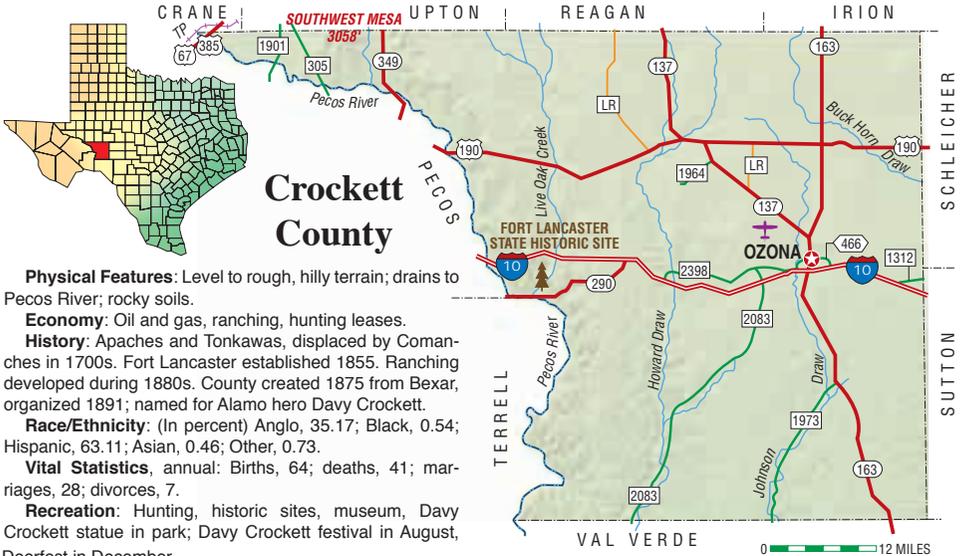
CRANE (3,353) county seat; oil-well servicing and production, foundry, steel, surfboard manufacturing; hospital.

Crane County



Population **4,562**
 Change fm 2010 4.3
 Area (sq. mi.) 785.59
 Land Area (sq. mi.) 785.56
 Altitude (ft.) 2,290-2,945
 Rainfall (in.) 15.38
 Jan. mean min. 30.6
 July mean max. 95.3
 Civ. Labor 1,936
 Unemployed 5.1
 Wages \$28,048,038
 Per Capita Income \$36,362
 Prop. Value \$2,282,525,450
 Retail Sales \$28,650,048

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.



Crockett County

Physical Features: Level to rough, hilly terrain; drains to Pecos River; rocky soils.

Economy: Oil and gas, ranching, hunting leases.

History: Apaches and Tonkawas, displaced by Comanches in 1700s. Fort Lancaster established 1855. Ranching developed during 1880s. County created 1875 from Bexar, organized 1891; named for Alamo hero Davy Crockett.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 35.17; Black, 0.54; Hispanic, 63.11; Asian, 0.46; Other, 0.73.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 64; deaths, 41; marriages, 28; divorces, 7.

Recreation: Hunting, historic sites, museum, Davy Crockett statue in park; Davy Crockett festival in August, Deerfest in December.

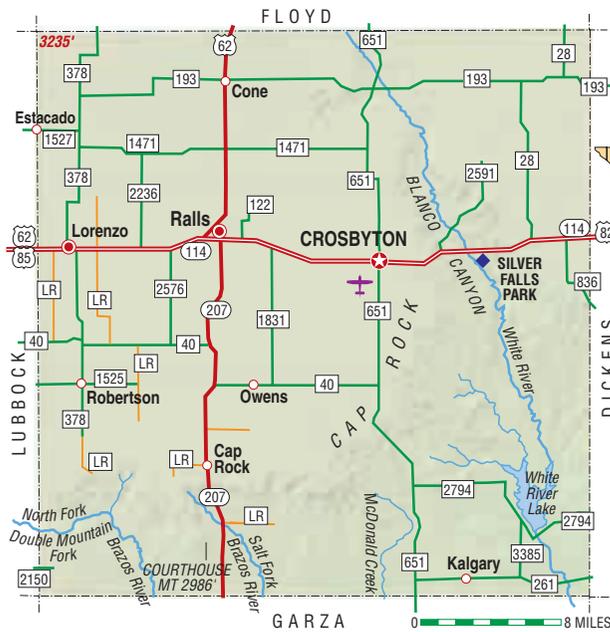
Minerals: Oil, gas production.

Agriculture: Sheep (first in numbers), goats; beef cattle. Market value \$13.6 million.

OZONA (3,225) county seat; trade center for ranching, hunting leases, tourism.

Population	3,743
Change fm 2010.....	0.6
Area (sq. mi.).....	2,807.43
Land Area (sq. mi.).....	2,807.42
Altitude (ft.).....	1,720-3,058
Rainfall (in.).....	18.95
Jan. mean min.....	27.7

July mean max.....	93.0
Civ. Labor.....	2,247
Unemployed.....	4.2
Wages.....	\$12,593,922
Per Capita Income.....	\$35,950
Prop. Value.....	\$2,242,146,350
Retail Sales.....	\$32,546,275



Crosby County

Physical Features: Flat, rich soil above Caprock, broken below; drains into Brazos River forks and plays.

Economy: Agribusiness, tourism, commuters to Lubbock.

History: Comanches, driven out by U.S. Army in 1870s; ranching developed soon afterward. Quaker colony founded in 1879. County created from Bexar District 1876, organized 1886; named for Texas Land Commissioner Stephen Crosby.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 42.70; Black, 3.86; Hispanic, 52.27; Asian, 0.15; Other, 1.03.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 90; deaths, 87; marriages, 38; divorces, 21.

Recreation: White River Lake; Silver Falls Park; hunting.

Minerals: Sand, gravel, oil, gas.

Agriculture: Cotton, beef cattle, sorghum; about 200,000 acres irrigated. Market value \$92.7 million.

CROSBYTON (1,741) county seat; agribusiness center; hospital, Pioneer Museum, Prairie Ladies Multi-Cultural Center, library; Cowboy Gathering in October.

Other towns include: **Lorenzo** (1,147); **Ralls** (1,944) government/services, agribusiness, museums, Cotton Boll Fest in September.

Population	6,126
Change fm 2010.....	1.1
Area (sq. mi.).....	901.69
Land Area (sq. mi.).....	899.51
Altitude (ft.).....	2,250-3,235
Rainfall (in.).....	22.95
Jan. mean min.....	25.3
July mean max.....	92.5
Civ. Labor.....	2,490

Unemployed.....	6.9
Wages.....	\$10,349,976
Per Capita Income.....	\$31,281
Prop. Value.....	\$655,160,660
Retail Sales.....	\$156,654,973

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.



A pecan orchard at Lobo, Culberson County. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Culberson County

Physical Features: Contains Texas' highest mountain; slopes toward Pecos Valley on east, Diablo Bolson on west; salt lakes; unique vegetation in canyons.

Economy: Tourism, government/services, talc mining and processing, agribusiness, sulfur mining.

History: Apaches arrived about 600 years ago. U.S. military frontier after Civil War. Ranching developed after 1880. Mexican migration increased after 1920. County created from El Paso County 1911, organized 1912; named for D.B. Culberson, Texas congressman.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 22.16; Black, 0.59; Hispanic, 74.70; Asian, 1.05; Other, 1.51.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 28; deaths, 19; marriages, 1; divorces, 0.

Recreation: National park; Guadalupe and El Capitan, twin peaks; scenic canyons and mountains; classic car museum, antique saloon bar; frontier days in June, big buck tournament.

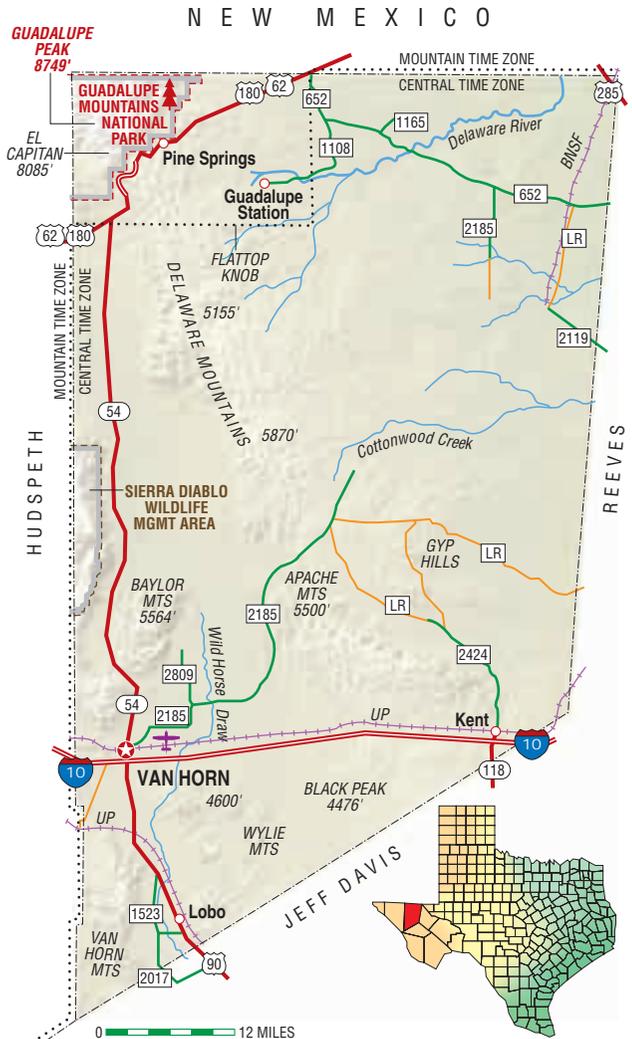
Minerals: Sulfur, talc, marble, oil.

Agriculture: Beef cattle; crops include cotton, vegetables, melons, pecans; 4,000 acres in irrigation. Market value \$15.1 million.

VAN HORN (2,063) county seat; agribusiness, tourism, rock crushing, government/services; hospital.

Other towns: **Kent** (30).

Population	2,290
Change fm 2010.....	- 4.5
Area (sq. mi.).....	3,812.71
Land Area (sq. mi.).....	3,812.46
Altitude (ft.).....	2,900-8,749
Rainfall (in.).....	11.98
Jan. mean min.....	-27.8
July mean max.....	91.7
Civ. Labor.....	1,615
Unemployed.....	3.7
Wages.....	\$7,537,539
Per Capita Income.....	\$30,522
Prop. Value.....	\$438,439,660
Retail Sales.....	\$119,427,307



Garland (226,876) varied manufacturing, community college branch, hospitals, performing arts center.

Irving (216,290) finance, technology, tourism, distribution center; national Boy Scout headquarters and museum; North Lake College; hospitals; parks; Dragon Boat Festival in May.

Other cities include: **Addison** (13,056) general aviation airport, theater center; **Balch Springs** (23,728); part [49,392] of **Carrollton** (119,907) residential community, distribution center, hospital; **Cedar Hill** (45,028) residential, light manufacturing, retail, distribution center, Northwood University, community college, state park, Penn Farm, Country Day on the Hill in October.

Also, **Cockrell Hill** (4,193); **Coppell** (38,659) distribution, varied manufacturing, office center, hike and bike trails; **DeSoto** (49,047) residential

community, light industry and distribution, hospitals; Toad Holler Creekfest in June.

Also, **Duncanville** (38,524) varied manufacturing, many commuters to Dallas; Sandra Meadows Classic girls basketball tournament in December; **Farmers Branch** (28,616) distribution center, varied manufacturing, Brookhaven College, hospital.

Also, **Glenn Heights** (11,278, partly in Ellis County); most [123,487] of **Grand Prairie** (175,395) wholesale trade, aerospace, entertainment, hospital, library, Joe Pool Reservoir, Indian pow-wow in September, Lone Star horse-racing track.

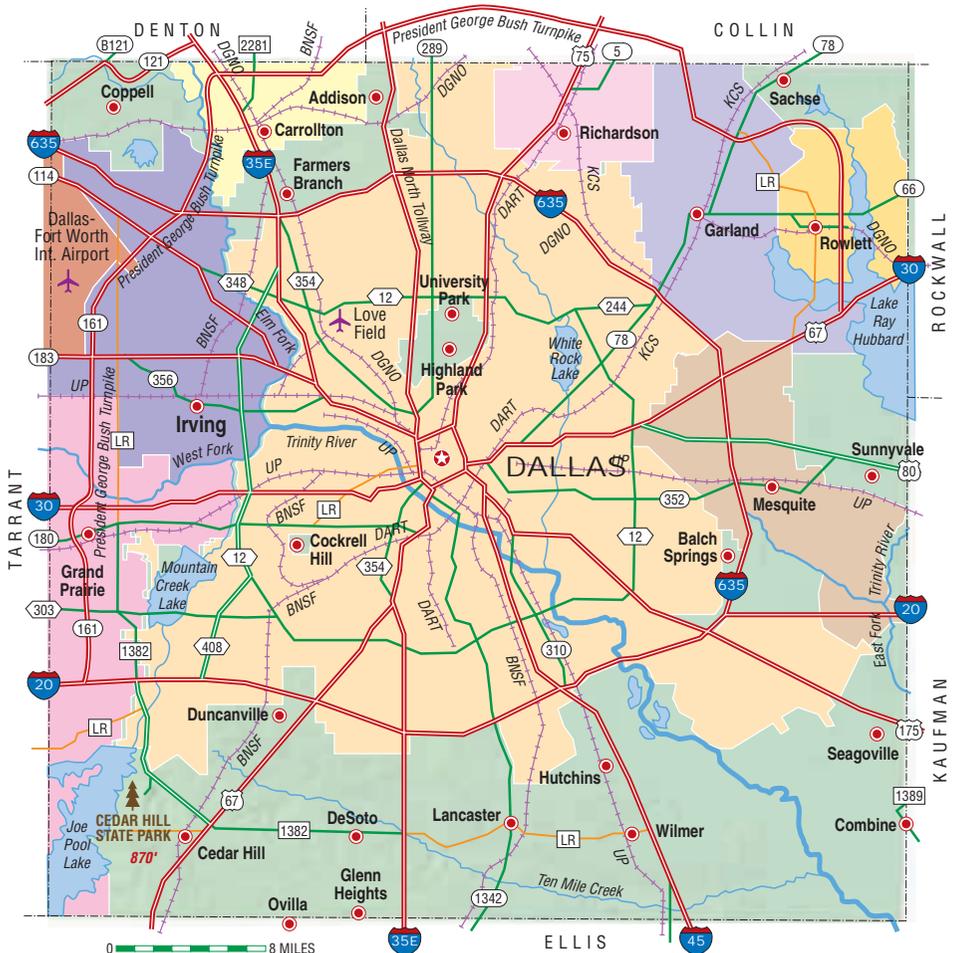
Also, **Highland Park** (8,564); **Hutchins** (5,338) varied manufacturing; **Lancaster** (36,361) residential, industrial, distribution center, Cedar Valley College, Commemorative Air Force museum, Cold War air museum, Bear Creek nature preserve, depot, historic town square, Oktoberfest.

Also, **Mesquite** (139,824) varied industries; hospitals; championship rodeo, rodeo parade in spring; community college, historical parks; most [70,654] of **Richardson** (99,223) telecommunications, software development, financial services, hospital, library, Wildflower Music Festival in May; **Rowlett** (56,199) residential, manufacturing, government/services, hospital, library, park, hike and bike trails.

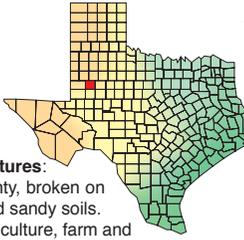
Also, **Sachse** (20,229, partly in Collin County) commuting to Dallas, government/services, Fallfest in October; **Seagoville** (14,835) rural/suburban setting, federal prison, Seagoville in October; **Sunnyvale** (5,130) tile manufacturing, hospital, Samuell Farm, Sunnyfest on July 4; **University Park** (23,068); **Wilmer** (3,682).

Part of **Combine** (1,942) and part of **Ovilla** (3,492).

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.



Dawson County



Physical Features:

South Plains county, broken on the east; loam and sandy soils.

Economy: Agriculture, farm and

gin equipment manufacturing, peanut plant, government/services.

History: Comanche, Kiowa area. Ranching

developed in 1880s. Farming began after 1900. Hispanic population increased after 1940. County created from Bexar District, 1876, organized 1905; named for Nicholas M. Dawson, San Jacinto veteran.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 38.03;

Black, 6.38; Hispanic, 54.19; Asian, 0.36; Other, 1.05.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 188;

deaths, 148; marriages, 70; divorces, 47.

Recreation: Parks, museum, campground;

Lamesa poetry and music fest in May.

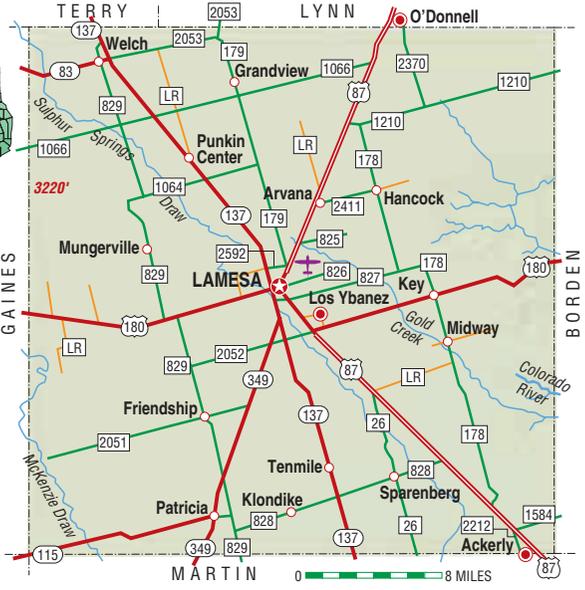
Minerals: Oil, natural gas.

Agriculture: First in cotton acreage; pean-

uts, sorghums, watermelons, alfalfa, grapes. 70,000 acres irrigated. Market value \$112.3 million.

LAMESA (9,422) county seat; agribusiness, food processing, oil-field services, some manufacturing, computerized cotton-classing office; hospital, library; Howard College branch; prison unit; chicken-fried steak festival in April.

Other towns include: **Ackerly** (220, partly in



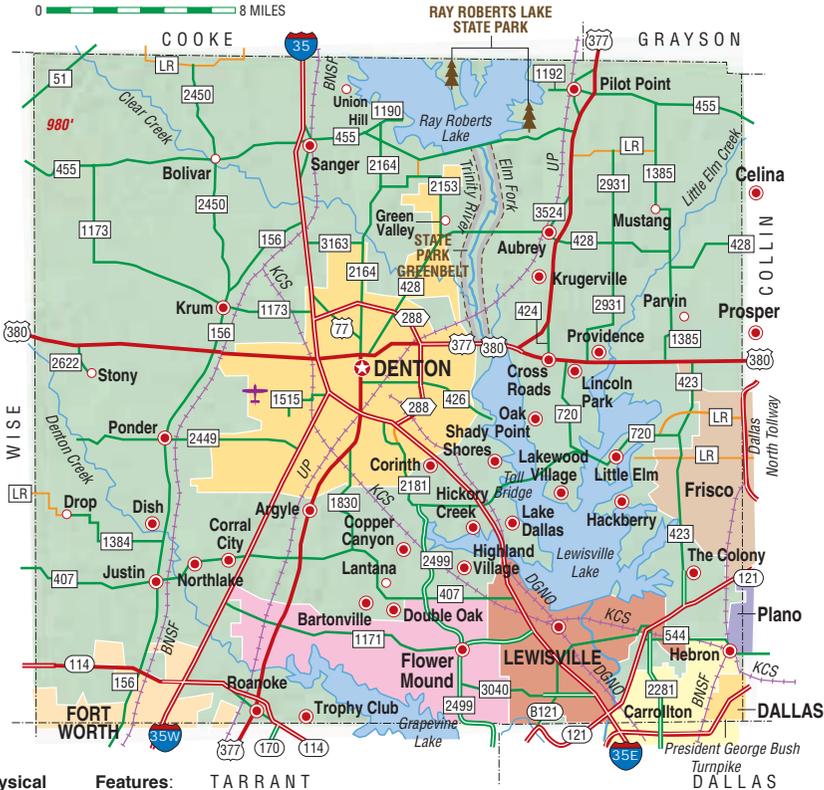
Martin County), **Los Ybanez** (19) and **Welch** (222). Also, **O'Donnell** (831, mostly in Lynn County) bust of Dan Blocker.

Population 13,640
 Change fm 2010 - 1.4
 Area (sq. mi.) 902.12

Land Area (sq. mi.)	..... 902.06
Altitude (ft.)	..... 2,580-3,220
Rainfall (in.)	..... 19.07
Jan. mean min.	..... 26.0
July mean max.	..... 92.9
Civ. Labor	..... 5,289
Unemployed	..... 7.2
Wages	..... \$36,636,007
Per Capita Income	..... \$26,625
Prop. Value	..... \$1,287,224,450
Retail Sales	..... \$148,183,604

A grain elevator on the southside of O'Donnell at the Dawson-Lynn county line. Photo by Robert Plocheck.





Denton County

Physical Features: North Texas county; partly hilly, draining to Elm Fork of Trinity River, Lewisville Lake, Ray Roberts Lake, Grapevine Lake; Blackland and Grand Prairie soils and terrain.

Economy: Varied industries, colleges, horse industry, tourism, government/services; part of Dallas-Fort Worth metropolitan area.

History: Land grant from Texas Congress 1841 for Peters colony. County created out of Fannin County 1846; named for John B. Denton, pioneer Methodist minister.

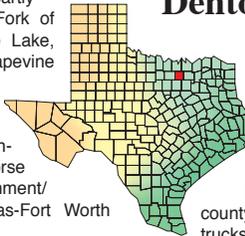
Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 63.71; Black, 8.46; Hispanic, 18.73; Asian, 6.67; Other, 2.43.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 8,994; deaths, 2,679; marriages, 4,150; divorces, 2,884.

Recreation: Lake activities, parks; universities' cultural, athletic activities, including "Texas Women; A Celebration of History"; "First Ladies of Texas" collection of memorabilia; Little Chapel in the Woods; Texas Motor Speedway; Denton Jazz Festival in April.

Minerals: Natural gas.

Education: University of North Texas and Texas Woman's University.



Agriculture: Second in number of horses. Eggs, nurseries, turf, cattle; also, hay, sorghum, wheat, peanuts grown. Market value \$79.2 million.

DENTON (113,383) county seat; universities, trucks (Peterbilt), medical, aviation; hospitals; historic courthouse square; storytelling festival in March.

LEWISVILLE (95,290) commuting to Dallas-Fort Worth, retail center, electronics and varied industries; hospital, library; Celtic Feis & Scottish Highland Games in March.

Flower Mound (64,669) residential community, library, mound of native grasses, bike classic in spring.

Carrollton (119,907, also in Dallas County), hospital.

Other towns include: **Argyle** (3,282) horse farms/training, bluegrass festival in March; **Aubrey** (2,595) horse farms/training, cabinet construction, peanut festival in October; **Bartonville** (1,469); **Copper Canyon** (1,334); **Corinth** (19,935); **Corral City** (27); **Cross Roads** (1,563); **Dish** (201); **Double Oak** (2,867); **Hackberry** (968); **Hebron** (415); **Hickory Creek** (3,247); **Highland Village** (15,056); **Justin** (3,246); **Krugerville** (1,662); **Krum** (4,157) commuters, old

grain mill; **Lake Dallas** (7,105) light manufacturing, marina, historic downtown, Mardi Gras.

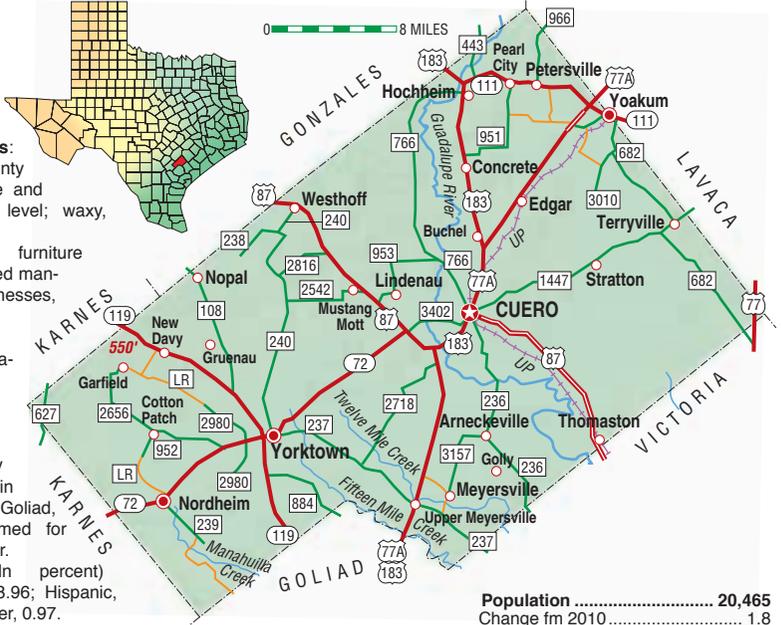
Also, **Lakewood Village** (545); **Lantana** (6,874); **Lincoln Park** (308); **Little Elm** (25,898) light manufacturing, lake activities, summer concert series; **Northlake** (1,724); **Oak Point** (2,786); **Pilot Point** (3,856) light manufacturing, horse ranches, Fireman's Fest in April; **Ponder** (1,395); **Providence** (4,786); **Roanoke** (5,962); **Sanger** (6,916) distribution center, commuters, government/services, lakes, Sellabration in September; **Shady Shores** (2,612); **The Colony** (36,328) tourism, parks, trails, salute to veterans on Veterans Day; and **Trophy Club** (8,204) commuters, retail.

Part [26,579] of **Dallas**, part [7,813] **Fort Worth**, part [44,500] **Frisco**, part [5,316] **Plano**, and small parts of **Coppell**, **Celina**, **Prosper**, **Southlake**, **Westlake**.

Population	707,304
Change fm 2010	6.7
Area (sq. mi.)	957.88
Land Area (sq. mi.)	888.54
Altitude (ft.)	433-980
Rainfall (in.)	37.79
Jan. mean min.	32.0
July mean max.	94.1
Civ. Labor	387,400
Unemployed	5.9
Wages	\$1,958,2309,423
Per Capita Income	\$42,371
Prop. Value	\$61,320,630,744
Retail Sales	\$9,792,402,557

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

DeWitt County



Physical Features: Gulf Coastal Plain county drained by Guadalupe and tributaries; rolling to level; waxy, loam, sandy soils.

Economy: Wood, furniture plants, textile mill, varied manufacturing, agribusinesses, prison unit.

History: Coahuiltecan area, then Karankawas and other tribes, finally the Comanches. Mexican and Anglo-American settlers arrived in 1820s. County created, organized, in 1846 from Gonzales, Goliad, Victoria counties; named for Green DeWitt, colonizer.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 56.82; Black, 8.96; Hispanic, 32.92; Asian, 0.34; Other, 0.97.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 230; deaths, 239; marriages, 95; divorces, 76.

Recreation: Hunting, fishing, historic homes, museums, wildflowers, German dance halls.

Minerals: Oil and natural gas.

Agriculture: Cattle, dairy products, poultry, swine, corn, sorghum, cotton, hay, pecans. Market value \$41 million.

CUERO (6,841) county seat; agribusiness, leather products, food processing; hospital; Turkeyfest in October.

Yorktown (2,092) agribusiness, oil and gas; library, museum, park, hike/bike trail; Western Days in October; German feasts, spring and fall.

Other towns include: **Hochheim** (70), **Meyserville** (110), **Nordheim** (307), **Thomaston** (45), **Westhoff** (410).

Part [2,138] of **Yoakum** (5,815 total) cattle, leather, meat processing, hospital, museum, Tom Tom festival in June.

Population	20,465
Change fm 2010	1.8
Area (sq. mi.)	910.47
Land Area (sq. mi.)	909.18
Altitude (ft.)	100-550
Rainfall (in.)	36.08
Jan. mean min.	41.3
July mean max.	95.1
Civ. Labor	10,116
Unemployed	5.1
Wages	\$64,871,833
Per Capita Income	\$34,727
Prop. Value	\$2,519,294,090
Retail Sales	\$223,641,607

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.



Boaters at Ray Roberts Lake in Denton County. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Dickens County

Physical Features: West Texas county; broken land, Caprock in northwest; sandy, chocolate, red soils; drains to Croton, Duck creeks.

Economy: Agriculture, government services/prison unit, hunting leases, wind farms.

History: Comanches driven out by U.S. Army 1874-75. Ranching and some farming began in late 1880s. County created 1876, from Bexar District; organized 1891; named for Alamo hero who is variously listed as James R. Demkins or Dimpkins and J. Dickens.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 63.11; Black, 4.37; Hispanic, 30.14; Asian, 0.75; Other, 1.62.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 21; deaths, 19; marriages, 18; divorces, 5.

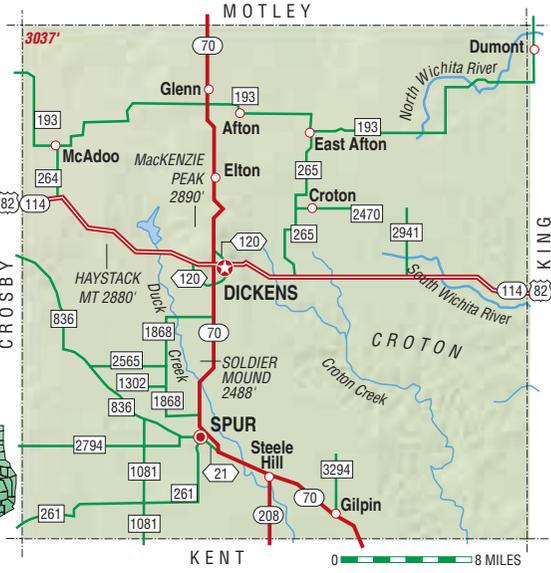
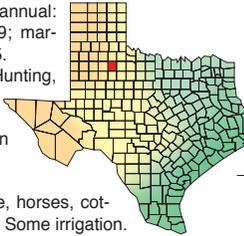
Recreation: Hunting, fishing; Soldiers Mound site, Dickens Springs; downtown Spur.

Minerals: Oil, gas.

Agriculture: Cattle, horses, cotton, hay, small grains. Some irrigation. Market value \$21.1 million. Hunting leases important.

DICKENS (286) county seat, market for ranching country.

SPUR (1,318) agribusiness and shipping center, oil and gas, state prison; homecoming in October.



Other towns include: **Afton** (15) and **McAdoo** (75).

Population	2,323
Change fm 2010	- 5.0
Area (sq. mi.)	905.21
Land Area (sq. mi.)	904.21
Altitude (ft.)	1,800-3,037

Rainfall (in.)	18.68
Jan. mean min.	25.5
July mean max.	95.4
Civ. Labor	909
Unemployed	9.5
Wages	\$3,438,338
Per Capita Income	\$27,118
Prop. Value	\$805,238,480
Retail Sales	\$14,286,425

Physical Features: Southwest county; level to rolling; much brush; sandy, loam, red soils; drained by Nueces River.

Economy: Government/services, agribusiness, petroleum products, tourism.

History: Coahuiltecan area, later Comanches. John Townsend, a black man from Nacogdoches, led the first attempt at settlement before the Civil War. Texas Rangers forced out the Comanches in 1877. Mexican migration increased after 1910. County created

Dimmit County

1858 from Bexar, Maverick, Uvalde, Webb counties; organized 1880. Named for Philip Dimitt of the Texas Revolution; law misspelled name.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 12.38; Black, 1.02; Hispanic, 85.74; Asian, 0.63; Other, 0.23.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 133; deaths, 76; marriages, 40; divorces, 5.

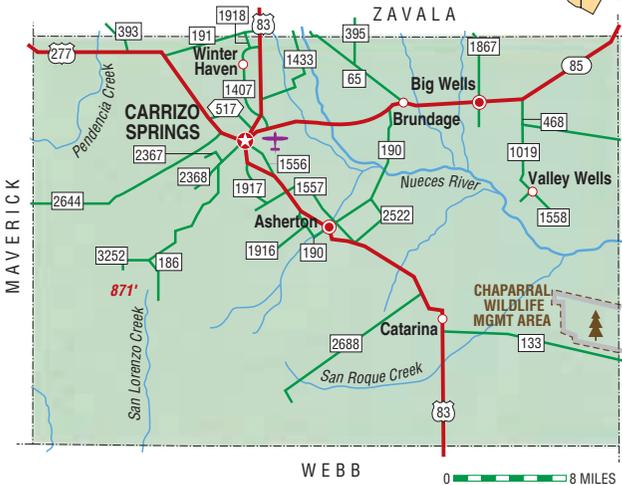
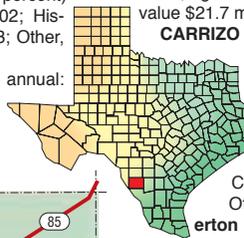
Recreation: Hunting, fishing, campsites, wildlife area; winter haven for tourists.

Minerals: Oil, natural gas.

Agriculture: Onions, pecans, cantaloupes, olives, tomatoes, tangerines, cattle, goats, horses, hay. Market value \$21.7 million.

CARRIZO SPRINGS (5,368) county seat, agribusiness center, feedlot, food processing, oil, gas processing, hunting center; hospital; historic Baptist church; Brush Country Day in October.

Other towns include: **Asherton** (1,084), **Big Wells** (697) Cinco de Mayo, and **Catarina** (118) Camino Real festival in April.



Population	10,461
Change fm 2010	4.7
Area (sq. mi.)	1,334.48
Land Area (sq. mi.)	1,330.91
Altitude (ft.)	410-871
Rainfall (in.)	20.21
Jan. mean min.	39.6
July mean max.	98.3
Civ. Labor	6,862
Unemployed	5.2
Wages	\$52,634,727
Per Capita Income	\$34,379
Prop. Value	\$2,119,612,178
Retail Sales	\$156,366,306

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Donley County

Physical Features: Panhandle county bisected by Red River Salt Fork; Greenbelt Lake, Lelia Lake; rolling to level; clay, loam, sandy soils.

Economy: Agribusiness, government/services, tourism.

History: Apaches displaced by Kiowas and Comanches, who were driven out in 1874-75 by U.S. Army. Methodist colony from New York settled in 1878. County created in 1876, organized 1882, out of Bexar District; named for Texas Supreme Court Justice S.P. Donley.

Race/Ethnicity:

(In percent) Anglo, 83.54; Black, 4.90; Hispanic, 9.50; Asian, 0.30; Other, 1.75.

Vital Statistics,

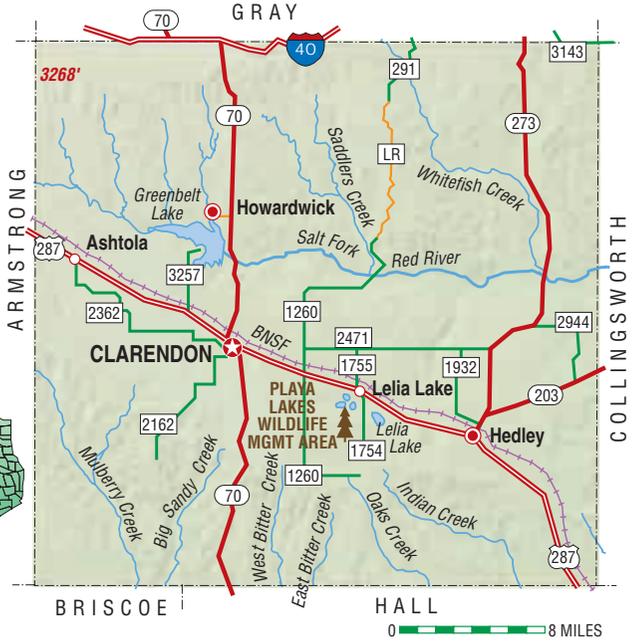
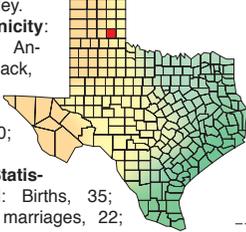
annual: Births, 35; deaths, 53; marriages, 22; divorces, 17.

Recreation: Lake, hunting, fishing, camping, water sports; Col. Goodnight Chuckwagon cook-off in September.

Minerals: Small amount of natural gas.

Agriculture: Cattle top revenue source; cotton, peanuts, alfalfa, wheat, hay, melons; 11,000 acres irrigated. Market value \$85.8 million.

CLARENDON (2,026) county seat; agribusiness, tourism, medical center; Saints Roost museum, library, junior college.



Other towns include: **Hedley** (329) cotton festival in October, **Howardwick** (402) and **Lelia Lake** (71).

Population	3,598
Change fm 2010	- 2.1
Area (sq. mi.)	933.05
Land Area (sq. mi.)	929.77
Altitude (ft.)	2,080-3,268
Rainfall (in.)	23.89
Jan. mean min.	22.4

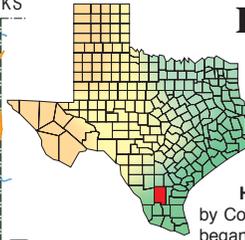
July mean max.	94.7
Civ. Labor	1,689
Unemployed	6.0
Wages	\$6,236,417
Per Capita Income	\$36,670
Prop. Value	\$501,898,044
Retail Sales	\$24,282,642

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Salt Fork of the Red River in Donley County. Photo by Robert Plocheck.



Duval County



Physical Features: South Texas county; level to hilly, brushy in most areas; varied soils.

Economy: Ranching, petroleum, tourism, government/services.

History: Coahuiltecans, displaced by Comanche bands. Mexican settlement began in 1812. County created from Live Oak, Nueces, and Starr counties in 1858, organized in 1876; named for Burr H. Duval, a victim of Goliad massacre.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 10.53; Black, 0.89; Hispanic, 88.10; Asian, 0.18; Other, 0.30.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 168; deaths, 122; marriages, 50; divorces, 24.

Recreation: Hunting, tourist crossroads.

Minerals: Oil, gas, salt, sand, gravel, uranium.

Agriculture: Most income from beef cattle; grains, cotton, vegetables, hay, dairy. Market value \$14.8 million.

SAN DIEGO (4,488, part [900] in Jim Wells County) county seat; ranching, oil field, tourist center; hospital.

Freer (2,818) oil and gas, construction, ranching and hunting; rattlesnake roundup in May.

Benavides (1,362) serves truck-farming area.

Other towns include: **Concepcion** (62) and **Realitos** (184).

Population	11,717
Change fm 2010	- 0.6
Area (sq. mi.)	1,795.67
Land Area (sq. mi.)	1,792.71
Altitude (ft.)	180-842

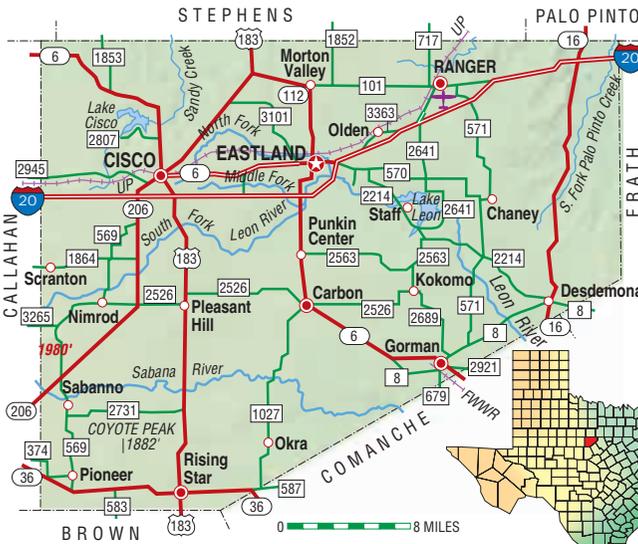
Rainfall (in.)	25.40
Jan. mean min.	42.5
July mean max.	97.3
Civ. Labor	5,965
Unemployed	6.4

Wages	\$33,498,556
Per Capita Income	\$35,227
Prop. Value	\$2,071,115,813
Retail Sales	\$104,714,256

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.



The Odessa home of two presidents, George H.W. and George W. Bush. Photo by Robert Plocheck.



Eastland County

Physical Features: Hilly, rolling; sandy, loam soils; drains to Leon River forks; Lake Cisco, Lake Leon.

Economy: Agribusiness, education, petroleum industries, varied manufacturing.

History: Plains Indian area. Frank Sánchez among first settlers in 1850s. County created from Bosque, Coryell

and Travis counties, 1858, organized in 1873; named for W.M. Eastland, Mier Expedition casualty.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 80.93; Black, 2.13; Hispanic, 15.06; Asian, 0.39; Other, 1.49.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 221; deaths, 271; marriages, 132; divorces, 82.

Recreation: Lakes, water sports; fishing, hunting; museums; historic

Population	18,421
Change fm 2010	- 0.9
Area (sq. mi.)	931.90
Land Area (sq. mi.)	926.01
Altitude (ft.)	960-1,980
Rainfall (in.)	27.53
Jan. mean min.	26.7
July mean max.	94.9
Civ. Labor	8,864
Unemployed	6.3
Wages	\$67,433,877
Per Capita Income	\$51,520
Prop. Value	\$2,088,588,950
Retail Sales	\$252,173,847

sites and displays.

Minerals: Oil, natural gas.

Agriculture: Beef cattle, forage and hay. 20,000 acres irrigated. Market value \$28 million.

EASTLAND (3,960) county seat; tourism, government/services, petroleum industries, varied manufacturing; hospital, library; Old Ripfest in September.

CISCO (3,899) manufacturing, oilfield services; Conrad Hilton's first hotel restored; museums; community college; folklife festival in April.

RANGER (2,468) oil center, varied manufacturing, junior college.

Other towns include: **Carbon** (272) livestock equipment manufacturing; **Desdemona** (180); **Gorman** (1,083) peanut processing, agribusiness, hospital; **Olden** (113), and **Rising Star** (835) cap manufacturing, plant nursery; Oktoberfest.

Ector County

Physical Features: West Texas county; level to rolling, some sand dunes; meteor crater; desert vegetation.

Economy: Center for Permian Basin oil field operations, plastics, electric generation plants.

History: First settlers in late 1880s. Oil boom in 1926. County created from Tom Green County, 1887; organized 1891; named for jurist M.D. Ector.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 39.85; Black, 4.11; Hispanic, 53.87; Asian, 0.78; Other, 1.39.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 2,435; deaths, 1,123; marriages, 1,132; divorces, 578.

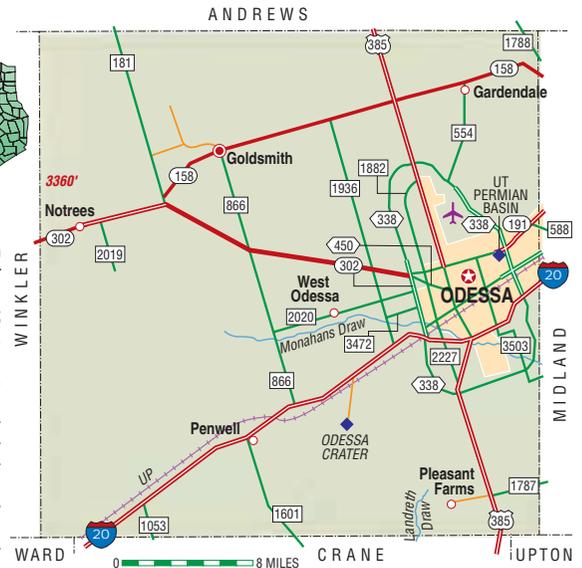
Recreation: Globe Theatre replica; presidential museum and Bush childhood home; art institute; second-largest U.S. meteor crater; Stonehenge replica.

Minerals: More than 3 billion barrels of oil produced since 1926; gas, cement, stone.

Agriculture: Beef cattle, horses are chief producers; pecans, hay, poultry; minor irrigation. Market value \$3.6 million.

Education: University of Texas of Permian Basin, Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, Odessa (junior) College.

ODESSA (99,940, part [1,670] in Midland County) county seat; oil and gas, manufacturing, ranching; hospitals; cultural center; Permian Basin Fair and Expo in September. Other towns include: **Gardendale** (1,574),

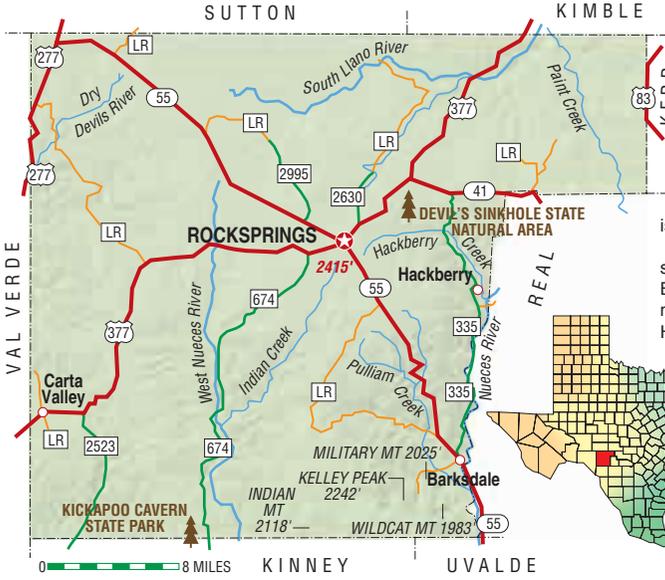


Goldsmith (257), **Notrees** (20), **Penwell** (41), and **West Odessa** (22,707).

Population	144,325
Change fm 2010	5.2
Area (sq. mi.)	901.68
Land Area (sq. mi.)	901.06
Altitude (ft.)	2,780-3,360

Rainfall (in.)	13.29
Jan. mean min.	28.7
July mean max.	96.0
Civ. Labor	86,045
Unemployed	4.1
Wages	\$863,130,933
Per Capita Income	\$38,385
Prop. Value	\$11,943,735,770
Retail Sales	\$3,032,942,942

Edwards County



Physical Features: Rolling, hilly, with caves and spring-fed streams; rocky, thin soils; drained by Llano, Nueces rivers; varied timber.

Economy: Hunting leases, tourism, oil, gas production, ranching.

History: Apache area. First land sold in 1876. County created from Bexar District, 1858; organized 1883; named for Nacogdoches empresario Hayden Edwards.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 46.74; Black, 0.66; Hispanic, 51.53; Asian, 0.25; Other, 0.81.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 26; deaths, 18; marriages, 9; divorces, 2.

Recreation: Hunting, fishing; scenic drives; Devil's Sinkhole, Kickapoo Cavern state parks.

Minerals: Gas.

Agriculture: Second in number of goats. Mohair-wool production, Angora goats, sheep, cattle, some pecans. Market value \$8.8 million. Cedar for oil.

ROCKSPRINGS (1,182) county seat; government/services, hunting, ranching, oil and gas, hunters' barbecue in November.

Other towns include: **Barksdale** (100).

Population	1,968
Change fm 2010	- 1.7
Area (sq. mi.)	2,119.95
Land Area (sq. mi.)	2,119.75
Altitude (ft.)	1,480-2,415
Rainfall (in.)	24.76
Jan. mean min.	34.3
July mean max.	91.6
Civ. Labor	810
Unemployed	8.3

Wages	\$2,917,507
Per Capita Income	\$33,662
Prop. Value	\$1,468,343,252
Retail Sales	\$18,411,595

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.



Mountain laurel along Texs 55 in southeastern Edwards County. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Ellis County



For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Physical Features:

Blackland soils; level to rolling; Chambers Creek, Trinity River; Bardwell Lake, Lake Waxahachie.

Economy: Cement, steel production, warehousing and distribution, government/services; many residents work in Dallas.

History: Tonkawa area. Part of Peters colony settled in 1843. County created 1849, organized 1850, from Navarro County. Named for Richard Ellis, president of convention that declared Texas' independence.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 64.66; Black, 8.91; Hispanic, 24.25; Asian, 0.60; Other, 1.58.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 2,065; deaths, 964; marriages, 1,064; divorces, 147.

Recreation: Lakes, fishing, hunting; bluebonnet trails, historic homes,

courthouse; Medieval-theme Scarborough Faire in spring.

Minerals: Cement, gas, sand, gravel.

Agriculture: Cattle, cotton, corn, hay, nurseries. Market value \$49.4 million.

WAXAHACHIE (29,621) county seat; manufacturing, steel, aluminum, tourism; hospital; colleges, museums; hike/bike trail; Crape Myrtle festival in July.

Ennis (18,513) manufacturing, distribution, agribusiness, tourism; hospital; bluebonnet trails, National Polka Festival in May.

Midlothian (18,307) cement plants, steel plant, distribution center, manufacturing; heritage park, cabin; spring fling in April.

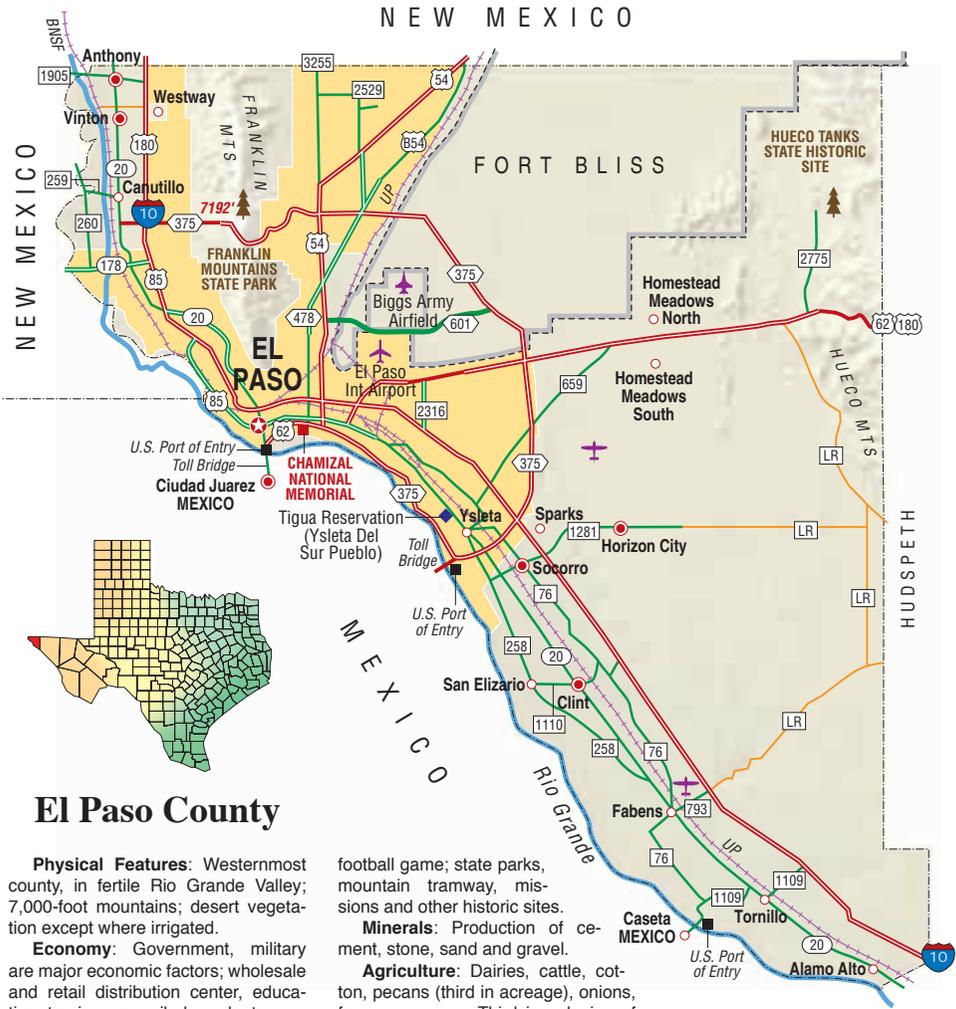
Other towns include: **Alma** (331); **Avalon** (400); **Bardwell** (649); **Bristol** (668); **Ferris** (2,436); **Forreston** (400); **Garrett** (806); **Howard** (60); **Italy** (1,863); **Maypearl** (934); **Milford** (728); **Oak Leaf** (1,298); **Ovilla** (3,492); **Palmer** (2,000); **Pecan Hill** (626); and **Red Oak** (10,769) manufacturing, Founders Day in September.

Also, **Glenn Heights** (11,278, mostly in Dallas County). Part of **Grand Prairie** and **Mansfield**.

Population	153,969
Change fm 2010	2.9
Area (sq. mi.)	951.66
Land Area (sq. mi.)	939.91
Altitude (ft.)	300-898
Rainfall (in.)	38.81
Jan. mean min.	35.0
July mean max.	96.0
Civ. Labor	75,975
Unemployed	7.0
Wages	\$364,687,847
Per Capita Income	\$34,885
Prop. Value	\$12,075,921,993
Retail Sales	\$1,361,040,978



The Collin Street Bakery in Corsicana, Navarro County, built in 1967. The world-renowned bakery was founded in 1896. Photo by Lamberto Alvarez.



El Paso County

Physical Features: Westernmost county, in fertile Rio Grande Valley; 7,000-foot mountains; desert vegetation except where irrigated.

Economy: Government, military are major economic factors; wholesale and retail distribution center, education, tourism, maquiladora plants, varied manufacturing, oil refining, cotton, food processing.

History: Various Indian tribes inhabited the valley before Spanish civilization arrived in late 1650s. Agriculture in area dates to at least 100 A.D. Spanish along with Tigua and Piro tribes fleeing Santa Fe uprising of 1680 sought refuge in area. County created from Bexar District, 1849; organized 1850; named for historic pass (Paso del Norte), lowest all-weather pass through Rocky Mountains.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 13.67; Black, 2.84; Hispanic, 31.38; Asian, 1.02; Other, 1.08.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 13,792; deaths, 4,566; marriages, 7,272; divorces, 46.

Recreation: Gateway to Mexico; Chamizal Museum; major tourist center; December Sun Carnival with

football game; state parks, mountain tramway, missions and other historic sites.

Minerals: Production of cement, stone, sand and gravel.

Agriculture: Dairies, cattle, cotton, pecans (third in acreage), onions, forage, peppers. Third in colonies of bees. 50,000 acres irrigated, mostly cotton. Market value \$47.5 million.

Education: University of Texas at El Paso, UT School of Nursing at El Paso, Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, El Paso Community College.

EL PASO (649,112) county seat; Texas' sixth-largest city, fifth-largest metro area, largest U.S. city on Mexican border.

A center for government operations. Federal installations include Fort Bliss, home of the U.S. Army 1st Armored Division, William Beaumont General Hospital, and La Tuna federal prison.

Manufactured products include clothing, electronics, auto equipment, plastics; trade and distribution; refining; processing oil, food, cotton and other farm products.

Hospitals; museums; convention center; theater, symphony orchestra.

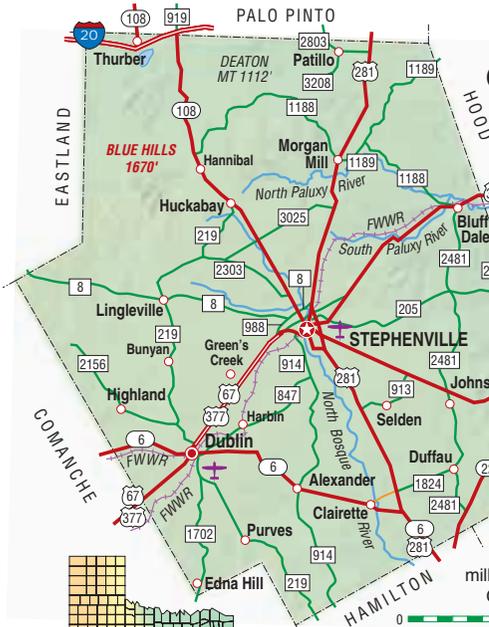
Other towns include: **Anthony** (5,011 in Texas, 9,360 in New Mexi-

co); **Canutillo** (3,321); **Clint** (926); **Fabens** (8,257); **Homestead Meadows North** (5,247); **Homestead Meadows South** (7,427); **Horizon City** (16,735); **Prado Verde** (246); **San Elizario** (13,603); **Socorro** (32,013) settled in 1680; **Sparks** (4,529); **Tornillo** (1,568); **Vinton** (1,971); **Westway** (4,188), and **Ysleta** (now within El Paso) settled in 1680, called the oldest town in Texas.

And, **Fort Bliss** (8,591).

Population	827,898
Change fm 2010	3.3
Area (sq. mi.)	1,014.68
Land Area (sq. mi.)	1,013.11
Altitude (ft.)	3,520-7,192
Rainfall (in.)	9.43
Jan. mean min.	32.9
July mean max.	94.5
Civ. Labor	324,714
Unemployed	9.5
Wages	\$2,376,612,630
Per Capita Income	\$30,088
Prop. Value	\$38,815,972,595
Retail Sales	\$8,894,037,392

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.



Erath County

Physical Features: On Rolling Plains; clay loam, sandy soils; drains to Bosque, Paluxy rivers.

Economy: Agricultural, industrial and educational enterprises.

History: Caddo and Anadarko Indians moved to Oklahoma in 1860. Anglo-American settlement began 1854-55. County created from Bosque, Coryell counties 1856; named for George B. Erath, Texas Revolution figure.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 76.70; Black, 1.37; Hispanic, 19.78; Asian, 0.65; Other, 1.51.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 450; deaths, 291; marriages, 293; divorces, 149.

Recreation: Old courthouse, log cabins, museums; nearby lakes, hunting, Bosque River Park; university fine arts center; Dairy Fest in June.

Minerals: Gas, oil.

Agriculture: First in milk and dairy products. Beef cattle, horticulture industry, horses raised. Market value \$250.2 million.

STEPHENVILLE (17,123) county seat; Tarleton State University, varied manufacturing; hospital, mental health center; Texas A&M research and extension center.

Dublin (3,654) dairies, food processing, varied manufacturing, tourism; library; old Dr Pepper plant; grist mill; St. Patrick's Day celebration.

Other towns include: **Bluff Dale** (400); **Lingleville** (100); **Morgan Mill** (206); **Thurber** (48) former coal-mining town; Gordon Center for Industrial History of Texas.

Population	39,321	July mean max.	93.6
Change fm 2010	3.8	Civ. Labor	18,467
Area (sq. mi.)	1,089.80	Unemployed	6.1
Land Area (sq. mi.)	1,086.33	Wages	\$112,370,850
Altitude (ft.)	820-1,670	Per Capita Income	\$31,532
Rainfall (in.)	29.71	Prop. Value	\$3,873,477,192
Jan. mean min.	30.0	Retail Sales	\$482,880,274



Physical Features: On rolling prairie; bisected by Brazos; blackland, red, sandy loam soils; mineral springs.

Economy: Government/services, agribusiness, varied manufacturing.

History: Wacos, Tawokanis, Anadarkos in conflict with Comanches. Cherokees alone in area 1830 until 1835 when Anglo-American settlement began. County created 1850 from Limestone, Milam counties; named for Brazos River falls.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 52.21; Black, 24.71; Hispanic, 21.47; Asian, 0.33; Other, 1.27.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 185; deaths, 193; marriages, 75; divorces, 17.

Recreation: Fishing, hunting, camping; Highland Mansion and Falls on the Brazos.

Minerals: Gravel, sand, oil.

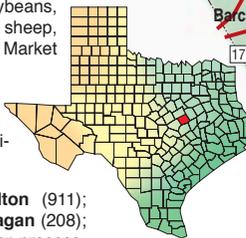
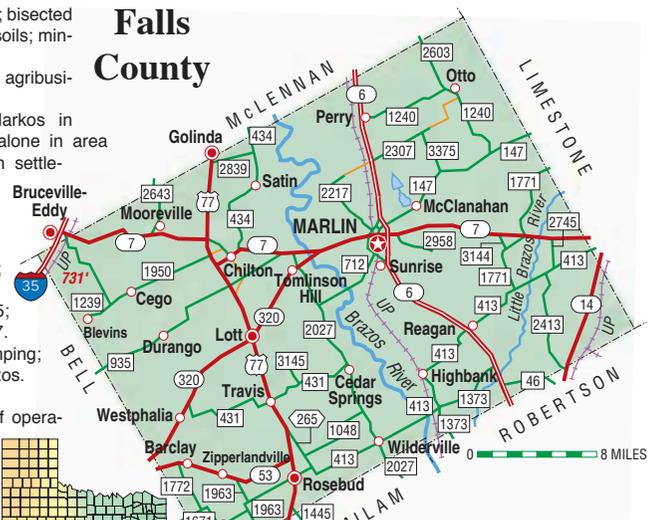
Agriculture: Stocker cattle, cow-calf operations, corn, grain sorghum, soybeans, cotton, wheat, oats, goats, sheep, horses. Some cotton irrigated. Market value \$126.8 million.

MARLIN (5,967) county seat; agriculture, prison; hospital; museum.

Other towns include: **Chilton** (911); **Golinda** (559); **Lott** (759); **Reagan** (208); **Rosebud** (1,412) feed, fertilizer processing, clothing manufactured; **Satin** (86).

Also, part of **Bruceville-Eddy** (1,475).

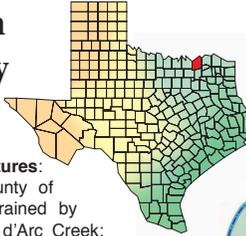
Falls County



Population	17,610
Change fm 2010	- 1.4
Area (sq. mi.)	773.81

Land Area (sq. mi.)	769.09
Altitude (ft.)	282-731
Rainfall (in.)	37.99
Jan. mean min.	37.0
July mean max.	95.0
Civ. Labor	6,525
Unemployed	8.9
Wages	\$23,986,024
Per Capita Income	\$28,073
Prop. Value	\$1,124,234,520
Retail Sales	\$98,4678,012

Fannin County



Physical Features: North Texas county of rolling prairie, drained by Red River, Bois d'Arc Creek; Coffe Mill Lake, Lake Bonham, Valley Lake; mostly blackland soils; national grasslands.

Economy: Commuting to DFW metropolx, agribusiness.

History: Caddoes who joined with Cherokees. Anglo-American settlement began in 1836. County created from Red River County, 1837, organized 1838; named for James W. Fannin, a victim of Goliad massacre.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 79.90; Black, 6.93; Hispanic, 10.24; Asian, 0.42; Other, 2.51.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 341; deaths, 419; marriages, 13; divorces, 132.

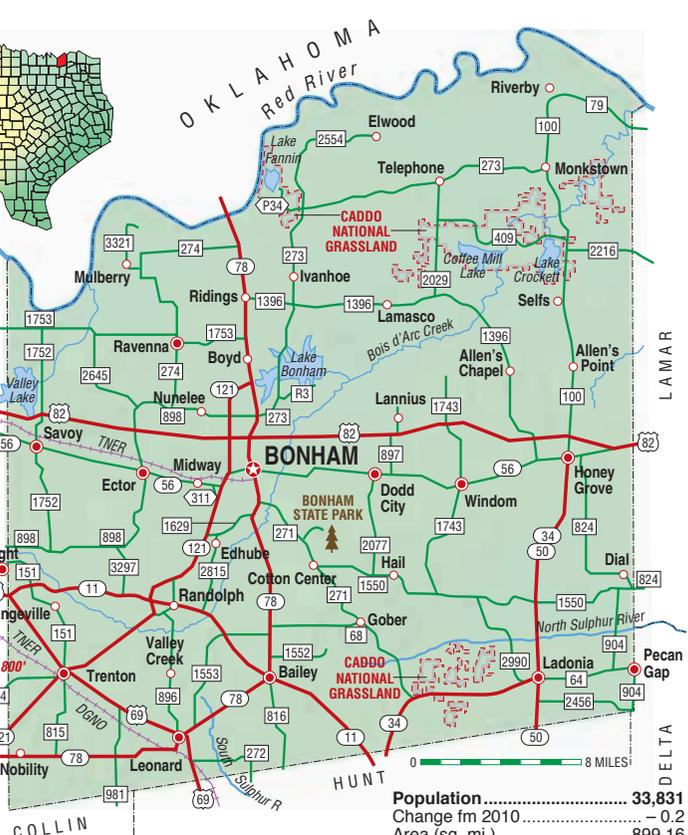
Recreation: Water activities on lakes; hunting; state park, fossil beds; winery; Sam Rayburn home, library; Bois D'Arc festival in May.

Minerals: Sand.

Agriculture: Beef cattle, wheat, corn. Market value \$48.7 million. Hunting leases important.

BONHAM (10,127) county seat; varied manufacturing, veterans hospital/private hospital, state jail; Sam Rayburn birthday celebration in January.

Other towns include: **Bailey** (289); **Dodd City** (369); **Ector** (695); **Gober** (146); **Honey Grove** (1,668) agribusiness center, varied manufacturing, tourism, historic buildings, library, Davy Crockett Festival in October;



Ivanhoe (110). Also, **Ladonia** (612) restored historical downtown, tourism, varied manufacturing, commuters, rodeo; **Leonard** (1,990) government/services, power plant, retail, light industry, museums, community picnic in July; **Randolph** (600); **Ravenna** (209); **Savoy** (831); **Telephone** (210); **Trenton** (635); **Windom** (199). Also, part of **Pecan Gap** (203) and part of **Whitewright** (1,604).

Population	33,831
Change fm 2010.....	- 0.2
Area (sq. mi.).....	899.16
Land Area (sq. mi.).....	891.45
Altitude (ft.).....	450-800
Rainfall (in.).....	44.56
Jan. mean min.	30.2
July mean max.	92.6
Civ. Labor.....	13,417
Unemployed.....	9.9
Wages.....	\$55,876,089
Per Capita Income.....	\$29,708
Prop. Value.....	\$2,430,783,926
Retail Sales.....	\$194,852,890

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.



A shady picnic area on Lake Crockett in northeastern Fannin County. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Fayette County

Physical Features: South central county bisected by Colorado River; Fayette County Reservoir; rolling to level; sandy loam, black waxy soils.

Economy: Agribusiness, production of electricity, mineral production, government/services, small manufacturing, tourism.

History: Lipan Apaches and Tonkawas. Austin's colonists arrived in 1822. Germans and Czechs began arriving in 1840s. County created from Bastrop, Colorado counties, 1837; organized, 1838; named for hero of American Revolution, Marquis de Lafayette.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 72.87; Black, 6.55; Hispanic, 19.27; Asian, 0.28; Other, 1.02.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 240; deaths, 278; marriages, 132; divorces, 80.

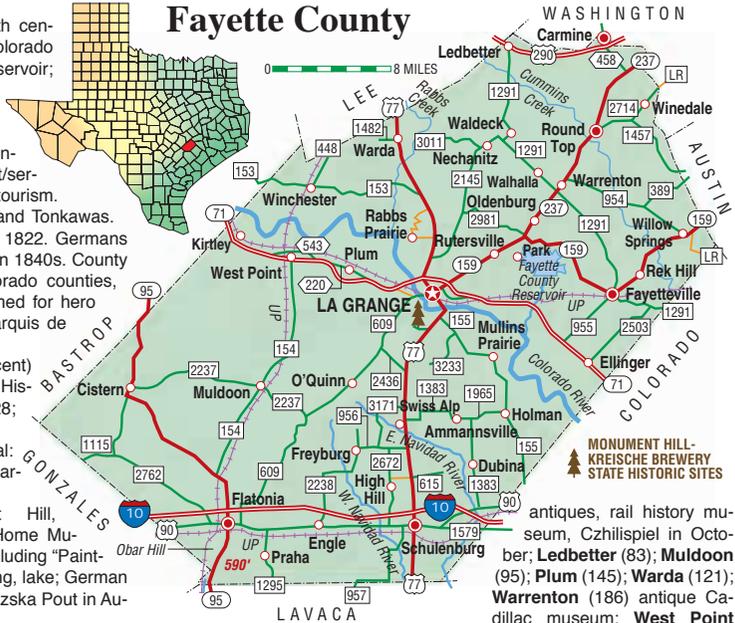
Recreation: Monument Hill, Kreische brewery, Faison Home Museum, other historic sites including "Painted Churches"; hunting, fishing, lake; German and Czech ethnic foods; Prazska Pout in August, Octoberfeasts.

Minerals: Oil, gas, sand, gravel, bentonite clay.

Agriculture: Beef cattle, corn, hay, sorghum, pecans, dairies. Market value \$52.8 million. Firewood sold.

LA GRANGE (4,641) county seat; electric-power generation, varied manufacturing, food processing, retail trade, tourism; hospital, library, quilt museum, polka museum, archives; Czech heritage center; Best Little Cowboy Gathering in March.

Schulenburg (2,852) varied manufacturing, food processing; festival in August.



Round Top (90) music center, tourism; old Lutheran church, heritage museum; antiques shows, April/October; International Festival Institute, July-August; Shakespeare festival in April, Schuetzenfest in September, and **Winedale** (67), historic restorations including Winedale Inn.

Other towns include: **Carmine** (250); **Ellinger** (386) Tomato Festival in May; **Fayetteville** (258) tourism, antiques, old precinct courthouse, Lickskillet festival in October; **Flatonia** (1,383) farm market, egg production, manufacturing,

antiques, rail history museum, Czhlispiel in October; **Ledbetter** (83); **Muldoon** (95); **Plum** (145); **Warda** (121); **Warrenton** (186) antique Cadillac museum; **West Point** (213), and **Winchester** (232).

Population 24,695
 Change fm 2010 0.6
 Area (sq. mi.) 959.84
 Land Area (sq. mi.) 950.03
 Altitude (ft.) 200-590
 Rainfall (in.) 40.31
 Jan. mean min. 41.4
 July mean max. 95.9
 Civ. Labor 12,707
 Unemployed 5.0
 Wages \$83,070,609
 Per Capita Income \$39,970
 Prop. Value \$4,643,879,180
 Retail Sales \$313,822,610

Fisher County

Physical Features: On rolling prairie; mesquite; red, sandy loam soils; drains to forks of Brazos River.

Economy: Agribusiness, hunting, gypsum.

History: Lipan Apaches, disrupted by Comanches and other tribes around 1700. Ranching began in 1876. County created from Bexar District, 1876; organized 1886; named for S.R. Fisher, Republic of Texas secretary of navy.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 68.73; Black, 3.53; Hispanic, 26.34; Asian, 0.26; Other, 1.15.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 46; deaths, 42; marriages, 22; divorces, 9.

Recreation: Quail, dove, turkey hunting; wildlife viewing; county fair, rodeo in August in Roby.

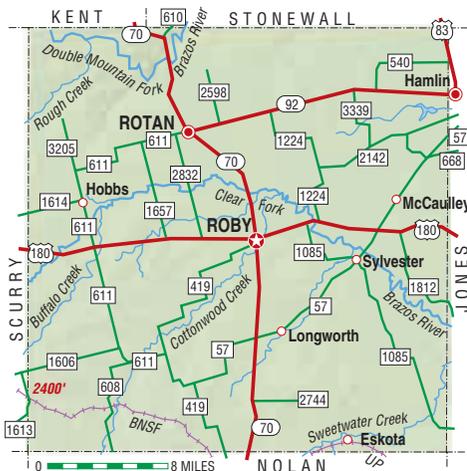
Minerals: Gypsum, oil.

Agriculture: Cattle, cotton, hay, wheat, sorghum, horses, sheep, goats. Irrigation for cotton and alfalfa. Market value \$50.5 million.

ROBY (643) county seat; agribusiness, cotton gin; hospital between Roby and Rotan.

ROTAN (1,508) gypsum plant, oil mill, agribusiness.

Other towns include: **McCaulley** (96) and **Sylvester** (79). Part of **Hamlin** (2,124).



Population 3,844
 Change fm 2010 - 3.3
 Area (sq. mi.) 901.74
 Land Area (sq. mi.) 901.16
 Altitude (ft.) 1,720-2,405
 Rainfall (in.) 24.22
 Jan. mean min. 27.2

July mean max. 94.2
 Civ. Labor 1,942
 Unemployed 5.5
 Wages \$6,972,710
 Per Capita Income \$34,088
 Prop. Value \$745,917,285
 Retail Sales \$14,098,285

Floyd County

Physical Features: Flat High Plains, broken by Caprock on east, by White River on south; many playas; red, black loam soils.

Economy: Cotton, wind farm, varied manufacturing, government/services.

History: Plains Apaches and later Comanches. First white settlers arrived in 1884. County created from Bexar District, 1876; organized 1890. Named for Dolphin Ward Floyd, who died at the Alamo.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 41.98; Black, 3.39; Hispanic, 53.91; Asian, 0.20; Other, 0.52.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 96; deaths, 75; marriages, 32; divorces, 9.

Recreation: Hunting of pheasant, deer, quail; fishing; Blanco Canyon; Floydada Punkin Day in October; museum.

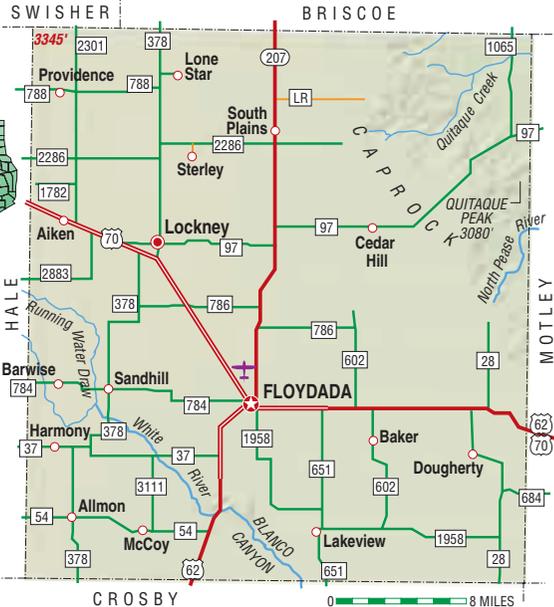
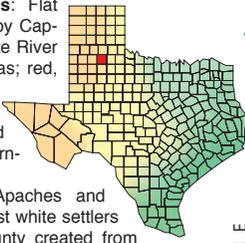
Minerals: Not significant.

Agriculture: Cotton, wheat, sorghum, corn; pumpkins (first in state in production). Some 260,000 acres irrigated. Market value \$263 million.

FLOYDADA (3,038) county seat; agriculture, varied manufacturing; Texas A&M engineering extension.

Lockney (1,842) agriculture center; manufacturing; hospital.

Other towns include: **Aiken** (52), **Dougherty** (91), and **South Plains** (67).



Population	6,367
Change fm 2010	- 1.2
Area (sq. mi.)	992.51
Land Area (sq. mi.)	992.19
Altitude (ft.)	2,440-3,345
Rainfall (in.)	20.95
Jan. mean min.	23.2
July mean max.	92.3
Civ. Labor	2,877

Unemployed	8.0
Wages	\$12,997,021
Per Capita Income	\$35,673
Prop. Value	\$557,954,530
Retail Sales	\$45,881,877

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Foard County

Physical Features: Northwest county drains to North Wichita, Pease rivers; sandy, loam soils, rolling surface.

Economy: Agribusiness, clothes manufacturing, government/service.

History: Comanches, Kiowas ranged the area until driven away in 1870s. Ranching began in 1880. County created out of Cottle, Hardeman, King, Knox counties, 1891, organized the same year; named for Maj. Robert L. Foard of the Confederate army.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 79.42; Black, 4.25; Hispanic, 15.59; Asian, 0.37; Other, 0.37.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 13; deaths, 19; marriages, 4; divorces, 1.

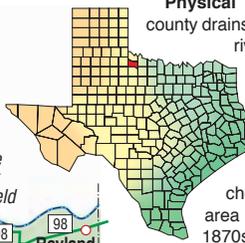
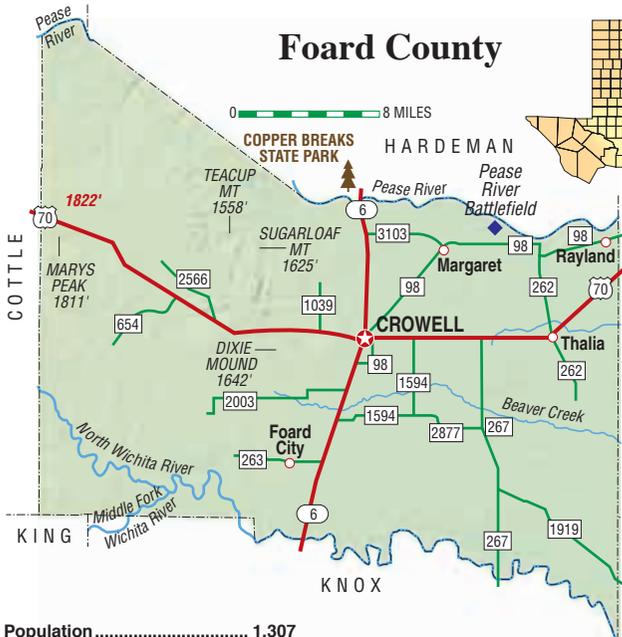
Recreation: Three museums; hunting; astronomy and ecotourism foundation; wild hog cook-off in November.

Minerals: Natural gas, some oil.

Agriculture: Wheat, cattle, alfalfa, cotton, sorghum, dairies. Market value \$17.6 million. Hunting leases important.

CROWELL (948) county seat; retail center, clothing manufacturing; library.

Prop. Value



Population	1,307
Change fm 2010	- 2.2
Area (sq. mi.)	707.69
Land Area (sq. mi.)	706.68
Altitude (ft.)	1,210-1,822
Rainfall (in.)	26.40
Jan. mean min.	24.0
July mean max.	97.0

Civ. Labor	630
Unemployed	6.3
Wages	\$1,981,415
Per Capita Income	\$33,685

Prop. Value	\$460,258,790
Retail Sales	\$7,669,876

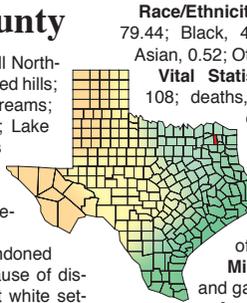
Franklin County

Physical Features: Small North-east county with many wooded hills; drained by numerous streams; alluvial to sandy clay soils; Lake Bob Sandlin, Lake Cypress Springs.

Economy: Agribusiness, government/services, retirement area, distribution.

History: Caddoes abandoned the area in the 1790s because of disease and other tribes. First white settlers arrived around 1818. County created in 1875 from Titus County, organized the same year; named for jurist B.C. Franklin.

Population	10,640
Change fm 2010	0.3
Area (sq. mi.)	294.77
Land Area (sq. mi.)	285.66
Altitude (ft.)	300-600
Rainfall (in.)	47.65
Jan. mean min.	32.2
July mean max.	92.8
Civ. Labor	5,095
Unemployed	6.8
Wages	\$22,280,583
Per Capita Income	\$33,141
Prop. Value	\$1,390,764,560
Retail Sales	\$104,620,506



Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 79.44; Black, 4.36; Hispanic, 13.69; Asian, 0.52; Other, 1.99.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 108; deaths, 134; marriages, 68; divorces, 42.

Recreation: Fishing, water sports; historic homes; wild hog hunting, horse stables; stew cook-off in October.

Minerals: Lignite coal, oil and gas.

Agriculture: Beef cattle, milk production, poultry, hay. Market value \$85.8 million. Timber marketed.

MOUNT VERNON (2,662) county seat; distribution center, manufacturing, tourism, antiques; hospital; museum with Don Meredith exhibit; Labor Day rodeo.

Other towns include: **Scroggins** (150), and **Winnboro** (3,434, mostly in Wood County) commercial center, Autumn Trails.

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.



Physical Features: East central county bounded by the Trinity River; Richland-Chambers Reservoir, Fairfield Lake; rolling Blackland, sandy, loam soils.

Economy: Natural gas, mining, electricity generating plants, agriculture.

History: Caddo and Tawakoni area. David G. Burnet received land grant in 1825. Seven Mexican citizens received grants in 1833. In 1860, more than half the population was black.

Freestone County

County created in 1850 from Limestone County; organized in 1851. Named for the indigenous stone.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 67.98; Black, 15.88; Hispanic, 14.49; Asian, 0.32; Other, 1.33.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 213; deaths, 190; marriages, 107; divorces, 66.

Recreation: Fishing, hunting; lakes; historic sites; state park; Teague amateur rodeo in July.

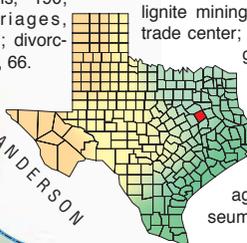
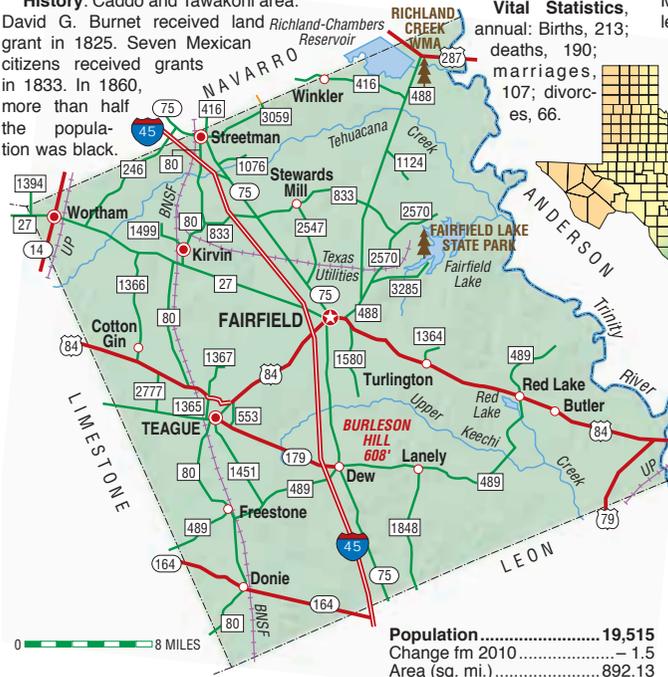
Minerals: Natural gas, oil and lignite coal.

Agriculture: Beef cattle, peaches (third in acreage), hay, blueberries, horticulture. First in number of ducks. Market value \$33.9 million. Hunting leases.

FAIRFIELD (2,951) county seat; lignite mining, government/services, trade center; hospital, museum; wild game supper in July.

TEAGUE (3,560) railroad terminal, oil and gas, government/services, electric generating plant, agriculture; library, museum; Parkfest in October.

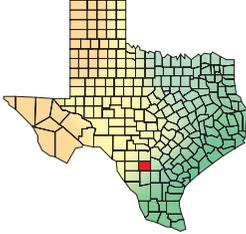
Other towns include: **Donie** (250), **Kirvin** (129), **Streetman** (247), **Wortham** (1,073) agribusiness, blues festivals in September, Blind Lemon Jefferson gravesite.



Population	19,515
Change fm 2010	- 1.5
Area (sq. mi.)	892.13

Land Area (sq. mi.)	877.43
Altitude (ft.)	200-608
Rainfall (in.)	42.31
Jan. mean min.	36.4
July mean max.	95.0
Civ. Labor	10,357
Unemployed	6.0
Wages	\$60,804,452
Per Capita Income	\$31,573
Prop. Value	\$4,893,762,880
Retail Sales	\$197,128,955

Frio County



Physical Features: South Texas county of rolling terrain with much brush; bisected by Frio River; sandy, red sandy loam soils.

Economy: Agribusiness, oil-field services, hunting leases.

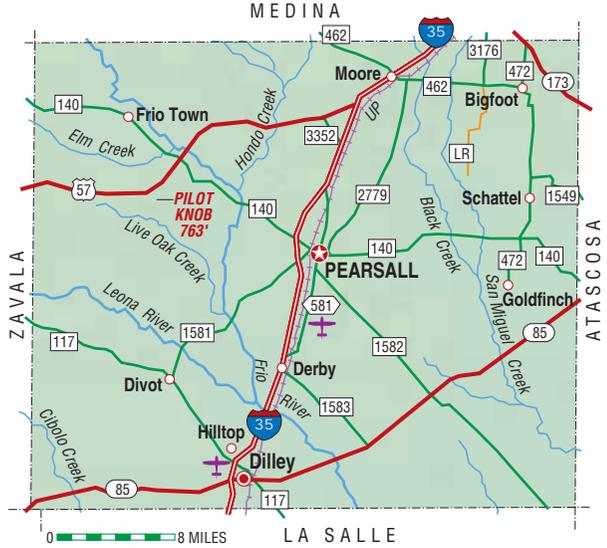
History: Coahuiltecans; many taken into the San Antonio missions. Comanche hunters kept settlers out until after the Civil War. Mexican citizens recruited for labor after 1900. County created in 1858 from Atascosa, Bexar, Uvalde counties, organized in 1871; named for the Frio (cold) River.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 16.13; Black, 3.11; Hispanic, 77.88; Asian, 2.19; Other, 0.69.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 245; deaths, 111; marriages, 91; divorces, 21.

Minerals: Oil, natural gas, stone.

Agriculture: Peanuts, potatoes, sorghum, cotton, corn, spinach, cucumbers, watermelons. Second in vegetables harvested. Market value \$70.3 million. Hunting leases.



PEARSALL (9,146) county seat; agriculture center, oil and gas, food processing, shipping; old jail museum; hospital; Pioneer Days in April.

Dilley (3,894) shipping center for melons and peanuts; hospital.

Other towns include: **Bigfoot** (450), **Hilltop** (287); **Moore** (475) and **North Pearsall** (614).

Population	17,702
Change fm 2010	2.8
Area (sq. mi.)	1,134.28
Land Area (sq. mi.)	1,133.02

Altitude (ft.)	400-763
Rainfall (in.)	25.73
Jan. mean min.	37.9
July mean max.	97.5
Civ. Labor	9,130
Unemployed	5.7
Wages	\$57,718,820
Per Capita Income	\$25,836
Prop. Value	\$1,820,991,750
Retail Sales	\$173,499,850

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and fold-out map.



Fairfield Lake in Freestone County. Texas Parks & Wildlife photo.

Gaines County

Physical Features: On South Plains, drains to draws; playas; underground water.

Economy: Oil and gas, cotton, peanuts.

History: Comanche country until the U.S. Army campaigns of 1875. Ranchers arrived in the 1880s; farming began around 1900. County created from Bexar District, 1876; organized 1905; named for James Gaines, signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 59.00; Black, 1.63; Hispanic, 38.17; Asian, 0.29; Other, 0.91.

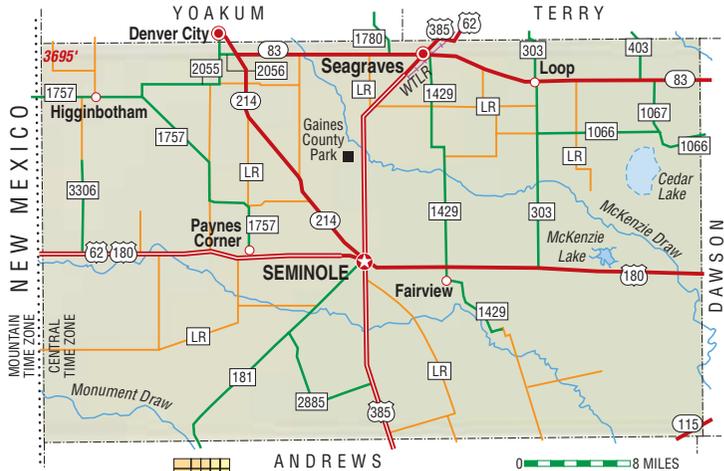
Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 371; deaths, 102; marriages, 192; divorces, 40.

Recreation: Cedar Lake one of largest alkali lakes on Texas plains.

Minerals: Oil, gas.

Agriculture: Cotton (third in acreage), peanuts (first in acreage), small grains, pecans, paprika, rosemary; cattle, sheep, hogs; substantial irrigation. Market value \$193.2 million.

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and fold-out map.



SEMINOLE (6,430) county seat; farming, oil and gas, ranching, market center; hospital, library, museum; county airport; Go Nuts produce fair in September.

Seagraves (2,417) market for three-county area; cotton, peanut

farming; library, museum; Celebrate Seagraves in July.

Other towns include: **Loop** (225). Also, part of **Denver City** (4,479).

Population	18,413
Change fm 2010	5.1
Area (sq. mi.)	1,502.84
Land Area (sq. mi.)	1,502.35
Altitude (ft.)	2,935-3,695
Rainfall (in.)	18.20
Jan. mean min.	26.7
July mean max.	94.1
Civ. Labor	7,982
Unemployed	4. y
Wages	\$59,938,606
Per Capita Income	\$28,934
Prop. Value	\$6,244,181,854
Retail Sales	\$177,729,650



A burn-ban sign across from the post office in Loop. Besides being in English and Spanish, it is also in German ("Achtung") for the Mennonite families that moved into the area beginning in 1978. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Physical Features: Partly island, sandy coastal; flat, artificial drainage; partly, loam, clay soils; broken by bays.

Economy: Port activities dominate economy; insurance and finance center, petrochemical plants, varied manufacturing, tourism, medical education, oceanographic research, ship building, commercial fishing.

History: Karankawa and other tribes roamed the area until 1850. French, Spanish and American settlement began in 1815 and reached 1,000 by 1817. County created from Brazoria County in 1838; organized in 1839; named for the Spanish governor of Louisiana Count Bernardo de Gálvez.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 58.82; Black, 13.42; Hispanic, 22.94; Asian, 3.02; Other, 1.80.

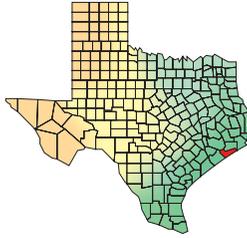
Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 3,945; deaths, 2,219; marriages, 1,888; divorces, 1,032.

Recreation: One of Texas' most historic cities; popular tourist and convention center; fishing, surfing, boating, sailing and other water sports; state park; historic homes tour in spring, Moody Gardens; Mardi Gras celebration; Rosenberg Library; museums; restored sailing ship, "Elissa," railroad museum; Dickens on the Strand celebration in Galveston in early December.

Minerals: Oil, gas, clays, sand and gravel.

Agriculture: Cattle, aquaculture,

Galveston County



nursery crops, rice, hay, horses, soybeans, grain sorghum. Market value \$8.3 million.

GALVESTON (47,743) county seat; tourist center, shipyard, other industries, insurance, port container facility; University of Texas Medical Branch; National Maritime Research Center; Texas A&M University at Galveston; Galveston College; hospitals.

League City (83,560) residential community, commuters to Houston, hospital.

Texas City (45,099) refining, petrochemical plants, port, rail shipping; College of the Mainland; hospital; library; dike; Cinco de Mayo, Shrimp Boil in August.

Bolivar Peninsula (2,417) includes: **Port Bolivar** (700) lighthouse, free ferry; **Crystal Beach** (800) seafood

industry, sport fishing, tourism, Fort Travis Seashore Park, shorebird sanctuary, Crab Festival in May; **Gilchrist** (400) and **High Island** (300).

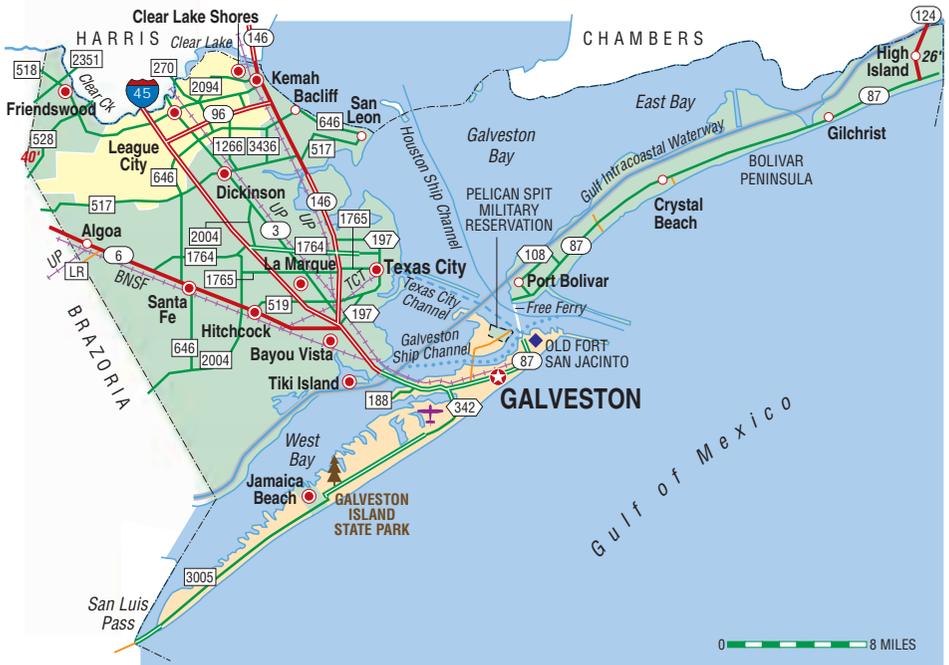
Other towns include: **Bacliff** (8,619); **Bayou Vista** (1,537); **Clear Lake Shores** (1,063).

Also, **Dickinson** (18,680) manufacturing, commuters, strawberry festival in May; **Friendswood** (35,805, part [10,295] in Harris County); **Hitchcock** (6,961) residential community, tourism, fishing and shrimping, Good Ole Days in August, WWII blimp base, museum.

Also, **Jamaica Beach** (983); **Kemah** (1,773) tourism, boating, commuters, museum, Blessing of Fleet in August; **La Marque** (14,509) refining, greyhound racing, farming, hospital, library, Gulf Coast Grill-off in October; **San Leon** (4,970); **Santa Fe** (12,222); **Tiki Island** (968).

Population	300,484
Change fm 2010	3.2
Area (sq. mi.)	872.93
Land Area (sq. mi.)	398.47
Altitude (ft.)	sea level-40
Rainfall (in.)	43.84
Jan. mean min.	49.7
July mean max.	88.7
Civ. Labor	150,928
Unemployed	7.4
Wages	\$1,1066,925,648
Per Capita Income	\$43,444
Prop. Value	\$24,962,880,517
Retail Sales	\$2,980,833,508

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.



Garza County

Physical Features: On edge of Caprock; rough, broken land, with playas, gullies, canyons, Brazos River forks, Lake Alan Henry; sandy, loam, clay soils.

Economy: Agriculture, oil and gas, trade, government/services, hunting leases.

History: Kiowas and Comanches yielded to the U.S. Army in 1875. Ranching began in the 1870s, farming in the 1890s. C.W. Post, the cereal millionaire, established enterprises in 1906. County created from Bexar District, 1876; organized 1907; named for an early Texas family.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 45.37; Black, 6.19; Hispanic, 47.39; Asian, 0.15; Other, 0.90.

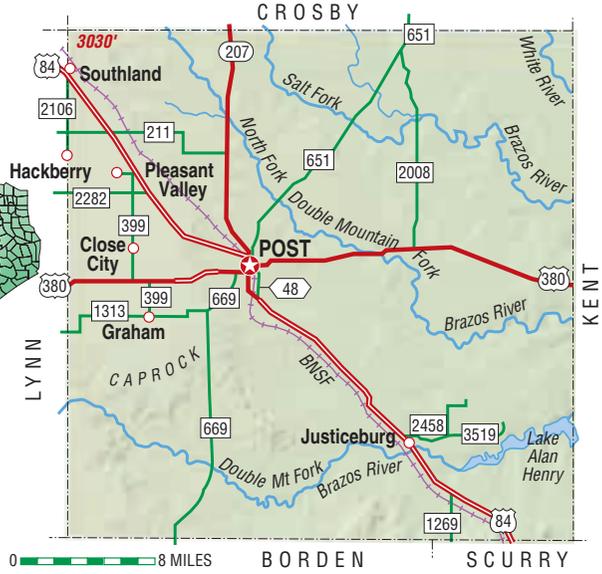
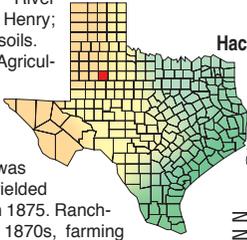
Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 79; deaths, 57; marriages, 30; divorces, 16.

Recreation: Scenic areas, lake activities, Post-Garza Museum, trade days monthly.

Minerals: Oil, gas, sand, gravel.

Agriculture: Cotton, beef cattle, hay; 12,800 acres irrigated. Market value \$27.4 million. Hunting leases.

POST (5,376) county seat; founded by C.W. Post; agriculture, tourism, government/services, prisons; gospel theater.



Population	6,412
Change fm 2010	- 0.8
Area (sq. mi.)	896.19
Land Area (sq. mi.)	895.56
Altitude (ft.)	2,140-3,030
Rainfall (in.)	21.29
Jan. mean min.	27.8
July mean max.	94.0
Civ. Labor	2,595

Unemployed	6.4
Wages	\$17,368,315
Per Capita Income	\$29,245
Prop. Value	\$1,171,639,582
Retail Sales	\$43,239,275

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

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Gillespie County

Physical Features: Picturesque Edwards Plateau area with hills, broken by spring-fed streams.

Economy: Tourism, government/services, agriculture, wine and specialty foods, hunting leases.

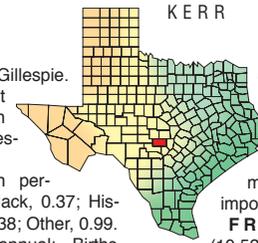
History: German settlement founded in 1846 in heart of Comanche country. County created in 1848 from Bexar, Travis counties, organized the same year; named for Texas Ranger Capt. R.A. Gillespie. Birthplace of President Lyndon B. Johnson and Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 77.66; Black, 0.37; Hispanic, 20.60; Asian, 0.38; Other, 0.99.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 261; deaths, 366; marriages, 180; divorces, 103.

Recreation: Among leading deer-hunting areas; numerous historic sites and tourist attractions include LBJ Ranch, Nimitz Hotel and Pacific war museum; Pioneer Museum Complex, Enchanted Rock.

Minerals: Sand, gravel, gypsum, limestone rock.



Agriculture: Beef cattle, peaches (first in acreage), grapes, sheep and goats, hay, grain sorghum, oats, wheat. Market value \$28.6 million. Hunting leases important.

FREDERICKSBURG (10,530) county seat; agribusiness, tourism, wineries, food processing; museum; tourist attractions; hospital; Easter Fires, Oktoberfest.

Other towns include: **Doss** (100); **Harper** (1,192) ranching, deer hunting,

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Dachshund Hounds Downs race and Trades Day in October; **Luckenbach** (25) saloon, general store and dance hall; **Stonewall** (505) agribusiness, wineries, tourism, hunting, Peach Jamboree in June, and **Willow City** (22) scenic drive.

Population	25,153
Change fm 2010	1.3
Area (sq. mi.)	1,061.48
Land Area (sq. mi.)	1,061.06
Altitude (ft.)	1,040-2,244
Rainfall (in.)	31.65
Jan. mean min.	36.1
July mean max.	93.1
Civ. Labor	13,690
Unemployed	4.5
Wages	\$71,118,056
Per Capita Income	\$47,550
Prop. Value	\$6,530,368,197
Retail Sales	\$415,100,003

Glasscock County

Physical Features: Western country on rolling plains, broken by small streams; sandy, loam soils.

Economy: Farming, ranching, hunting leases, oil and gas, quarries.

History: Hunting area for Kickapoos and Lipan Apaches. Anglo-American sheep ranchers and Mexican-American shepherds or pastores moved into the area in the 1880s. County created in 1887 from Tom Green County; organized in 1893; named for Texas pioneer George W. Glasscock.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 65.87; Black, 1.52; Hispanic, 31.89; Asian, 0.08; Other, 0.64.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 12; deaths, 5; marriages, 6; divorces, 0.

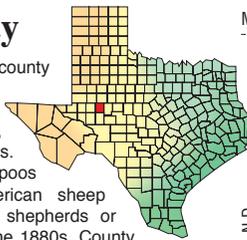
Recreation: Hunting of deer, quail, turkey, fox, bobcat, coyote; St. Lawrence Fall Festival in October.

Minerals: Oil, gas, stone/rock.

Agriculture: Cotton, watermelons, wheat, sorghum, hay; 60,000 acres irrigated. Cattle, goats, sheep, hogs raised. Market value \$46.3 million.

GARDEN CITY (334), county seat; serves sparsely settled ranching, oil area.

Also, **St. Lawrence** (90), farming.



Population	1,259
Change fm 2010	2.7
Area (sq. mi.)	900.93
Land Area (sq. mi.)	900.75
Altitude (ft.)	2,470-2,785
Rainfall (in.)	17.32
Jan. mean min.	26.7

July mean max.	94.0
Civ. Labor	656
Unemployed	4.3
Wages	\$2,986,038
Per Capita Income	\$32,256
Prop. Value	\$1,701,544,089
Retail Sales	\$8,801,672

Goliad County

Physical Features: Coastal Plain county; rolling, brushy; bisected by San Antonio River; Coletto Creek Reservoir; sandy, loam, alluvial soils.

Economy: Government/services, oil and gas, agriculture, electricity-generating plant, tourism.

History: Karankawas, Comanches and other tribes in area in historic period. La Bahía presidio/mission established in 1749. County created in 1836 from Spanish municipality; organized in 1837; name is anagram of (H)idalgo. Birthplace of Gen. Ignacio Zaragoza, hero of Battle of Puebla (Mexico).

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 58.93; Black, 4.50; Hispanic, 35.08; Asian, 0.25; Other, 1.24.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 72; deaths, 61; marriages, 38; divorces, 9.

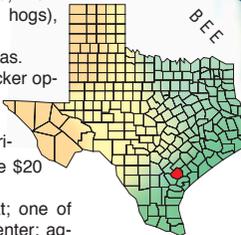
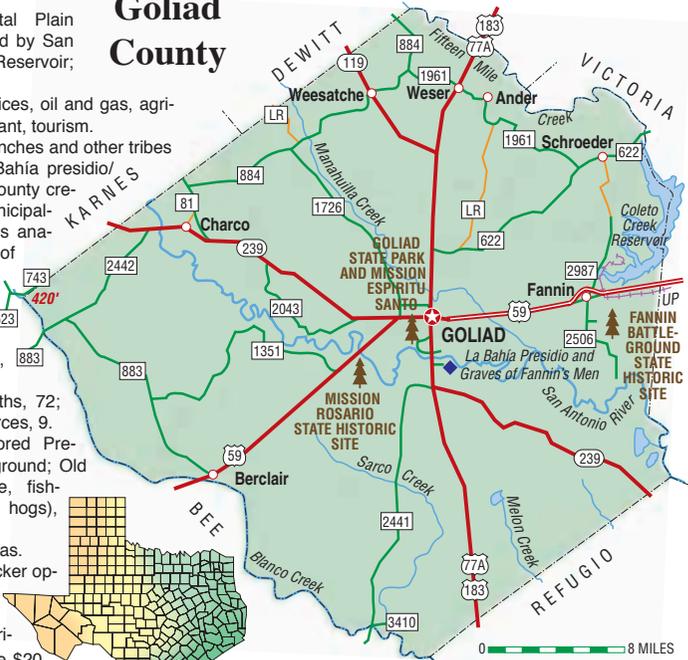
Recreation: Missions, restored Presidio La Bahía, Fannin Battleground; Old Market House museum; lake, fishing, hunting (deer, quail, dove, hogs), camping, canoeing, birding.

Minerals: Production of oil, gas.

Agriculture: Beef cattle, stocker operations and fed cattle are top revenue producers; corn, grain sorghum, cotton, hay; minor irrigation for pasture. Market value \$20 million. Hunting leases.

GOLIAD (1,908) county seat; one of state's oldest towns; oil, gas center; agriculture; tourism; library; Zaragoza Birthplace State Historic Site, statue; Goliad Massacre re-enactment in March, Diez y Seis in September.

Other towns include: **Berclair** (253), **Fannin** (359) and **Weesatche** (411).



Population	7,351
Change fm 2010	2.0
Area (sq. mi.)	859.35
Land Area (sq. mi.)	853.52
Altitude (ft.)	50-420
Rainfall (in.)	38.58
Jan. mean min.	43.3
July mean max.	95.5

Civ. Labor	3,683
Unemployed	6.1
Wages	\$11,813,584
Per Capita Income	\$29,735
Prop. Value	\$1,963,592,250
Retail Sales	\$35,456,247

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232, and foldout map.



Mission Espiritu Santo at Goliad State Park. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Gonzales County



Physical Features: South central county; rolling, rich bottom soils along Guadalupe River and its tributaries; Lake Gonzales; some sandy areas; many oaks, pecans.

Economy: Agribusiness, hunting leases.

History: Coahuiltecan area. Among the first Anglo-American settlements was the DeWitt colony in the late 1820s. County created in 1836; organized in 1837; named for Coahuila y Texas Gov. Rafael Gonzales.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 43.68; Black, 6.64; Hispanic, 48.40; Asian, 0.41; Other, 0.87.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 292; deaths, 210; marriages, 147; divorces, 94.

Recreation: Historic sites, homes, Pioneer Village Living History Center, state park, museums, Independence Park.

Minerals: Gas, oil, clay, gravel.

Agriculture: Major poultry county, cattle; hay, corn, sorghum, pecans, mushrooms. Market value \$404 million.

GONZALES (7,237) county seat; first shot in Texas Revolution fired here; agriculture, oil & gas; hospital, college extension; pioneer village; "Come and Take It" festival in October.

Other towns include: **Belmont** (55); **Cost** (84) First Shot monument; **Harwood** (118); **Leesville** (152); **Nixon** (2,385) poultry-processing plant, Feather Fest in September; **Ottine** (80); **Smiley** (549); **Waelder** (1,065) Guacamole Fest in September; **Wrightsboro** (10).

Population20,045
Change fm 20101.2

Area (sq. mi.)1,069.82
Land Area (sq. mi.)1,067.75
Altitude (ft.)200-562
Rainfall (in.)36.02
Jan. mean min.38.7

July mean max.93.9
Civ. Labor10,168
Unemployed4.9
Wages\$54,272,004
Per Capita Income\$31,270
Prop. Value\$3,217,463,430
Retail Sales\$236,799,979

Gray County

Physical Features: High Plains, broken by Red River forks, tributaries; sandy loam, waxy soils.

Economy: Petroleum, agriculture, government/services.

History: Apaches, displaced by Comanches and Kiowas. Ranching began in the late 1870s. Farmers arrived around 1900. Oil discovered in 1926. County created in 1876, from Bexar District; organized in 1902; named for Peter W. Gray, member of first Legislature.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 67.62; Black, 4.97; Hispanic, 24.86; Asian, 0.45; Other, 2.09.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 318; deaths, 271; marriages, 156; divorces, 98.

Recreation: Water sports, Lake McClellan and grassland; White Deer Land Museum, barbed-wire museum; Top of Texas livestock show in January.

Minerals: Natural gas, oil.

Agriculture: Cattle, hogs, wheat, cotton, corn, sorghum, hay, milk. Market value \$191.5 million.

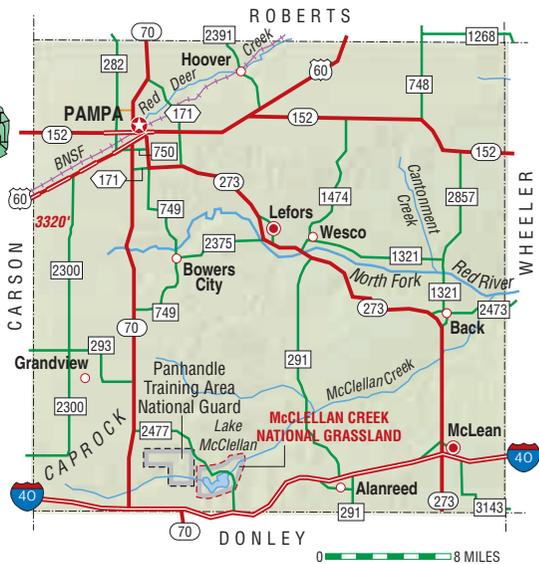
PAMPA (17,994) county seat; petroleum, agriculture; hospital; college; prison; Woody Guthrie museum; Mud Bog car show in June.

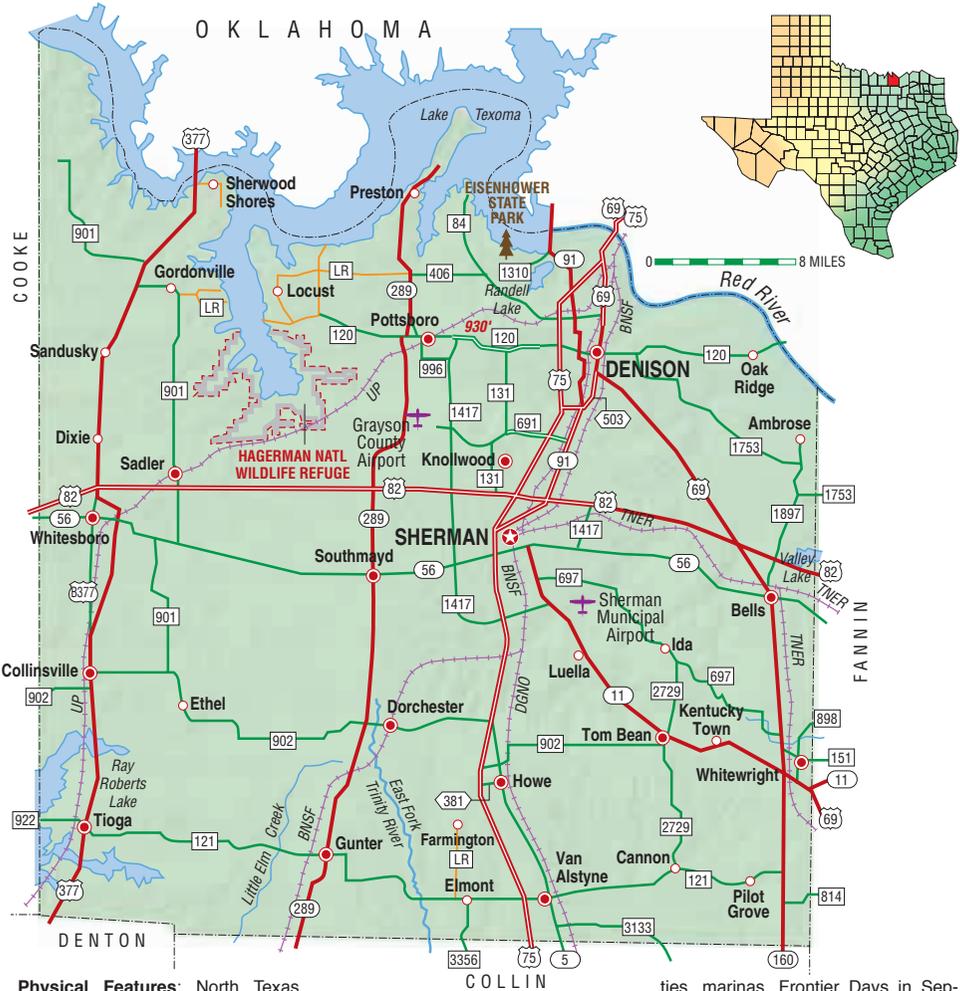
Other towns include: **Alanreed** (48); **Lefors** (497); **McLean** (778) commercial center for southern part of county.

Population22,978
Change fm 20102.0
Area (sq. mi.)929.25
Land Area (sq. mi.)928.28
Altitude (ft.)2,450-3,320
Rainfall (in.)22.74
Jan. mean min.21.9
July mean max.92.0
Civ. Labor11,636

Unemployed5.0
Wages\$102,945,068
Per Capita Income\$38,903
Prop. Value\$1,646,055,623
Retail Sales\$272,868,704

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232, and foldout map.





Physical Features: North Texas county; level, some low hills; sandy loam, blackland soils; drains to Red River and tributaries of Trinity River; Lake Texoma, Ray Roberts Lake, Valley Lake, Randolph Lake.

Economy: A manufacturing, distribution and trade center for northern Texas and southern Oklahoma; nature tourism, mineral production.

History: Caddo and Tonkawa area. Preston Bend trading post established 1836-37. Peters colony settlers arrived in the 1840s. County created in 1846 from Fannin County; named for Republic Attorney General Peter W. Grayson.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 78.04; Black, 5.84; Hispanic, 11.83; Asian, 0.97; Other, 3.31.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 1,523; deaths, 1,335; marriages, 903; divorces, 385.

Recreation: Lakes, fishing, hunting, water sports, state park, cultural ac-

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Grayson County

activities, wildlife refuge, Pioneer Village, railroad museum.

Minerals: Oil, gas, gravel, sand.

Agriculture: Wheat, corn, hay, beef cattle, horses (third in number). Market value \$52.8 million.

Education: Austin College in Sherman and Grayson County College located between Sherman and Denison.

SHERMAN (38,521) county seat; varied manufacturing, processors and distributors for major companies; Austin College; hospital.

DENISON (22,682) health care, manufacturing, retail center; hospital; Eisenhower birthplace, air force base museum; Main Street Fall festival in October.

Other towns include: **Bells** (1,392); **Collinsville** (1,624); **Dorchester** (148); **Gordonville** (165); **Gunter** (1,498); **Howe** (2,600) distribution, varied manufacturing, museum, Founders' Day in May; **Knollwood** (226); **Pottsboro** (2,160) lake activi-

ties, marinas, Frontier Days in September; **Sadler** (343).

Also, **Southmayd** (992); **Tioga** (803) Gene Autry museum, festival in September; **Tom Bean** (1,045); **Van Alstyne** (3,046) real estate/financial services, electronic refurbishing, manufacturing, museum, Fall Der All in October; **Whitesboro** (3,793) agribusiness, tourism, manufacturing, library, Peanut Festival in October; **Whitewright** (1,604) farming, antiquities, tourism, manufacturing, museum, Texas Pistol Academy, Wine & Rose tour in May.

Population	121,935
Change fm 2010	0.9
Area (sq. mi.)	979.19
Land Area (sq. mi.)	933.51
Altitude (ft.)	500-930
Rainfall (in.)	42.04
Jan. mean min.	32.2
July mean max.	92.7
Civ. Labor	57,507
Unemployed	7.5
Wages	\$413,640,239
Per Capita Income	\$33,404
Prop. Value	\$9,614,277,655
Retail Sales	\$1,518,194,602

Physical Features: A populous, leading petroleum county, heart of the famed East Texas oil field; bisected by the Sabine River; hilly, timbered; with sandy, clay, alluvial soils.

Economy: Oil but with significant other manufacturing; tourism, conventions, agribusiness and lignite coal production.

History: Caddoes; later Cherokees, who were driven out in 1838 by President Lamar. First land grants issued in 1835 by Mexico. County created, organized in 1873 from Rusk, Upshur counties; named for Confederate Gen. John Gregg. In U.S. censuses 1880-1910, blacks were more numerous than whites. Oil discovered in 1931.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 60.19; Black, 19.64; Hispanic, 17.18; Asian, 1.16; Other, 1.83.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 1,940; deaths, 1,276; marriages, 1,253; divorces, 452.

Recreation: Water activities on Lake Cherokee, hunting, varied cultural events, East Texas Oil Museum in Kilgore.

Minerals: Leading oil-producing county with more than 3 billion barrels produced since 1931; also, sand, gravel and natural gas.

Agriculture: Cattle, horses, hay, nursery crops. Market value \$3.8 million. Timber sales.

LONGVIEW (80,455, small part [1,870] in Harrison County) county seat; chemical manufacturing, oil industry, distribution and retail center; hospitals; LeTourneau University, UT-Tyler Longview center; convention center; balloon race in July.

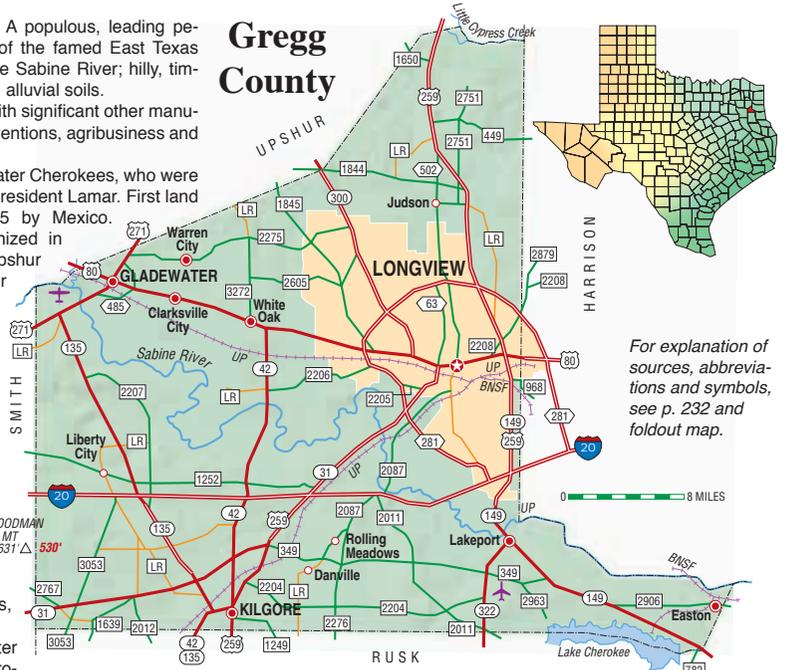
Kilgore (12,975, part [3,013] in Rusk County), oil, distribution center; Kilgore College, Rangerette museum; Shakespeare festival in summer.

Gladewater (6,441, part [2,447] in Upshur County) oil, manufacturing, tourism, antiques; library, airport, skydiving; Gusher Days in April; daffodils in February-March.

Other towns include: **Clarksville City** (865); **Easton** (510, partly in Rusk County); **Judson** (1,057); **Lakeport** (974); **Liberty City** (2,351) oil, tourism, government/services, Honor America Night in November; **Warren City** (298); **White Oak** (6,489) oil and

gas, commuting to Longview, Tyler; park, Roughneck Days in spring every three years.

Population	122,658
Change fm 2010	0.8
Area (sq. mi.)	276.37
Land Area (sq. mi.)	274.03
Altitude (ft.)	240-530
Rainfall (in.)	49.06
Jan. mean min.	33.7
July mean max.	94.5
Civ. Labor	68,001
Unemployed	6.0
Wages	\$895,093,786
Per Capita Income	\$43,222
Prop. Value	\$9,571,914,361
Retail Sales	\$2,822,595,087

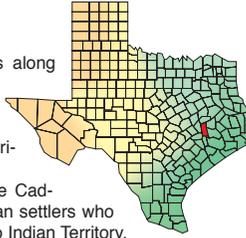


For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.



Lake Texoma near Preston in Grayson County. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Grimes County



Physical Features: Rich bottom soils along Brazos, Navasota rivers; remainder hilly, partly forested; Gibbons Creek Reservoir.

Economy: Varied manufacturing, agribusiness, tourism.

History: Bidais (customs similar to the Cad-doës) lived peacefully with Anglo-American settlers who arrived in 1820s, but tribe was removed to Indian Territory. Planter agriculture reflected in 1860 census, which listed 77 persons owning 20 or more slaves. County created from Montgomery County in 1846, organized the same year; named for Jesse Grimes, who signed Texas Declaration of Independence.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 59.87; Black, 16.08; Hispanic, 22.20; Asian, 0.36; Other, 1.49.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 324; deaths, 274; marriages, 128; divorces, 83.

Recreation: Hunting, fishing; Gibbons Creek Reservoir; historic sites; fall Renaissance Festival at Plantersville.

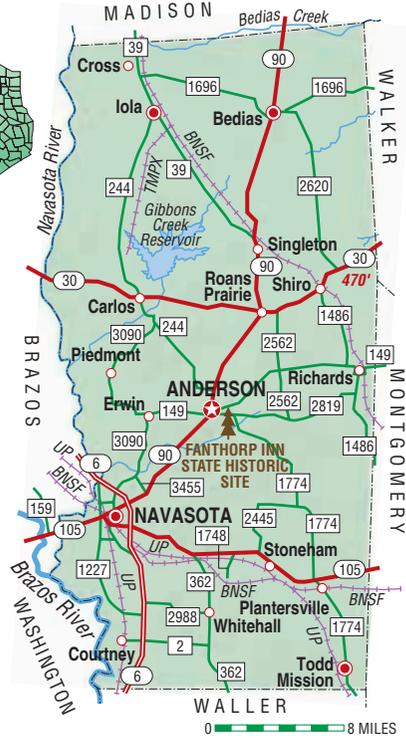
Minerals: Lignite coal, natural gas.

Agriculture: Cattle, forage, horses, poultry; berries, pecans, honey sales significant. Market value \$49.9 million. Some timber sold, Christmas tree farms.

ANDERSON (222) county seat; rural center; Fanchorp Inn historic site; Go-Texan weekend in February.

NAVASOTA (7,049) agribusiness center for parts of three counties; varied manufacturing; food, wood processing; hospital; prisons; La Salle statue; Blues Fest in August.

Other towns include: **Bedias** (443); **Iola** (401); **Plantersville** (260); **Richards** (300); **Roans Prairie** (64); **Shiro** (210); **Todd Mission** (107).



Population	26,783
Change fm 2010	0.8
Area (sq. mi.)	801.16
Land Area (sq. mi.)	793.60
Altitude (ft.)	150-470
Rainfall (in.)	44.70

Jan. mean min.	40.0
July mean max.	96.0
Civ. Labor	12,526
Unemployed	6.6
Wages	\$94,240,075
Per Capita Income	\$31,418

Prop. Value	\$3,628,334,427
Retail Sales	\$167,898,961

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.



The Fanchorp Inn, an old stagecoach stop in Anderson, dates from the days of the republic. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Physical Features: South central county bisected by Guadalupe River, Lake Dunlap, Lake McQueeney; level to rolling surface; sandy, loam, black-land soils.

Economy: Varied manufacturing, commuting to San Antonio, agribusiness.

History: Karankawas, Comanches, and other tribes until the 1850s. The first Spanish land grant was in 1806 to José de la Baume. DeWitt colonists arrived in 1827. County created, organized, in 1846 from Bexar, Gonzales counties; named for the river.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 54.13; Black, 6.43; Hispanic, 35.95; Asian, 1.46; Other, 2.02.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 1,683; deaths, 852; marriages, 505; divorces, 476.

Recreation: Fishing, hunting, river floating; Sebastopol House, other historic sites; river drive; Fiestas Juan Seguin in June, Diez y Seis in September in Seguin.

Minerals: Oil, gas, gravel, clays.

Agriculture: Cattle, corn, milo, wheat, cotton,

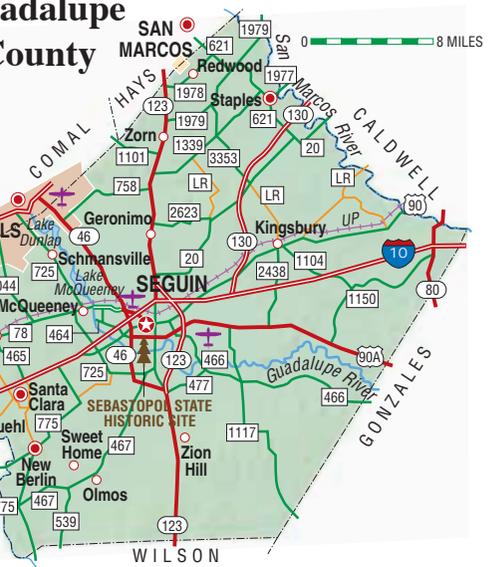
hay, nursery crops, pecans. Market value \$41.2 million.

SEGUIN (25,175) county seat; steel production, varied manufacturing, government/services; hospital, museums; Texas Lutheran University; Pecan Fest in early fall.

Other towns include: **Cibolo** (15,349), **Geronimo** (1,032), **Kingsbury** (782), **Marion** (1,066), **Mc-**



Guadalupe County



Queeney (2,545), **New Berlin** (511), **Redwood** (4,338), **Santa Clara** (725), **Schertz** (31,465, parts in Bexar and Comal counties), **Staples** (267).

Also, part [10,154] of **New Braunfels**, part [1,377] of **Selma** and a small part of **San Marcos**.

Population **139,841**
Change fm 2010 6.3
Area (sq. mi.) 714.17

Land Area (sq. mi.)	711.14
Altitude (ft.)	350-952
Rainfall (in.)	34.50
Jan. mean min.	35.5
July mean max.	94.7
Civ. Labor	66,693
Unemployed	6.3
Wages	\$285,032,670
Per Capita Income	\$37,157
Prop. Value	\$11,140,903,526
Retail Sales	\$1,103,722,000

Hale County

Physical Features: High Plains; fertile sandy, loam soils; playas; large underground water supply.

Economy: Agribusiness, food processing/ distribution, manufacturing, government/services.

History: Comanche hunters driven out by U.S. Army in 1875. Ranching began in the 1880s. First motor-driven irrigation well drilled in 1911. County created from Bexar District in 1876; organized in 1888; named for Lt. J.C. Hale, who died at San Jacinto.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent), Anglo, 36.62; Black, 4.98; Hispanic, 56.87; Asian, 0.40; Other, 1.14.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 619; deaths, 300; marriages, 255; divorces, 74.

Recreation: Llano Estacado Museum; art gallery, antiques stores; pheasant hunting; Cowboy Days in September at Plainview.

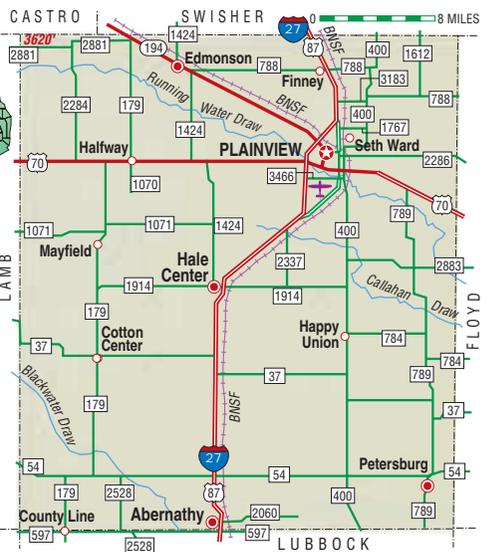
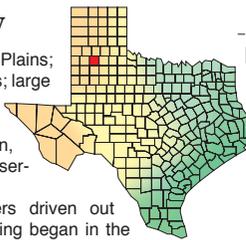
Minerals: Some oil.

Agriculture: Cotton, fed beef, sorghum, dairies, corn, vegetables, wheat. Market value \$364.4 million. Irrigation of 448,000 acres.

PLAINVIEW (22,194) county seat; agriculture, distribution, corn milling; Wayland Baptist University, South Plains College branch; hospital, library, mental health center; state prisons.

Hale Center (2,252) trade center; farm museum, library, parks, murals, cacti gardens.

Abernathy (2,805, part [697] in Lubbock County) government/services, farm supplies, textile plant, gins.

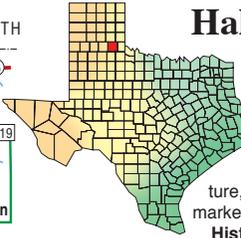
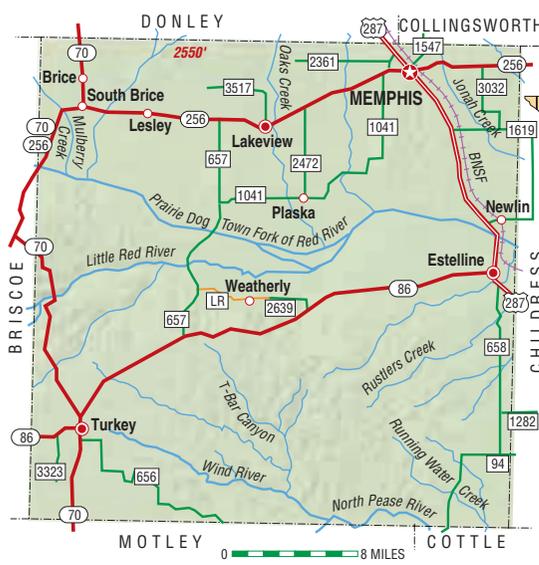


Other towns include: **Cotton Center** (300), **Edmonson** (111), **Petersburg** (1,202), **Seth Ward** (2,025).

Population **36,385**
Change fm 2010 0.3
Area (sq. mi.) 1,004.77
Land Area (sq. mi.) 1,004.65

Altitude (ft.)	3,180-3,620
Rainfall (in.)	19.90
Jan. mean min.	24.4
July mean max.	91.0
Civ. Labor	16,905
Unemployed	6.9
Wages	\$113,407,965
Per Capita Income	\$28,120
Prop. Value	\$2,422,449,428
Retail Sales	\$320,478,841

Hall County



Physical Features: Rolling to hilly, broken by Red River forks, tributaries; red and black sandy loam.

Economy: Agriculture, farm, ranch supplies, marketing for large rural area.

History: Apaches displaced by Comanches, who were removed to Indian Territory in 1875. Ranching began in 1880s. Farming expanded after 1910. County created in 1876 from Bexar, Young districts; organized in 1890; named for Republic of Texas secretary of war W.D.C. Hall.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 57.86; Black, 6.84; Hispanic, 34.08; Asian, 0.15; Other, 1.07.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 32; deaths, 44; marriages, 14; divorces, 5.

Recreation: Hunting of deer, wild hog, turkey, quail, dove; Rails to Trails system; Bob Wills museum; Memphis Picnic festival in September.

Minerals: None.

Agriculture: Cotton, cattle, peanuts, wheat, sorghum, alfalfa hay. Market value \$43.5 million. Hunting leases.

MEMPHIS (2,290) county seat; agriculture, retail; historic buildings.

Other towns include: **Estelline** (145), motorcycle rally/chili cookoff in August, **Lakeview** (107), **Turkey** (421) Bob Wills Day in April.

Population 3,293
 Change fm 2010 - 1.8
 Area (sq. mi.) 904.08
 Land Area (sq. mi.) 903.09
 Altitude (ft.) 1,750-2,550
 Rainfall (in.) 22.51
 Jan. mean min. 25.5

July mean max. 95.7
 Civ. Labor 1,221
 Unemployed 8.4
 Wages \$5,655,420
 Per Capita Income \$23,662
 Prop. Value \$472,406,000
 Retail Sales \$45,437,967

Physical Features: Hilly north central county broken by scenic valleys; loam soils.

Economy: Varied manufacturing, agribusiness, hunting leases, tourism.

History: Waco and Tawakoni Indian area. Anglo-American settlers arrived in the mid-1850s. County created and organized in 1858, from Bosque, Comanche, Lampasas counties; named for South Carolina Gov. James Hamilton, who aided the Texas Revolution and Republic.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 86.69; Black, 0.86; Hispanic, 10.93; Asian, 0.48; Other, 1.04.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 86; deaths, 136; marriages, 72; divorces, 38.

Recreation: Deer, quail, duck hunting; Linear Pecan Creek park in Hamilton; Hamilton dove festival on Labor Day.

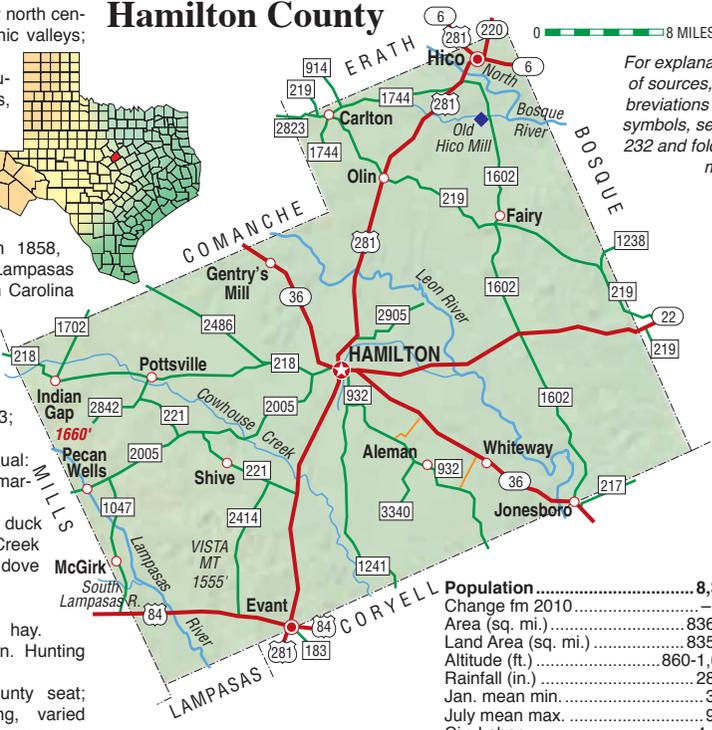
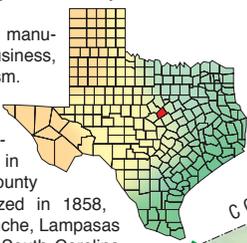
Minerals: Natural gas.

Agriculture: Beef, milk, hay. Market value \$51.4 million. Hunting leases important.

HAMILTON (3,095) county seat; medical services, farming, varied manufacturing; hospital; museum, historical homes, 4-acre rodeo arena.

Hico (1,379) tourism, agriculture, manufacturing; antiques shops, Billy the Kid museum; steak cookoff in May.

Hamilton County



For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Population 8,307
 Change fm 2010 - 2.5
 Area (sq. mi.) 836.38
 Land Area (sq. mi.) 835.71
 Altitude (ft.) 860-1,660
 Rainfall (in.) 28.59
 Jan. mean min. 33.4
 July mean max. 94.3
 Civ. Labor 4,142
 Unemployed 5.8
 Wages \$20,238,268
 Per Capita Income \$35,367
 Prop. Value \$1,776,649,309
 Retail Sales \$86,765,737

Other towns include: **Carlton** (75), **Evant** (416, partly in Coryell County), **Jonesboro** (125, partly in Coryell County); **Pottsville** (105).

Hansford County

Physical Features: High Plains, many playas, creeks, draws; sandy, loam, black soils; underground water; Palo Duro Reservoir.

Economy: Agribusinesses; oil, gas operations; wind energy.

History: Apaches were pushed out by Comanches around 1700. U.S. Army removed the Comanches in 1874-75, and ranching began soon afterward. Farmers, including Norwegians, moved in around 1900. County created in 1876, from Bexar and Young districts; organized in 1889; named for jurist J.M. Hansford.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 53.74; Black, 0.72; Hispanic, 43.98; Asian, 0.38; Other, 1.18.

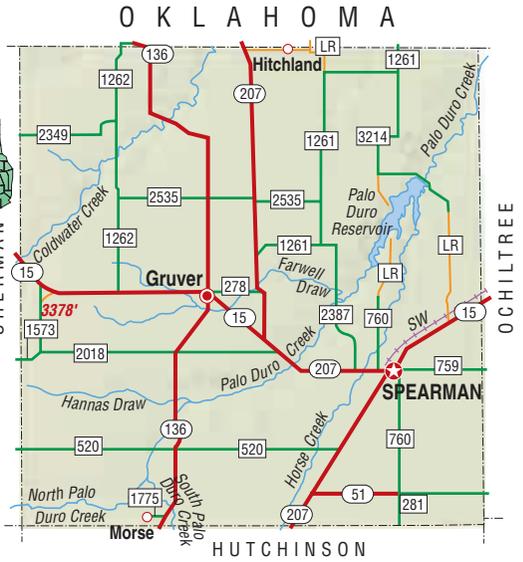
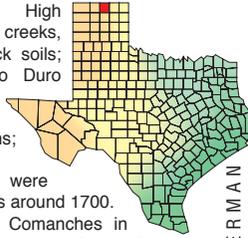
Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 85; deaths, 57; marriages, 47; divorces, 9.

Recreation: Stationmasters House Museum, hunting, lake activities, ecotourism, Lindbergh landing site.

Minerals: Production of natural gas, oil.

Agriculture: Large cattle-feeding operations; corn, wheat (second in acreage), sorghum; hogs. There is substantial irrigation. Market value \$589.8 million.

SPEARMAN (3,368) county seat; farming, cattle production, oil and natural gas, wind energy, biofuels; hospital, library, windmill collection;



0 8 MILES

Heritage Days in May with rib cookoff. Other towns include: **Gruver** (1,194) farm-ranch market, natural gas production, Fourth of July barbecue; **Morse** (147).

Population..... **5,521**

Change fm 2010	- 1.6
Area (sq. mi.)	920.40
Land Area (sq. mi.)	919.80
Altitude (ft.)	2,750-3,378
Rainfall (in.)	20.30

Jan. mean min.	22.4
July mean max.	95.5
Civ. Labor	2,628
Unemployed	4.4
Wages	\$26,337,359
Per Capita Income	\$51,525
Prop. Value	\$1,082,561,464
Retail Sales	\$42,323,696

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.



St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Aleman, Hamilton County, dates from 1886. Photo by Robert Plocheck.



Trucks at a state rest stop along U.S. 287 near Goodlett in Hardeman County. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Hardeman County



Physical Features: Rolling, broken area on divide between Pease, Red rivers; Lake Pauline; sandy, loam soils.

Economy: Agriculture, gypsum production, oil and natural gas.

History: Apaches, later the semi-sedentary Wichitas and Comanche hunters. Ranching began in the late 1870s. Farming expanded after 1900. County created in 1858 from Fannin County; re-created in 1876, organized in 1884; named for pioneer brothers Bailey and T.J. Harde-man.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 70.52; Black, 5.36; Hispanic, 21.82; Asian, 0.36; Other, 1.94.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 46; deaths, 26; marriages, 47; divorces, 16.

Recreation: State park; lake activities; Medicine Mound aborigine gathering site; Quannah Parker monument; hunting of deer, quail, wild hogs.

Minerals: Oil, natural gas, gypsum.

Agriculture: Wheat, cattle, cotton. Market value \$24 million. Hunting leases.

QUANAH (2,641) county seat; manufacturing, farming, ranching, oil and gas; state hospital, general hospital; historical sites; Fall Festival in September.

Other towns include: **Chillicothe** (707) farm market center, hospital.

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Population	4,082
Change fm 2010	- 1.4
Area (sq. mi.)	697.00

Land Area (sq. mi.)	695.38	Unemployed	5.7
Altitude (ft.)	1,250-1,850	Wages	\$8,742,877
Rainfall (in.)	26.76	Per Capita Income	\$31,356
Jan. mean min.	24.6	Prop. Value	\$657,235,820
July mean max.	96.5	Retail Sales	\$25,290,467
Civ. Labor	1,872		

Hardin County

Physical Features: Southeast county; timbered; many streams; sandy, loam soils; Big Thicket covers much of area.

Economy: Paper manufacturing, wood processing, minerals, food processing, oil and gas; county in Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange metropolitan area.

History: Lorenzo de Zavala received the first land grant in 1829. Anglo-American settlers arrived in 1830. County created in 1858 from Jefferson, Liberty counties. Named for Texas Revolutionary leader William Hardin.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent)
 Anglo, 87.13;
 Black, 6.05; Hispanic, 4.95; Asian, 0.56; Other, 1.32.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 720; deaths, 512; marriages, 436; divorces, 292.

Recreation: Big Thicket with rare plant, animal life; national preserve; Red Cloud Water Park in Silsbee; hunting, fishing; state park; Cajun Country Music Festival in October in Kountze.

Minerals: Oil, gas, sand, gravel.

Agriculture: Beef cattle, hay, blueberries (first statewide in acreage), bees (first in number of colonies) and rice; market value \$6.3 million. Timber provides most income; more than 85 percent of county forested. Hunting leases.

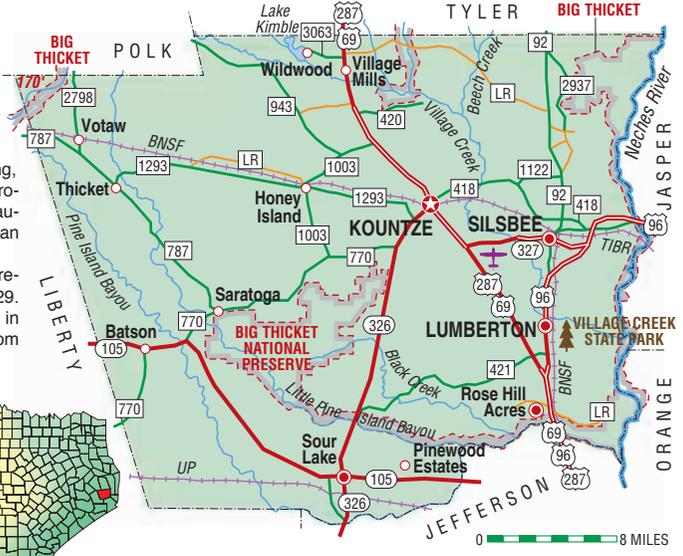
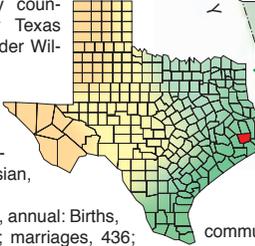
KOUNTZE (2,123) county seat; government/services, retail center,

commuting to Beaumont; library, museum.

SILSBEE (6,611) forest products, railroad center, oil, gas; library, Ice House museum; Dulcimer Festival in fall.

LUMBERTON (11,943) construction, government/services, tourism; library; Village Creek Festival held in April.

Other towns and places include: **Batson** (140); **Pinewood Estates** (1,678); **Rose Hill Acres** (441); **Saratoga** (1,000) Big Thicket Museum; **Sour Lake** (1,813) oil, lumbering; Old Timer's Day in September; **Thicket** (306); **Village Mills** (1,700); **Votaw** (160), and **Wildwood** (1,235).



Population	55,190
Change fm 2010	1.0
Area (sq. mi.)	897.37
Land Area (sq. mi.)	894.33
Altitude (ft.)	7-170
Rainfall (in.)	56.50
Jan. mean min.	37.0
July mean max.	93.0
Civ. Labor	27,707
Unemployed	8.5
Wages	\$119,214,780
Per Capita Income	\$38,882
Prop. Value	\$3,426,546,705
Retail Sales	\$609,522,895

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.



The Fred Hartman Bridge over the Houston Ship Channel in Harris County. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Physical Features: Largest county in eastern half of state; level; typically coastal surface and soils; many bayous, canals for artificial drainage; Lake Houston, Sheldon Reservoir; partly forested.

Economy: Highly industrialized county with largest population; more than 92 foreign governments maintain offices in Houston; corporate management center; nation's largest concentration of petrochemical plants; largest U.S. wheat-exporting port, among top U.S. ports in the value of foreign trade and total tonnage.

Petroleum refining, chemicals, food, fabricated metal products, non-electrical machinery, primary metals, scientific instruments; paper and allied products, printing and publishing; center for energy, space and medical research; center of international business.

History: Orcoquiza villages visited by Spanish authorities in 1746. Pioneer settlers arrived by boat from Louisiana in 1822. Antebellum planters brought black slaves. Mexican migration increased after Mexican Revolution. County created in 1836, organized in 1837; named for John R. Harris, founder of Harrisburg (now part of Houston).

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 32.66; Black, 18.34; Hispanic, 41.40; Asian, 6.21; Other, 1.39.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 68,166; deaths, 21,897; marriages, 28,549; divorces, 13,516.

Recreation: Professional baseball, basketball, football, soccer; rodeo and livestock show; Jones Hall for the Performing Arts; Nina Vance Alley Theatre; Convention Center; Toyota Center, a 19,000-seat sports and entertainment center; Reliant Stadium and downtown ballpark.

Sam Houston Park, with restored early Houston homes, church, stores; Museum of Fine Arts, Contemporary Arts Museum, Rice Museum; Wortham Theater; Hobby Center for Performing Arts; museum of natural science, planetarium, zoo in Hermann Park.

San Jacinto Battleground, Battle-ship Texas; Johnson Space Center.

Fishing, boating, other freshwater and saltwater activities.

Minerals: Among leading oil, gas, petrochemical areas; production of petroleum, cement, natural gas, salt, lime, sulfur, sand and gravel, clays, stone.

Agriculture: Nursery crops, grass (third in acreage of sod), cattle, hay, horses, vegetables, Christmas trees, goats, rice, corn. Market value \$62.5 million. Substantial income from forest products.

Education: Houston is a major center of higher education, with more than 300,000 students enrolled in 28 colleges and universities in the county. Among these are Rice University, the

Harris County



University of Houston, Texas Southern University, University of St. Thomas, Houston Baptist University.

Medical schools include Houston Baptist University School of Nursing, University of Texas Health Science Center, Baylor College of Medicine, Institute of Religion and Human Development, Texas Chiropractic College, Texas Woman's University-Houston Center.

HOUSTON (2,100,263, small parts in Fort Bend, Montgomery counties) county seat; largest Texas city; fourth-largest in nation.

A leading center for manufacture of petroleum equipment, agricultural chemicals, fertilizers, pesticides, oil and gas pipeline transmission; a leading scientific center; manufacture of machinery, fabricated metals; a major distribution, shipping center; engineering and research center; food processing; 85 hospitals.

Plants make apparel, lumber and wood products; furniture, paper, chemical, petroleum and coal products; publishing center; one of the nation's largest public school systems; prominent corporate center; Go Texan Days (rodeo) in February/March, international festival in March/April.

Pasadena (149,043) residential city with large industrial area manufacturing petrochemicals and other petroleum-related products; civic center; San Jacinto College, Texas Chiropractic College; hospitals; historical museum; Strawberry Festival in May.

Baytown (71,802) refining, petrochemical center; commuters to Houston; Lee College; hospital, museum, library; historical homes; Chili When It's Chilly cookoff in January.

The **Clear Lake Area** — which includes **El Lago** (2,706); **Nassau Bay** (4,002); **Seabrook** (11,952); **Tay-**

lor Lake Village (3,544); **Webster** (10,400); — tourism, Johnson Space Center, University of Houston-Clear Lake, commuting to Houston; Bayport Industrial Complex includes Port of Bayport; 12 major marinas; hospitals; Christmas lighted boat parade.

Other towns include: **Aldine** (15,869); **Atascocita** (65,844); **Barrett** (3,199); **Bellaire** (16,855) residential city with several major office buildings; **Bunker Hill Village** (3,633); **Channelview** (38,289) hospital; **Crosby** (2,299) government/services, chemical plant, Czech Fest in October; **Deer Park** (32,010) ship-channel industries, Tolly Texas celebration in April.

Also, **Galena Park** (10,887); **Hedwig Village** (2,557); **Highlands** (7,522) commuters, heritage museum, Jamboree in October; **Hilshire Village** (746); **Hockley** (400); **Huffman** (15,000); **Humble** (15,133) oil-field equipment manufactured, retail center, hospital; **Hunters Creek Village** (4,367); **Jacinto City** (10,553); **Jersey Village** (7,620).

Also, **Katy** (14,102, partly in Fort Bend, Waller counties) corporate headquarters, distribution center, hospitals; museums, park; Rice Harvest festival in October; **Klein** (45,000); **La Porte** (33,800) petrochemical industry; depot museum; Sylvan Beach Festival in April; Galveston Bay; **Morgan's Point** (339); **Piney Point Village** (3,125); **Sheldon** (1,990); **Shoreacres** (1,493); **South Houston** (16,983).

Also, **Southside Place** (1,715); **Spring** (54,298); **Spring Valley** (3,715); **Tomball** (10,753) computers, oil equipment, retail center, antiques, hospital, sports medical center, museum, junior college, parks, Germanfest in March; **West University Place** (14,787).

Parts of **Friendswood, Missouri City, Pearland, Stafford** and **Waller**.

Addicks, Alief and **Kingwood** are now within the city limits of Houston.

Population	4,253,700
Change fm 2010	3.9
Area (sq. mi.).....	1,777.69
Land Area (sq. mi.).....	1,728.83
Altitude (ft.).....	sea level-310
Rainfall (in.).....	53.96
Jan. mean min.	45.2
July mean max.	93.6
Civ. Labor	2,109,489
Unemployed	6.8
Wages	\$35,998,520,947
Per Capita Income.....	\$48,935
Prop. Value	\$326,355,794,200
Retail Sales	\$73,692,509,752

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Harrison County

Physical Features: East Texas county; hilly, rolling; over half forested; Sabine River; Caddo Lake, Brandy Branch Reservoir.

Economy: Oil, gas processing, lumbering, pottery, other varied manufacturing.

History: Agriculturist Caddo Indians whose numbers were reduced by disease. Anglo-Americans arrived in 1830s. In 1850, the county had more slaves than any other in the state. County created in 1839 from Shelby County; organized in 1842. Named for eloquent advocate of Texas Revolution, Jonas Harrison.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 64.05; Black, 21.82; Hispanic, 11.93; Asian, 0.55; Other, 1.64.

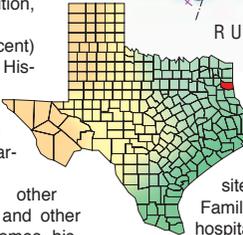
Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 868; deaths, 566; marriages, 437; divorces, 146.

Recreation: Fishing, other water activities on Caddo and other lakes; hunting; plantation homes, historic sites; Stagecoach Days in May; Old Courthouse Museum; Old World Store; state park, performing arts; Fire Ant festival in October.

Minerals: Oil, gas, lignite coal, clays, sand and gravel.

Agriculture: Cattle, hay. Also, poultry, nursery plants, horses, vegetables, watermelons. Market value \$14.1 million. Hunting leases important. Substantial timber industry.

MARSHALL (23,523) county seat;



petroleum and lumber processing, varied manufacturing; civic center; historic sites, including Starr Family State Historic Site; hospital; Wiley College, East Texas Baptist University; Wonderland of Lights in December.

Other towns include: **Elysian Fields** (500); **Hallsville** (3,577) Western Days in October, museum; **Harleton** (390); **Jonesville** (70); **Karnack** (350); **Nesbitt** (281); **Scottsville**

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

(376); **Uncertain** (94) tourism, fishing, hunting, Mayhaw Festival in May; **Waskom** (2,160) oil, gas, ranching, Armadillo Daze in April; **Woodlawn** (550).

Also, part [1,870] of Longview.

Population	67,450
Change fm 2010	2.8
Area (sq. mi.)	915.09
Land Area (sq. mi.)	898.71
Altitude (ft.)	168-600
Rainfall (in.)	51.22
Jan. mean min.	33.4
July mean max.	92.4
Civ. Labor	33,620
Unemployed	7.1
Wages	\$258,646,603
Per Capita Income	\$41,371
Prop. Value	\$7,588,469,595
Retail Sales	\$667,479,485



The Haskell County community of Paint Creek, hometown of current Gov. Rick Perry. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Hartley County

Physical Features: Panhandle High Plains; drains to Canadian River tributaries, playas; sandy, loam, chocolate soils; lake.

Economy: Agriculture, dairies, gas production.

History: Apaches, pushed out by Comanches around 1700. U.S. Army removed Indians in 1875. Pastores (sheep men) in area until the 1880s when cattle ranching began. Farming expanded after 1900. County created in 1876 from Bexar, Young districts; organized in 1891; named for Texas pioneers O.C. and R.K. Hartley.

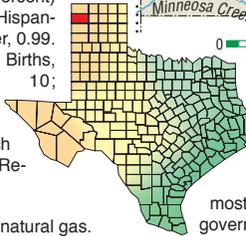
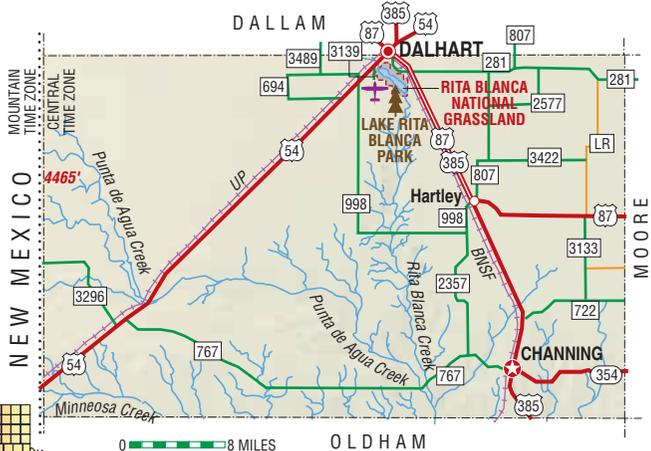
Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 67.46; Black, 7.03; Hispanic, 24.03; Asian, 0.49; Other, 0.99.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 54; deaths, 42; marriages, 10; divorces, 17.

Recreation: Lake Rita Blanca activities; ranch museum; XIT Rodeo and Reunion at Dalhart in August.

Minerals: Sand, gravel, natural gas.

Agriculture: Cattle, corn (second in acreage), wheat, hay, dairy cows, vegetables. 110,000 acres irrigated. Market value \$724.5 million. Hunting leases.



CHANNING (363) county seat, old XIT Ranch general headquarters, Roundup in July.

DALHART (7,930, mostly in Dallam County), government/services; agribusiness center for parts of Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma; railroad; cheese plant; grain operations; junior college branch; hospital; prison. Also, **Hartley** (540).

Population	6,144
Change fm 2010	1.4
Area (sq. mi.)	1,463.20
Land Area (sq. mi.)	1,462.25
Altitude (ft.)	3,340-4,465
Rainfall (in.)	17.20
Jan. mean min.	20.0
July mean max.	90.9
Civ. Labor	2,640
Unemployed	4.6
Wages	\$15,727,608
Per Capita Income	\$48,920
Prop. Value	\$965,128,701
Retail Sales	\$30,607,085

Haskell County

Physical Features: Northwest county; rolling; broken areas; drained by Brazos tributaries; lake; sandy loam, gray, black soils.

Economy: Agribusiness, oil-field operations.

History: Apaches until 1700, then a Comanche area. Ranching began in the late 1870s after the Indians were removed. Farming expanded after 1900. County created in 1858, from Milam and Fannin counties; re-created in 1876 and organized in 1885; named for Goliad victim C.R. Haskell.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 70.03; Black, 3.69; Hispanic, 24.16; Asian, 0.57; Other, 1.55.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 46; deaths, 84; marriages, 34; divorces, 21.

Recreation: Lake Stamford activities, bass tournament in August; Haskell arts & crafts show in November; hunting of deer, geese, wild hog.

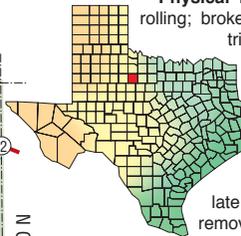
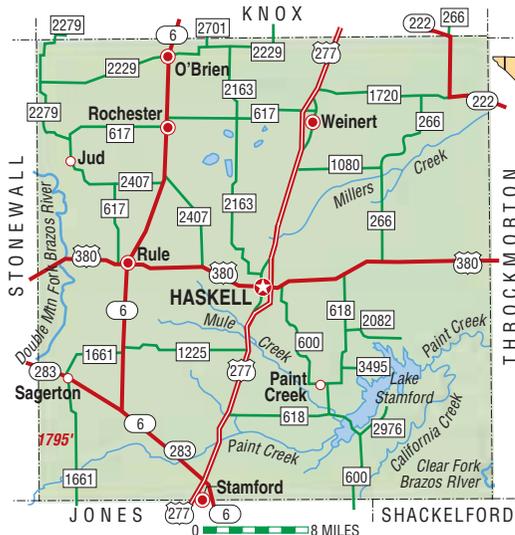
Minerals: Oil and gas.

Agriculture: Wheat, cotton, peanuts; 28,000 acres irrigated. Beef cattle raised. Market value \$67.7 million.

HASKELL (3,322) county seat; farming center; hospital; city park; Wild Horse Prairie Days in June.

Other towns include: **O'Brien** (106), **Rochester** (324), **Rule** (636), **Weinert** (172).

Also, **Stamford** (3,124, mostly in Jones County).



Population	5,901
Change fm 2010	0.0
Area (sq. mi.)	910.25
Land Area (sq. mi.)	902.97
Altitude (ft.)	1,340-1,795
Rainfall (in.)	24.93
Jan. mean min.	28.8
July mean max.	96.1
Civ. Labor	2,649

Unemployed	6.2
Wages	\$11,846,169
Per Capita Income	\$28,444
Prop. Value	\$606,751,801
Retail Sales	\$79,924,394

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and folded map.

Physical Features: Hilly in west, blackland in east; bisected by Blanco River; on edge of Balcones Escarpment.

Economy: Education, tourism, retirement area, some manufacturing; part of Austin metropolitan area.

History: Tonkawa area, also some Apache and Comanche presence. Spanish authorities attempted the first permanent settlement in 1807. Mexican land grants in early 1830s to Juan Martín Veramendi, Juan Vicente Campos and Thomas Jefferson Chambers. County created in 1843 from Travis County; named for Capt. Jack Hays, a famous Texas Ranger.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 57.75; Black, 3.47; Hispanic, 35.84; Asian, 1.18; Other, 1.76.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 2,106; deaths, 791; marriages, 943; divorces, 445.

Recreation: Fishing, hunting; college cultural, athletic events; African-American museum, LBJ museum; Cypress Creek and Blanco River resorts, guest ranches, Wonder World park, Aquarena center.

Minerals: Sand, gravel, cement produced.

Agriculture: Beef cattle, goats, exotic wildlife; greenhouse nurseries; hay, corn, sorghum, wheat and cotton. Market value \$11.4 million.

SAN MARCOS (44,894) county seat; tourism, manufacturing, aviation, health care, Texas State University, government/services, outlet center, Gary Job Corps center; hospital, sports medicine, physical therapy center; Scheib Center for mentally handicapped; San Marcos River; Cinco de Mayo festival.

Kyle (28,016) medical, education, retail center, Claiborne Kyle Log

Pedernales River

Dead Man's Hole

Barton Creek

Onion Creek

Blanco River

Cypress Creek

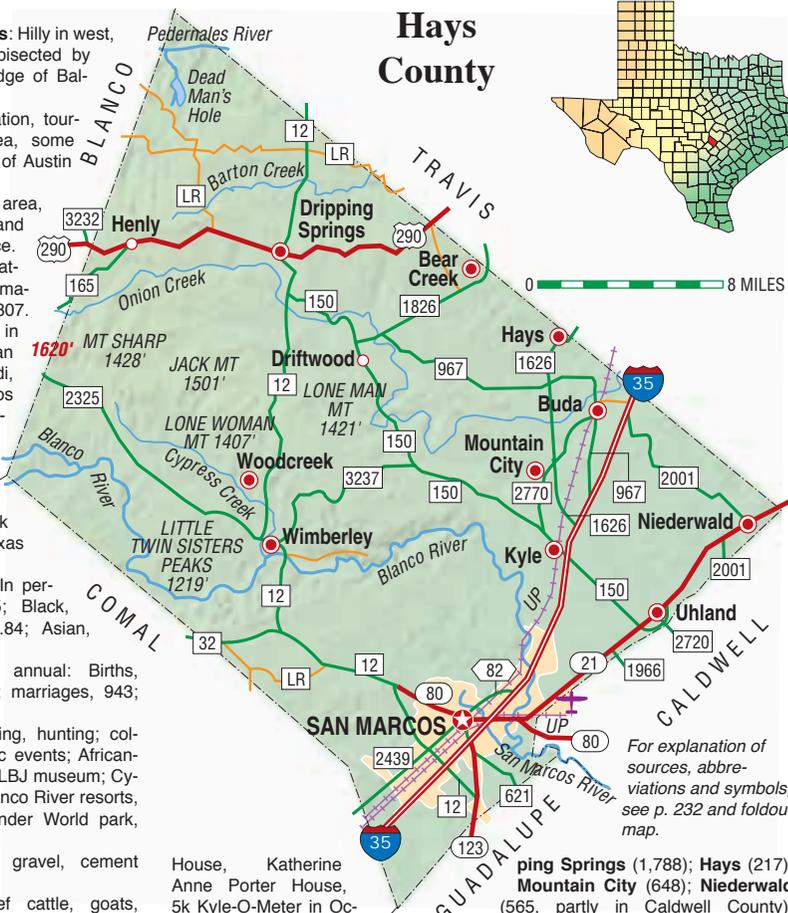
Blanco River

San Marcos River

Hays County



0 8 MILES



For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

House, Katherine Anne Porter House, 5k Kyle-O-Meter in October.

Other towns include: **Bear Creek** (382); **Buda** (7,295) construction, manufacturing, retail, government/services, Stagecoach park, Weiner Dog races in April; **Driftwood** (144); **Drip-**

ping Springs (1,788); **Hays** (217); **Mountain City** (648); **Niederwald** (565, partly in Caldwell County); **Uhland** (1,014, partly in Caldwell County); **Wimberley** (2,626) tourism, retirement community, artists, concert series, historic homes, arts and butterfly festivals in April; **Woodcreek** (1,457).

Population	168,990
Change fm 2010	7.6
Area (sq. mi.)	679.79
Land Area (sq. mi.)	677.87
Altitude (ft.)	550-1,620
Rainfall (in.)	37.19
Jan. mean min.	38.6

July mean max.	95.1
Civ. Labor	87,647
Unemployed	5.7
Wages	\$432,129,539
Av. Weekly Wage	\$32,700
Prop. Value	\$14,036,650,753
Retail Sales	\$2,370,774,137

U.S. 60 descends into the valley of Red Deer Creek in Hemphill County. Photo by Robert Plocheck.



Physical Features: Rich alluvial soils along Rio Grande; sandy, loam soils in north; semitropical vegetation; Anzalduas Channel Dam, Delta Lake, Valley Acres Reservoir.

Economy: Food processing and shipping, other agribusinesses, tourism, mineral operations.

History: Coahuiltecan and Karankawa area. Comanches forced Apaches southward into valley in the 1700s; Comanches arrived in valley in the 1800s. Spanish settlement occurred 1750-1800. County created in 1852 from Cameron and Starr counties, organized the same year; named for leader of Mexico's independence movement of 1810, Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costillo.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 7.73; Black, 0.43; Hispanic, 90.68; Asian, 0.95; Other, 0.23.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 16,398; deaths, 3,642; marriages, 4,685; divorces, 19.

Recreation: Winter resort, retirement area; fishing, hunting; gateway to Mexico; historical sites; Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park; museums; All-Valley Winter Vegetable Show at Pharr.

Minerals: Oil, gas, stone, sand and gravel.

Agriculture: Ninety percent of farm cash receipts from crops (ranked first in state), principally from sugar cane (first in acreage), grain, vegetables (first in acreage), citrus, cotton; livestock includes cattle; 270,000 acres irrigated. Market value \$314.3 million.

EDINBURG (77,100) county seat; vegetable processing and packing, petroleum opera-

Hidalgo County

Population.....	806,552
Change fm 2010.....	4.1
Area (sq. mi.).....	1,582.66
Land Area (sq. mi.).....	1,569.75
Altitude (ft.).....	28–376
Rainfall (in.).....	22.61
Jan. mean min.....	48.2
July mean max.....	95.5
Civ. Labor.....	319,733
Unemployed.....	11.6
Wages.....	\$1,718,313,629
Per Capita Income.....	\$21,620
Prop. Value.....	\$31,550,176,940
Retail Sales.....	\$8,5678,522,990

tions, tourism, clothing; planetarium; the University of Texas-Pan American; hospitals; behavioral, health center; museum; Texas Cook'em High Steaks July 4 weekend, Fiesta Edinburg in February.

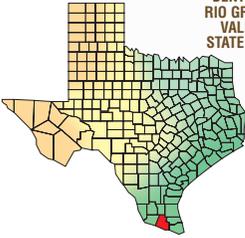
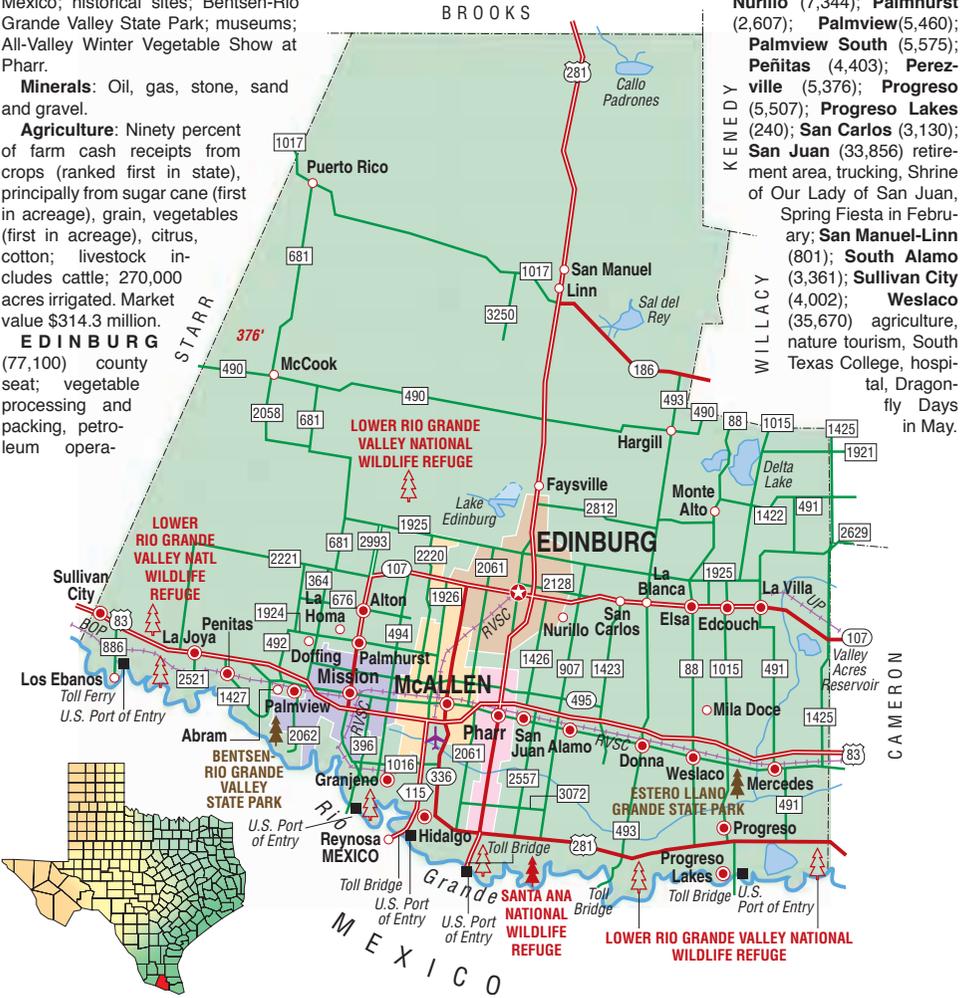
McALLEN (129,877) government/ services; food processing and shipping, varied manufacturing, tourism; community college; hospitals; Palmfest in October.

Mission (77,058) citrus groves, agricultural processing and distribution; hospital; community college; international butterfly park; Citrus Fiesta in January.

Pharr (70,400) agriculture, trading center; trucking; tourism; old clock, juke box museums; folklife festival in February.

Other towns include: **Abram** (2,067); **Alamo** (18,353) live steam museum; **Alton** (12,341); **Doffing** (5,091); **Donna** (15,768) citrus center, varied manufacturing; **Edcouch** (3,161); **Elsa** (5,660); **Granjeno** (293); **Hargill** (877); **Hidalgo** (11,198) trade zone, shipping, winter resort, agribusiness, historical sites, library, Borderfest in March; **La Blanca** (2,488); **La Homa** (11,985); **La Joya** (3,985); **La Villa** (1,957); **Los Ebanos** (335).

Also, **Mercedes** (15,570) "boot capital," citrus, and vegetable center, food processing, tourism, recreation vehicle show in January, Hispanic Fest July 4; **Mila Doce** (6,222); **Monte Alto** (1,924); **North Alamo** (3,235); **Nurillo** (7,344); **Palmhurst** (2,607); **Palmview** (5,460); **Palmview South** (5,575); **Peñitas** (4,403); **Perezville** (5,376); **Progreso** (5,507); **Progreso Lakes** (240); **San Carlos** (3,130); **San Juan** (33,856) retirement area, trucking, Shrine of Our Lady of San Juan, Spring Fiesta in February; **San Manuel-Linn** (801); **South Alamo** (3,361); **Sullivan City** (4,002); **Weslaco** (35,670) agriculture, nature tourism, South Texas College, hospital, Dragonfly Days in May.



Hill County

Physical Features: North central county; level to rolling; blackland soils, some sandy loams; drains to Brazos; Lake Whitney, Aquilla Lake.

Economy: Agribusiness, tourism, varied manufacturing.

History: Waco and Tawakoni area, later Comanches. Believed to be Indian "council spot," a place of safe passage without evidence of raids. Anglo-Americans of the Robertson colony arrived in early 1830s. Fort Graham established in 1849. County created from Navarro County 1853, organized the same year; named for G.W. Hill, Republic of Texas official.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 72.55; Black, 6.57; Hispanic, 18.93; Asian, 0.37; Other, 1.58.

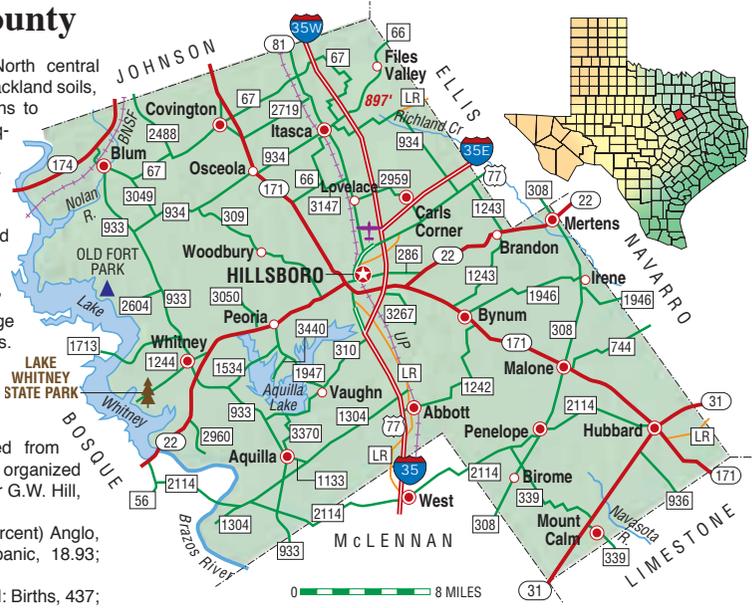
Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 437; deaths, 381; marriages, 236; divorces, 142.

Recreation: Lake activities; excursion boat on Lake Whitney; Texas Heritage Museum including Confederate and Audie Murphy exhibits, historic structures, rebuilt frontier fort barracks; motorcycle track.

Minerals: Gas, limestone.

Agriculture: Corn, cattle, sorghum, wheat, cotton, dairies, turkeys. Market value \$74.2 million. Some firewood marketed.

HILLSBORO (8,456) county seat; agribusiness, varied manufacturing, retail, outlet center, tourism, antiques malls; Hill College; hospital; Cell Block museum, restored courthouse; Cotton



Pickin Fair in September.

Whitney (2,807) healthcare, manufacturing, stone works, tourist resorts; hospital; museum; Pioneer Days in October, lawn mower races in April.

Other towns include: **Abbott** (356); **Aquilla** (109); **Blum** (444); **Brandon** (75); **Bynum** (199); **Carl's Corner** (173); **Covington** (269); **Hubbard** (1,423) agriculture, machine shop, antiques, museum, library, Magnolias & Mistletoe Victorian Christmas celebration; **Irene** (170); **Itasca** (1,644); **Malone** (269); **Mertens** (125); **Mount Calm** (320); **Penelope** (198).

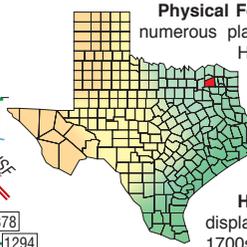
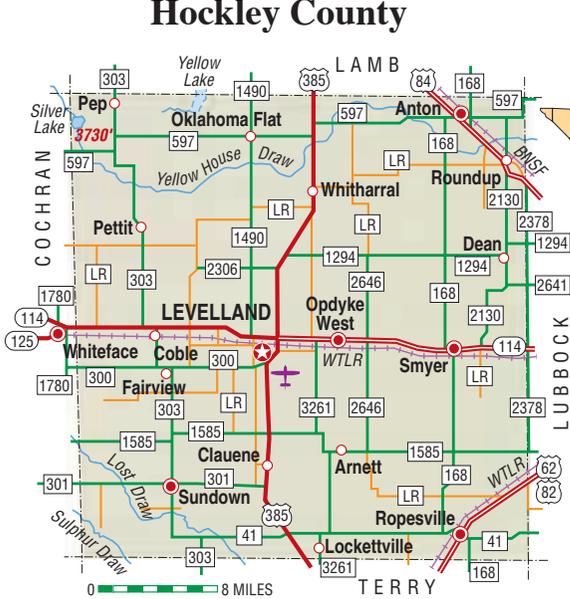
Population	35,115
Change fm 2010	0.1
Area (sq. mi.)	985.65
Land Area (sq. mi.)	962.36
Altitude (ft.)	417-897
Rainfall (in.)	37.15
Jan. mean min.	35.2
July mean max.	95.2
Civ. Labor	15,770
Unemployed	7.1
Wages	\$68,698,172
Per Capita Income	\$32,266
Prop. Value	\$2,935,667,574
Retail Sales	\$406,256,185

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.



Passengers at Los Ebanos, Hidalgo County, board the ferry to cross the Rio Grande. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Hockley County



Physical Features: South Plains, numerous playas, drains to Yellow House Draw; loam, sandy loam soils.

Economy: Extensive oil, gas production and services; manufacturing; agribusiness.

History: Comanches displaced Apaches in early 1700s. Large ranches of the 1880s brought few residents. Homesteaders arrived after 1900. County created in 1876, from Bexar, Young districts; organized in 1921. Named for the Republic of Texas secretary of war Gen. G.W. Hockley.

Race/Ethnicity: Anglo, 50.17; Black, 3.63; Hispanic, 44.81; Asian, 0.30; Other, 1.08.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 346; deaths, 211; marriages, 129; divorces, 90.

Recreation: Early Settlers' Day in July; Mari-golds Arts, Crafts Festival in November.

Minerals: Oil, gas, stone; one of leading oil counties with more than 1 billion barrels produced.

Agriculture: Cotton, grain sorghum; cattle, hogs raised; substantial irrigation. Market value \$107.7 million.

LEVELLAND (13,542) county seat; oil, cotton, cattle center; government/services; hospital; South Plains College; Hot Burrito & Bluegrass Music Festival in July.

Other towns include: **Anton** (1,126); **Opdyke West** (174); **Pep** (3); **Ropesville** (434); **Smyer** (474); **Sundown** (1,397); **Whitharal** (158).

Population	23,072
Change fm 2010	0.6
Area (sq. mi.)	908.55
Land Area (sq. mi.)	908.28
Altitude (ft.)	3,300-3,730
Rainfall (in.)	19.58
Jan. mean min.	23.7

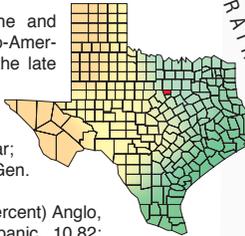
July mean max.	92.7
Civ. Labor	13,255
Unemployed	4.9
Wages	\$111,594,661
Per Capita Income	\$37,566
Prop. Value	\$3,961,391,487
Retail Sales	\$238,025,676

Hood County

Physical Features: Hilly; broken by Paluxy, Brazos rivers; sandy loam soils; Lake Granbury, Squaw Creek Reservoir.

Economy: Tourism, commuting to Fort Worth, nuclear power plant, agriculture.

History: Lipan Apache and Comanche area. Anglo-American settlers arrived in the late 1840s. County created in 1866 from Johnson and Erath counties, organized the same year; named for Confederate Gen. John B. Hood.



Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 86.16; Black, 0.75; Hispanic, 10.82; Asian, 0.63; Other, 1.65.

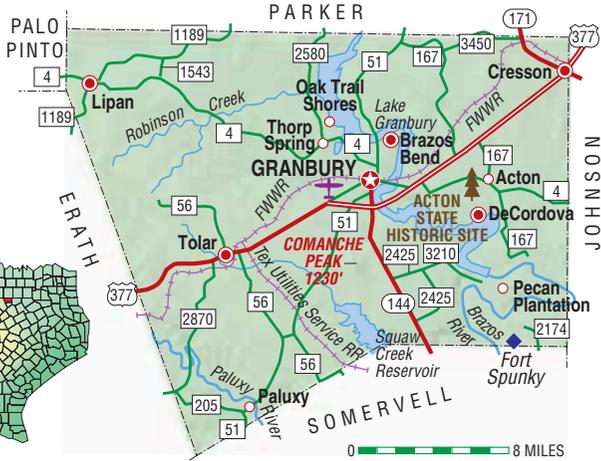
Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 553; deaths, 546; marriages, 366; divorces, 212.

Recreation: Lakes, fishing, scenic areas; summer theater; Gen. Granbury's Bean & Rib cookoff in March; Acton historic site.

Minerals: Oil, gas, stone.

Agriculture: Hay, turfgrass, beef cattle, nursery crops, pecans, peaches; some irrigation. Market value \$18.9 million.

GRANBURY (7,978) county seat; tourism, real estate, power



plants; historic downtown area, opera house; hospital; library; Civil War reenactment in October.

Other towns include: **Acton** (1,129) grave of Elizabeth Crockett, wife of Davy; **Brazos Bend** (305); **Cresson** (741); **DeCordova** (2,683); **Lipan** (480); **Oak Trail Shores** (2,755); **Paluxy** (76); **Pecan Plantation** (5,294); **Tolar** (681).

Population	52,044
Change fm 2010	1.7
Area (sq. mi.)	436.80

Land Area (sq. mi.)	421.61
Altitude (ft.)	600-1,230
Rainfall (in.)	33.10
Jan. mean min.	33.0
July mean max.	97.0
Civ. Labor	27,174
Unemployed	5.9
Wages	\$137,031,464
Per Capita Income	\$40,740
Prop. Value	\$6,437,043,980
Retail Sales	\$586,589,305

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.



Hopkins County

Physical Features: Varied timber, including pines; drains north to South Sulphur River; Cooper Lake (also known as Jim Chapman Lake), Sulphur Springs Lake; Sulphur Springs Lake; light, sandy to heavier black soils.

Economy: Agribusiness, feed mills; varied manufacturing.

History: Caddo area, displaced by Cherokees, who in turn were forced out by President Lamar in 1839. First Anglo-American settlement in 1837. County created in 1846 from Lamar and Nacogdoches counties, organized the same year; named for pioneer Hopkins family.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 74.58; Black, 7.13; Hispanic, 15.88; Asian, 0.51; Other, 1.90.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 509; deaths, 375; marriages, 278; divorces, 184.

Recreation: Fishing, hunting; state park, lake activities; dairy museum; dairy festival in June; stew contest in September.



Minerals: Lignite coal.

Agriculture: Dairies, beef cattle, hay. Market value \$208.3 million. Firewood and hardwood lumber marketed.

SULPHUR SPRINGS (15,449) county seat; dairy farming, equine center, food processing and distribution, varied manufacturing, tourism; hospital; library, heritage park, music box gallery, civic center.

Other towns include: **Brashear** (280), **Como** (702), **Cumbly** (777), **Dike** (170), **Pickton** (300), **Salttillo** (200), **Sulphur Bluff** (280), **Tira** (297).

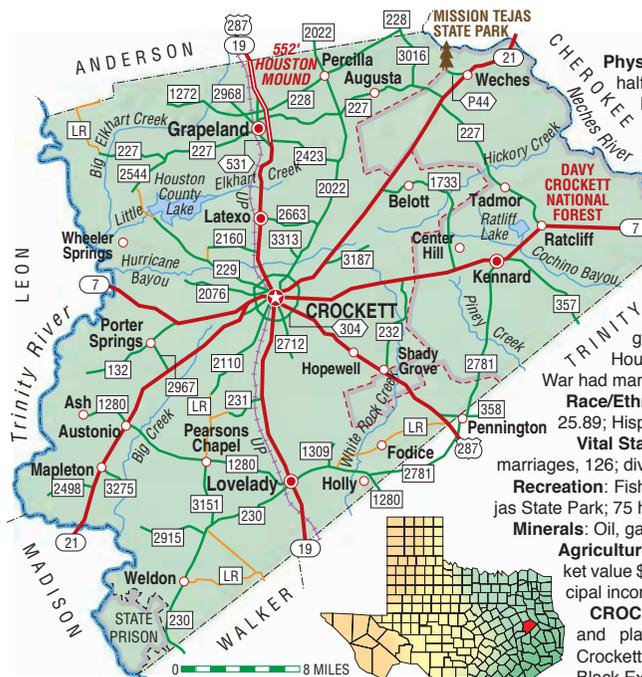
Population	35,469
Change fm 2010	0.9
Area (sq. mi.)	792.74
Land Area (sq. mi.)	782.40
Altitude (ft.)	340-649
Rainfall (in.)	47.69
Jan. mean min.	31.1
July mean max.	94.8
Civ. Labor	18,048
Unemployed	6.0
Wages	\$102,786,165
Per Capita Income	\$32,766
Prop. Value	\$2,401,865,537
Retail Sales	\$446,084,420

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.



The Hockley County Courthouse in Levelland. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Houston County



Physical Features: East Texas county over half forested; rolling terrain, draining to Neches, Trinity rivers; timber production.

Economy: Livestock, timber, government/services, manufacturing, tourism.

History: Caddo group attracted mission San Francisco de los Tejas in 1690. Spanish town of Bucareli established in 1774. Both lasted only a few years.

Anglo-American settlers arrived in the 1820s. County created in 1837 from Nacogdoches County by Republic, organized the same year; named for Sam Houston. Cotton plantations before the Civil War had many slaves.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 61.83; Black, 25.89; Hispanic, 10.49; Asian, 0.47; Other, 1.32.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 250; deaths, 303; marriages, 126; divorces, 77.

Recreation: Fishing, hunting; national forest; Mission Tejas State Park; 75 historical markers; Houston County Lake.

Minerals: Oil, gas, gravel.

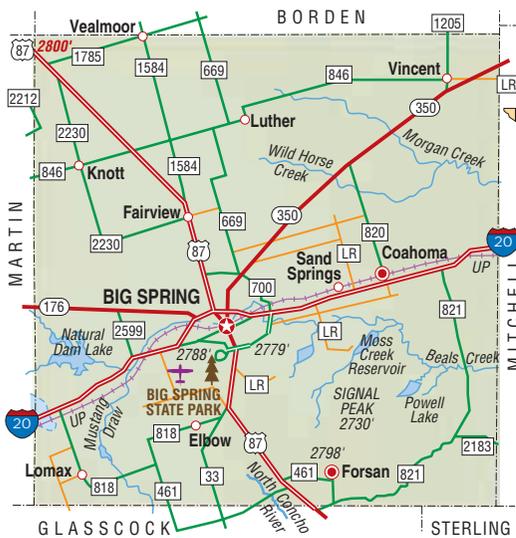
Agriculture: Cattle, hay, watermelons, cotton. Market value \$40.7 million. Hunting leases. Timber principal income source.

CROCKETT (6,950), county seat; timber, steel and plastic products, clothing manufacturing, Crockett State School; hospital; historic sites; Black Expo in February; fiddlers festival in June.

Other towns include: **Grapeland** (1,489) steel, agribusiness, oil and gas, Peanut Festival in October; **Kennard** (337); **Latexo** (322); **Lovelady** (649) Lovfest in February; **Ratcliff** (106).

Population **23,161**
 Change fm 2010 - 2.4
 Area (sq. mi.) 1,236.83
 Land Area (sq. mi.) 1,230.89
 Altitude (ft.) 150-552
 Rainfall (in.) 45.48
 Jan. mean min. 35.9
 July mean max. 93.3

Civ. Labor	8,392	Per Capita Income	\$30,225
Unemployed	9.6	Prop. Value	\$2,583,733,910
Wages	\$67,545,046	Retail Sales	\$162,969,840



Howard County

Physical Features: On edge of Llano Estacado; sandy loam soils; Natural Dam Lake.

Economy: Agriculture, petrochemicals, government/services.

History: Pawnee and Comanche area. Anglo-American settlement began in 1870. Oil boom in mid-1920s. County named for V.E. Howard, legislator; created 1876 from Bexar, Young districts; organized 1882.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent), Anglo, 53.06; Black, 6.06; Hispanic, 38.52; Asian, 0.82; Other, 1.54.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 454; deaths, 347; marriages, 212; divorces, 30.

Recreation: Lakes, state park; campground in Comanche Trail Park, Native Plant Trail, museum, historical sites, Pow Wow in April, Pops in the Park in July.

Minerals: Oil, gas, sand, gravel and stone.

Agriculture: Cotton, beef, hay. Market value \$40.9 million.

BIG SPRING (27,282) county seat; agriculture, petrochemicals, varied manufacturing; hospitals including a state institution and Veterans Administration hospital; federal prison; Howard College; railroad plaza.

Other towns include: **Coahoma** (817), **Forsan** (210), **Knott** (200), and **Sand Springs** (835).

Population **35,408**
 Change fm 2010 1.1
 Area (sq. mi.) 904.19
 Land Area (sq. mi.) 902.84
 Altitude (ft.) 2,180-2,800
 Rainfall (in.) 20.12
 Jan. mean min. 29.6
 July mean max. 94.3
 Civ. Labor

Unemployed	6.2
Wages	\$126,193,710
Per Capita Income	\$31,781
Prop. Value	\$3,056,379,159
Retail Sales	\$393,146,075

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.



The Guadalupe Mountains loom over desert not watered by irrigation sprayers at Dell City. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Hudspeth County

Physical Features: Plateau, basin terrain, draining to salt lakes; Rio Grande; mostly rocky, alkaline, clay soils and sandy loam soils, except alluvial along Rio Grande; desert, mountain vegetation. Fertile agricultural valley.

Economy: Agribusiness, mining, tourism, hunting leases.

History: Mescalero Apache area. Fort Quitman established in 1858 to protect routes to west. Railroad in 1881 brought Anglo-American settlers. Political turmoil in Mexico (1912–1929) brought more settlers from Mexico. County named for Texas political leader Claude B. Hudspeth; created 1917 from El Paso County, organized the same year.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 18.67; Black, 1.14; Hispanic, 78.56; Asian, 0.50; Other, 1.14.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 51; deaths, 22; marriages, 8; divorces, 0.

Recreation: Scenic drives; fort sites; hot springs; salt basin; white sands; hunting; birding; part of Guadalupe Mountains National Park, containing unique plant life, canyons.

Minerals: Talc, stone, gypsum.

Agriculture: Most income from cotton, vegetables, hay, alfalfa; beef cattle raised; 35,000 acres irrigated. Market value \$31.1 million.

SIERRA BLANCA (553) county seat; ranching center, tourist stop on interstate highway; adobe courthouse; 4th of July fair, livestock show in January.

Other towns include: **Dell City** (365) feedlots, vegetable packing, gypsum processing, trade center, airport, some of largest water wells in state, Wild West Chili Fest in September; and **Fort Hancock** (1,750).

NEW MEXICO

GUADALUPE MTS NATIONAL PARK



Population	3,337
Change fm 2010.....	- 4.0
Area (sq. mi.).....	4,571.93
Land Area (sq. mi.).....	4,571.00
Altitude (ft.).....	3,117-7,484

Rainfall (in.).....	11.93
Jan. mean min.....	25.1
July mean max.....	92.0
Civ. Labor.....	1,638
Unemployed.....	6.2

Wages.....	\$13,390,264
Per Capita Income.....	\$29,923
Prop. Value.....	\$501,847,010
Retail Sales.....	\$8,292,557

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Hunt County

Physical Features: Level to rolling surface; Sabine, Sulphur rivers; Lake Tawakoni, Greenville City Lakes; mostly heavy Blackland soil, some loam, sandy loams.

Economy: Education, varied manufacturing, agribusiness; several Fortune 500 companies in county; many residents employed in Dallas area.

History: Caddo Indians gone by 1790s. Kiowa bands in the area when Anglo-American settlers arrived in 1839. County named for Memucan Hunt, Republic secretary of navy; created 1846 from Fannin, Nacogdoches counties, organized the same year.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 73.76; Black, 8.34; Hispanic, 14.47; Asian, 1.06; Other, 2.37.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 1,095; deaths, 864; marriages, 610; divorces, 312.

Recreation: Lake Tawakoni sports, catfish tournament in August; Texas A&M University-Commerce events.

Minerals: Sand and white rock, gas, oil.

Agriculture: Cattle, forage, greenhouse crops, top revenue sources; horses, wheat, oats, cotton, grain sorghum. Market value \$40.5 million. Some firewood sold.

GREENVILLE (25,557) county seat; varied manufacturing, government/services, commuters to Dallas; hospital; branch of Paris Junior College; cotton museum, Audie Murphy exhibit; Native American Pow-wow in January.

Commerce (8,078) Texas A&M University-Commerce, varied manufacturing, tourism; hospital; planetarium, children's museum; Bois d'Arc Bash in September.

Other towns include: **Caddo Mills** (1,338); **Campbell** (638); **Celeste** (814); **Hawk Cove** (483); **Lone Oak** (598); **Merit** (225); **Neylandville** (97); **Quinlan** (1,394); **Union Valley** (307); **West Tawakoni** (1,576) tourist center, light industry, Lakefest in October; **Wolfe City** (1,412) manufacturing, antiques shops, commuters to Dallas, museum, library, car and truck show in October.

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.



Population	87,079
Change fm 2010	1.1
Area (sq. mi.)	882.02
Land Area (sq. mi.)	841.16
Altitude (ft.)	437-730
Rainfall (in.)	43.70
Jan. mean min.	31.2
July mean max.	93.3
Civ. Labor	40,317
Unemployed	6.9
Wages	\$289,104,036
Per Capita Income	\$31,736
Prop. Value	\$5,433,825,509
Retail Sales	\$1,005,671,135



A monument honors the Indians who died at Adobe Walls in Hutchinson County. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Hutchinson County

Physical Features: High Plains, broken by Canadian River and tributaries, Lake Meredith; fertile valleys along streams.

Economy: Oil, gas, petrochemicals, agribusiness, varied manufacturing, tourism.

History: Antelope Creek Indian area. Later Comanches were driven out in U.S. cavalry campaigns of 1874-75. Adobe Walls site of two Indian attacks, 1864 and 1874. Ranching began in late 1870s. Oil boom in early 1920s. County created 1876 from Bexar Territory; organized 1901; named for pioneer jurist Anderson Hutchinson.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 73.08; Black, 2.51; Hispanic, 20.91; Asian, 0.46; Other, 3.05.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 264; deaths, 274; marriages, 159; divorces, 116.

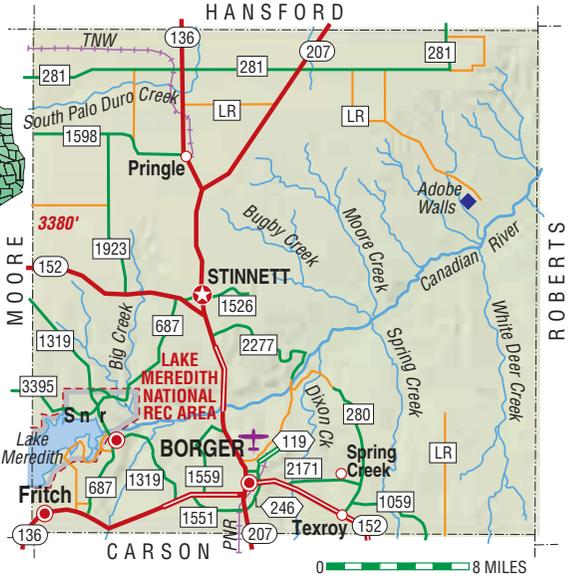
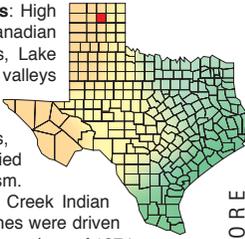
Recreation: Lake activities, fishing, camping; Adobe Walls, historic Indian battle site.

Minerals: Gas, oil, sand, gravel.

Agriculture: Cattle, corn, wheat, grain sorghum; about 45,000 acres irrigated. Market value \$49.6 million.

STINNETT (1,881) county seat; petroleum refining, farm center.

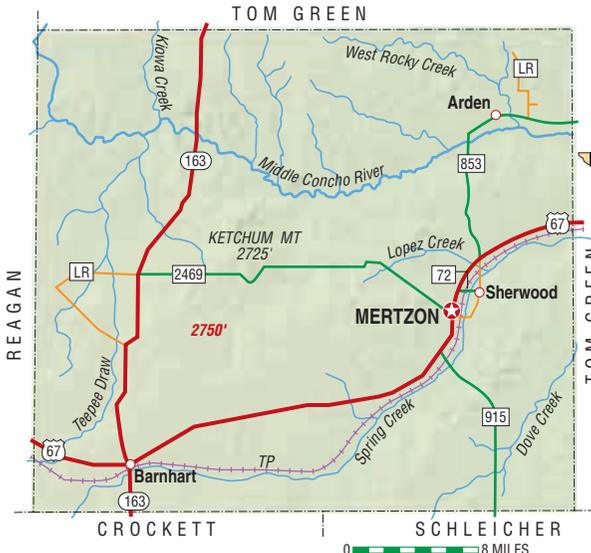
BORGER (13,251) petroleum refining, petrochemicals, carbon-black production, oil-field servicing, varied manufacturing, retail center; Frank Phillips



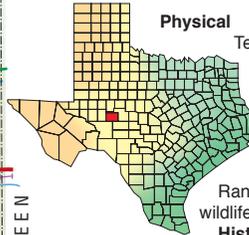
College; museum; hospital; downtown beach bash in June.
Other cities include: **Fritch** (2,117), **Sanford** (164).

Population	21,922
Change fm 2010	- 1.0
Area (sq. mi.)	894.95
Land Area (sq. mi.)	887.37

Altitude (ft.)	2,600-3,380
Rainfall (in.)	21.98
Jan. mean min.	23.4
July mean max.	92.6
Civ. Labor	11,541
Unemployed	5.9
Wages	\$122,397,164
Per Capita Income	\$37,298
Prop. Value	\$2,895,169,870
Retail Sales	\$173,443,508



Irion County



Physical Features: West Texas county with hilly surface, broken by Middle Concho, tributaries; clay, sandy soils.

Economy: Ranching, oil, gas, wildlife recreation.

History: Tonkawa Indian area. Anglo-American settlement began in late 1870s. County named for Republic leader R.A. Irion; organized in 1889 from Tom Green County, organized the same year.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 71.23; Black, 1.30; Hispanic, 25.49; Asian, 0.19; Other, 1.79.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births 15; deaths, 15; marriages, 14; divorces, 2.

Recreation: Hunting; historic sites, including Dove Creek battlefield and stage-coach stops, old Sherwood courthouse built 1900; hunters appreciation dinner in November.

Minerals: Oil, gas.

Agriculture: Beef cattle, sheep, goats; hay, wheat. Market value \$6.1 million.

MERTZTON (781) county seat; farm center, wool warehousing.
Other towns include: **Barnhart** (110).

Population	1,573
Change fm 2010	- 1.6
Area (sq. mi.)	1,051.59
Land Area (sq. mi.)	1,051.48
Altitude (ft.)	2,000-2,750
Rainfall (in.)	19.90
Jan. mean min.	32.0
July mean max.	95.0
Civ. Labor	872
Unemployed	4.0

Wages	\$6,835,402
Per Capita Income	\$54,975
Prop. Value	\$1,190,540,240
Retail Sales	\$6,079,646

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Jasper County

Physical Features: East Texas county; hilly to level; national forest; Sam Rayburn Reservoir, B.A. Steinhagen Lake; Neches River.

Economy: Timber industries; nature tourism, government/services.

History: Caddo and Atakapa Indian area. Land grants to John R. Bevil and Lorenzo de Zavala in 1829. County created in 1836, organized in 1837, from Mexican municipality; named for Sgt. William Jasper of American Revolution.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 74.36; Black, 17.01; Hispanic, 6.27; Asian, 0.62; Other, 1.74.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 480; deaths, 406; marriages, 326; divorces, 169.

Recreation: Lake activities; hunting, fishing; state park, Big Thicket; Butterfly Festival in October.

Minerals: Oil, gas produced.

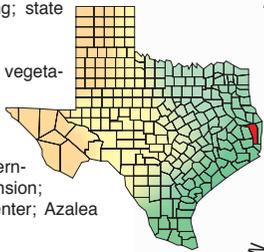
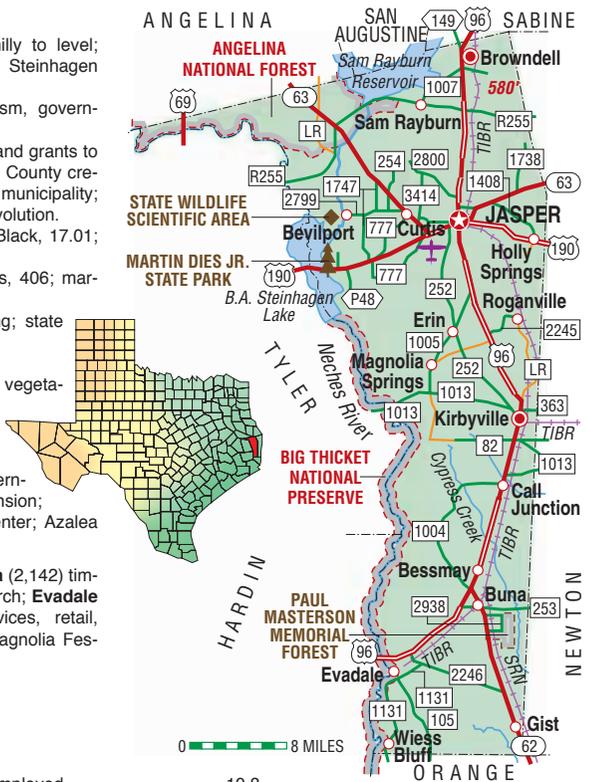
Agriculture: Cattle, plant nurseries, fruits, vegetables. Market value \$6.7 million. Timber is major income producer. Hunting leases and fishing tournaments are major income producers.

JASPER (7,590) county seat; tourism, government/services; hospital; Angelina College extension; museum; arboretum and outdoor learning center; Azalea Festival in March.

Other towns include: **Browndell** (197); **Buna** (2,142) timber, oil, polka dot house, redbud festival in March; **Evadale** (1,483); **Kirbyville** (2,142) government/services, retail, commuters, museum, Calaboose museum, Magnolia Festival in April; **Sam Rayburn** (600).

Population	35,923
Change fm 2010	0.6
Area (sq. mi.)	969.62
Land Area (sq. mi.)	937.40
Altitude (ft.)	10-580
Rainfall (in.)	60.57
Jan. mean min.	35.2
July mean max.	94.5
Civ. Labor	15,755

Unemployed	10.8
Wages	\$109,910,860
Per Capita Income	\$32,797
Prop. Value	\$2,598,566,091
Retail Sales	\$336,516,875



For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.



Horses graze in a field in Jack County near FM 4. Photo by Robert Plocheck.



A subdivision in the Limpia Creek valley near Mt. Locke. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Physical Features: Highest average elevation in Texas; peaks (Mt. Livermore, 8,378 ft.), canyons, plateaus; intermountain wash, clay, loam soils; cedars, oaks in highlands.

Economy: Tourism, agriculture, McDonald Observatory.

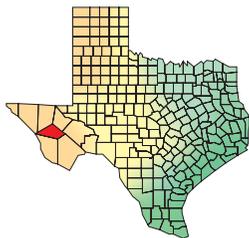
History: Mescalero Apaches in area when Antonio de Espejo explored in 1583. U.S. Army established Fort Davis in 1854 to protect routes to west. Civilian settlers followed, including Manuel Músquiz, a political refugee from Mexico. County named for Jefferson Davis, U.S. Secretary of War, Confederate president; created 1887 from Presidio County, organized the same year.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 62.89; Black, 0.52; Hispanic, 34.18; Asian, 0.31; Other, 2.10.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 20; deaths, 21; marriages, 4; divorces, 0.

Recreation: Scenic drives including loop along Limpia Creek, Mt. Livermore, Blue Mountain; hunting; Fort Davis National Historic Site; state

Jeff Davis County



park; McDonald Observatory on Mt. Locke; solar power park; Chihuahuan Desert Research Institute; hummingbird festival in August.

Minerals: Not significant.

Agriculture: Greenhouse tomatoes, beef cattle, horses, meat goats.

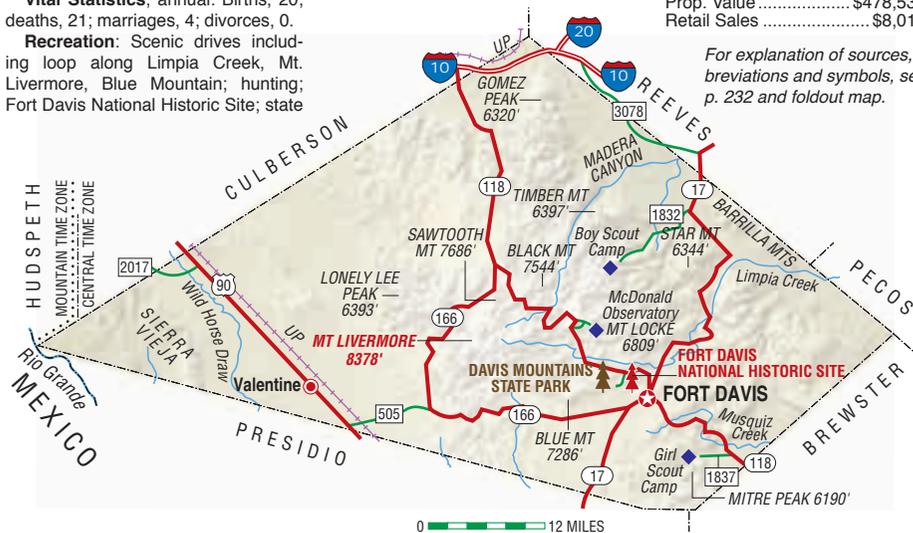
Market value \$10.4 million. Hunting leases important.

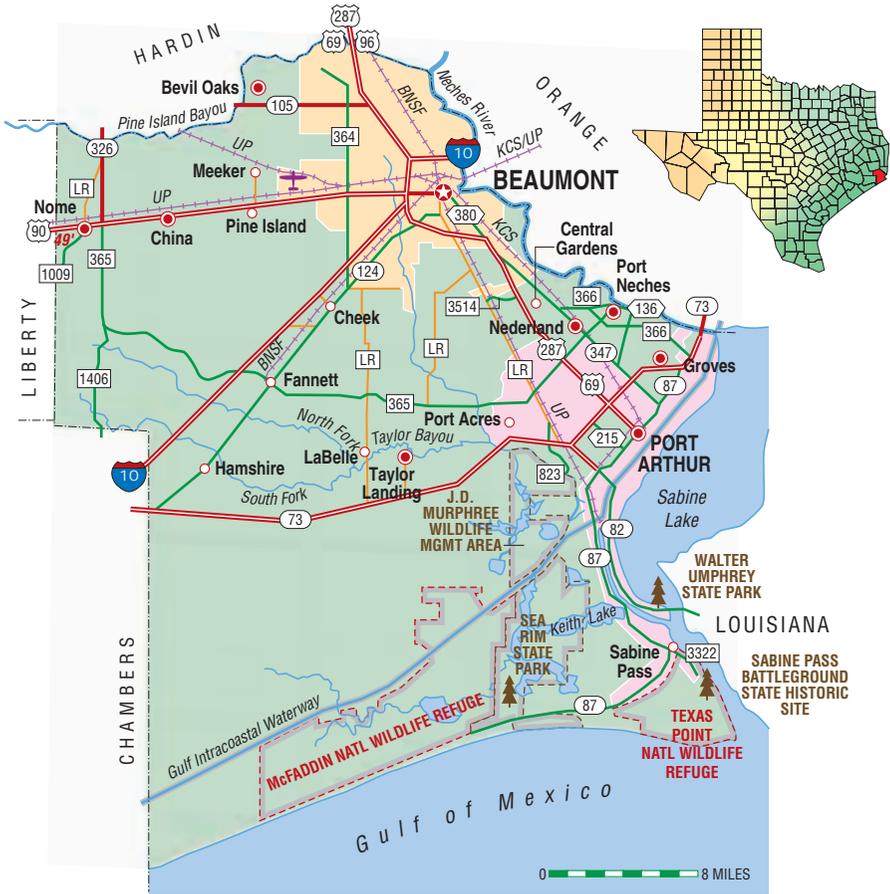
FORT DAVIS (1,201), county seat; ranch center, trade, tourism, government/services; library; "Coolest July 4th in Texas."

Other town: **Valentine** (134).

Population	2,307
Change fm 2010	- 1.5
Area (sq. mi.)	2,264.60
Land Area (sq. mi.)	2,264.43
Altitude (ft.)	3,162-8,378
Rainfall (in.) Fort Davis	15.86
Rainfall (in.) Mt. Locke	20.37
Jan. mean min. Fort Davis	28.4
Jan. mean min. Mt. Locke	32.4
July mean max. Fort Davis	89.5
July mean max. Mt. Locke	84.5
Civ. Labor	1,036
Unemployed	5.7
Wages	\$6,976,461
Per Capita Income	\$35,273
Prop. Value	\$478,531,700
Retail Sales	\$8,016,482

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.





Physical Features: Gulf Coast grassy plain, with timber in northwest; beach sands, sandy loams, black clay soils; drains to Neches River, Gulf of Mexico.

Economy: Government/services, petrochemical and other chemical plants, shipbuilding, steel mill, port activity, oil-field supplies.

History: Atakapas and Orcoquizas, whose numbers were reduced by epidemics or migration before Anglo-American settlers arrived in 1820s. Cajuns arrived in 1840s; Europeans in 1850s. Antebellum slaveholding area. County created 1836 from Mexican municipality; organized 1837; named for U.S. President Thomas Jefferson.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 44.08; Black, 33.27; Hispanic, 17.75; Asian, 3.46; Other, 1.45.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 3,554; deaths, 2,362; marriages, 1,935; divorces, 974.

Recreation: Beaches, fresh and saltwater fishing; duck, goose hunting; water activities; Dick Dowling Monument and Park; Spindletop site, energy, fire museums; saltwater lake; J.D. Murphree WMA, McFaddin wildlife refuge, Texas Point wildlife refuge;

Jefferson County

Lamar University events; historic sites; South Texas Fair in March.

Minerals: Large producer of oil, gas, sulfur, salt, sand and gravel.

Agriculture: Rice, soybeans; crawfish; beef cattle; hay; considerable rice irrigated. Market value \$26.8 million. Timber sales significant.

BEAUMONT (118,296) county seat; oil and gas production, government/services, engineering and industrial services, port; Lamar University, Institute of Technology; hospitals; entertainment district; Neches River Festival in April.

PORT ARTHUR (53,818) oil, chemical activities, shrimping and crawfishing, shipping, offshore marine, tourism; hospitals; museum; prison; Asian New Year Tet, Janis Joplin Birthday Bash in January. Sabine Pass and Port Acres are now within the city limits of Port Arthur.

Other towns include: **Bevil Oaks** (1,274); **Central Gardens** (4,347); **China** (1,160); **Fannett** (2,252); **Groves** (16,144) retail center, some manufacturing, government/services, tourism; hospital, pecan festival in

September; **Hamshire** (759).

Also, **Netherland** (17,547) manufacturing, transportation, petrochemical refining; Windmill and French museum; hospital; Tex Ritter memorial and park, heritage festival in March (city founded by Dutch immigrants in 1898).

Also, **Nome** (588); **Port Neches** (13,040) chemical and synthetic rubber industry, manufacturing, library, riverfront park with La Maison Beausoleil, RiverFest in May; **Taylor Landing** (228).

Population	251,813
Change fm 2010	- 0.2
Area (sq. mi.)	1,111.26
Land Area (sq. mi.)	903.55
Altitude (ft.)	sea level-49
Rainfall (in.)	59.89
Jan. mean min.	42.9
July mean max.	91.6
Civ. Labor	120,454
Unemployed	11.3
Wages	\$1,576,207,334
Per Capita Income	\$38,712
Prop. Value	\$26,962,104,750
Retail Sales	\$3,581,756,847

For explanation of sources, symbols and abbreviations, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Jim Hogg County

Physical Features: South Texas county on rolling plain, with heavy brush cover; white blow sand and sandy loam; hilly, broken.

Economy: Oil, cattle operations.

History: Coahuiltecan area, then Lipan Apache. Spanish land grant in 1805 to Xavier Vela. County named for Gov. James Stephen Hogg; created and organized in 1913 from Brooks and Duval counties.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 6.59; Black, 0.44; Hispanic, 92.12; Asian, 0.28; Other, 0.57.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 88; deaths, 47; marriages, 23; divorces, 4.

Recreation: White-tailed deer and bobwhite hunting.

Minerals: Oil and gas.

Agriculture: Cattle, hay, milk goats; some irrigation. Market value \$7.4 million.

HEBBRONVILLE (4,558) county seat; ranching, oil-field center.

Other towns include: **Guerra** (6), **Las Lomitas** (244), **South Fork Estates** (70), and **Thompsonville** (46).



Population	5,249
Change fm 2010	- 1.0
Area (sq. mi.)	1,136.16
Land Area (sq. mi.)	1,136.11

Altitude (ft.)	230-878
Rainfall (in.)	23.75
Jan. mean min.	43.8
July mean max.	97.5

Civ. Labor	3,208
Unemployed	5.5
Wages	\$18,884,859
Per Capita Income	\$37,442
Prop. Value	\$683,614,110
Retail Sales	\$37,560,414

Jim Wells County

Physical Features: South Coastal Plains; level to rolling; sandy to dark soils; grassy with mesquite brush; Lake Corpus Christi.

Economy: Oil and gas production, agriculture, nature tourism.

History: Coahuiltecan, driven out by Lipan Apaches in 1775. Tomás Sánchez established settlement in 1754. Anglo-American settlement began in 1878. County created 1911 from Nueces County; organized 1912; named for developer J.B. Wells Jr.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 19.63; Black, 0.61; Hispanic, 78.81; Asian, 0.40; Other, 0.55.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 674; deaths, 369; marriages, 233; divorces, 163.

Recreation: Hunting; fiestas; Tejano Roots hall of fame; South Texas museum.

Minerals: Oil, gas, caliche.

Agriculture: Cattle, sorghum, corn, cotton, dairies, goats, wheat, watermelons, sunflowers, peas, hay. Market value \$61 million.

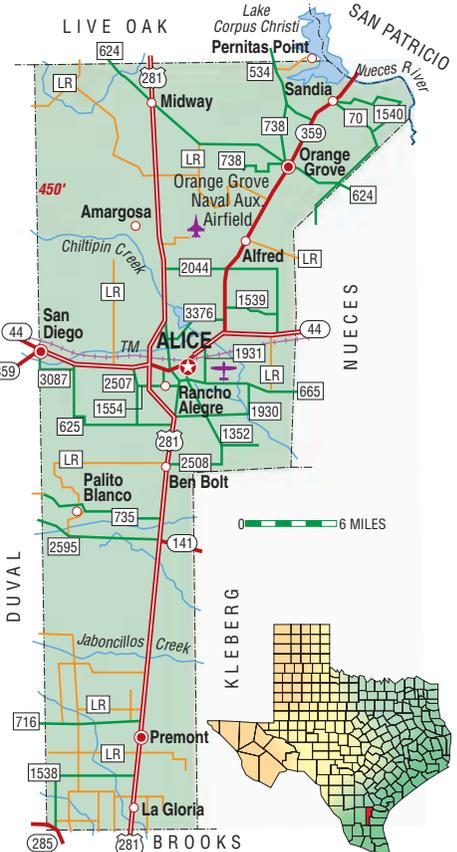
ALICE (19,104) county seat; oil-field service center, agribusiness, government/services; hospital; Bee County College extension; Fiesta Bandana (from original name of city) in May.

Other towns include: **Alfred** (91); **Ben Bolt** (1,600); **Orange Grove** (1,318); **Pernitas Point** (274, partly in Live Oak County); **Premont** (2,653) wildflower tour in spring; **Rancho Alegre** (1,704); **Sandia** (379).

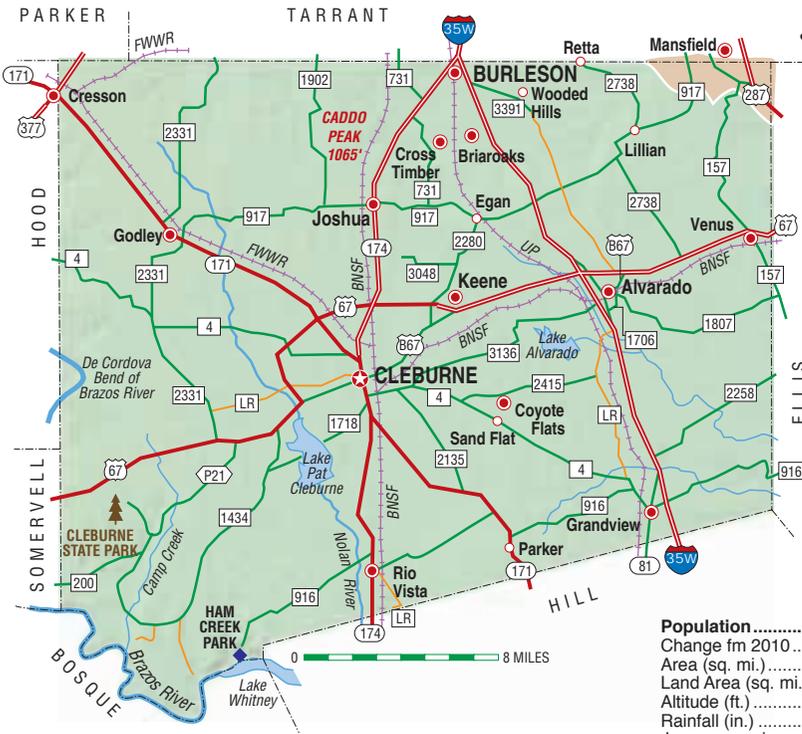
Also, part [900] of **San Diego** (4,488).

Population	41,754
Change fm 2010	2.2
Area (sq. mi.)	868.22
Land Area (sq. mi.)	864.52
Altitude (ft.)	50-450
Rainfall (in.)	27.52
Jan. mean min.	44.1
July mean max.	96.1
Civ. Labor	26,071
Unemployed	4.9
Wages	\$240,559,224
Per Capita Income	\$39,800
Prop. Value	\$2,492,397,551
Retail Sales	\$558,254,051

For explanation of sources, symbols and abbreviations, see p. 232 and foldout map.



Johnson County



For explanation of sources, symbols and abbreviations, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Population	153,441
Change fm 2010	1.7
Area (sq. mi.)	734.46
Land Area (sq. mi.)	729.42
Altitude (ft.)	500-1,065
Rainfall (in.)	36.25
Jan. mean min.	34.0
July mean max.	97.0
Civ. Labor	75,222
Unemployed	6.6
Wages	\$408,884,189
Per Capita Income	\$33,269
Prop. Value	\$13,245,006,504
Retail Sales	\$3,224,752,523

Physical Features: North central county drained by tributaries of Trinity, Brazos rivers; lakes; hilly, rolling, many soil types.

Economy: Agribusiness, railroad shops; manufacturing, distribution, lake activities, many residents employed in Fort Worth; part of Fort Worth-Arlington metropolitan area.

History: No permanent Indian villages existed in area. Anglo-American settlers arrived in the 1840s. County named for Col. M.T. Johnson of the Mexican War, Confederacy; created and organized 1854. Formed from McLennan, Hill, and Navarro counties.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 75.39; Black, 2.81; Hispanic, 18.94; Asian, 0.73; Other, 2.13.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 1,978; deaths, 1,195; marriages, 1,098; divorces, 625.

Recreation: Bird, deer hunting; water activities on Lake Pat Cleburne, Lake Whitney; state park; sports complex; museum; Chisholm Trail; Goat-neck bike ride in July.

Minerals: Limestone, sand and gravel.

Agriculture: Cattle, hay, horses (fourth in numbers), dairies, cotton, sorghum, wheat, oats, hogs. Market value \$62 million.

CLEBURNE (29,337) county seat; manufacturing, oil and gas; hospital, library, museum; Hill College campus; Whistle Stop Christmas.

BURLESON (36,690, part in Tarrant County) agriculture, retail center; hospital.

Other towns include: **Alvarado** (3,785) County Pioneer Days; **Briar-oaks** (495); **Coyote Flats** (312); **Cross Timber** (268); **Godley** (1,009); **Grandview** (1,561); **Joshua** (5,910) many residents work in Fort Worth; **Keene** (6,106) Southwestern Adventist University; **Lillian** (1,160); **Rio**

Vista (873), and **Venus** (2,960). Also, part of **Cresson** (741), and part [1,652] of **Mansfield** (56,368, mostly in Tarrant County).



Johnson County Courthouse in Cleburne. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Jones County

Physical Features: West Texas Rolling Plains; drained by Brazos River fork, tributaries; Lake Fort Phantom Hill.

Economy: Agribusiness; government/services; varied manufacturing.

History: Comanches and other tribes hunted in the area. U.S. military presence began in 1851. Ranching established in the 1870s. County named for the last president of the Republic, Anson Jones; created in 1858 from Bexar and Bosque counties; re-created in 1876; organized in 1881.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 61.25; Black, 11.60; Hispanic, 25.45; Asian, 0.49; Other, 1.22.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 169; deaths, 207; marriages, 92; divorces, 49.

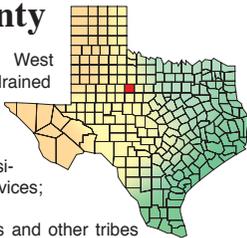
Recreation: Lake activities, hunting, Fort Phantom Hill, Cowboy Reunion July 4 in Stamford.

Minerals: Oil, gas, sand and gravel, stone.

Agriculture: Cotton, wheat, sesame and peanuts; cattle. Some 10,000 acres irrigated for peanuts and hay. Market value \$59.2 million.

ANSON (2,430) county seat; farming center, government/services; hospital; old courthouse, opera house, museums; Mesquite Daze festivals in April and October.

STAMFORD (3,124) trade center for three counties, hospital, historic homes, cowboy museum.



HAMLIN (2,124) farm and ranching, feed mill, oil/gas, electricity/steam plant using mesquite trees; hospital; museums; dove cookoff in October. Other towns include: **Hawley** (634), **Lueders** (346) limestone quarries. Part [5,145] of **Abilene**.

Population..... 19,973
 Change fm 2010 - 1.1
 Area (sq. mi.)..... 937.13

Land Area (sq. mi.).....	930.99
Altitude (ft.).....	1,480-1,970
Rainfall (in.).....	26.00
Jan. mean min.	30.7
July mean max.	96.3
Civ. Labor	8,074
Unemployed	6.5
Wages	\$30,698,438
Per Capita Income.....	\$26,734
Prop. Value	\$984,867,660
Retail Sales	\$167,700,282

Karnes County

Physical Features: Sandy loam, dark clay, alluvial soils in rolling terrain; traversed by San Antonio River; mesquite, oak trees.

Economy: Oil, gas, agribusiness.

History: Coahuiltecan Indian area. Spanish ranching began around 1750. Anglo-Americans arrived in 1840s; Polish in 1850s. County created in 1854 from Bexar, Goliad, and Pavelekville. San Patricio counties, organized the same year; named for Texas Rev-

olutionary figure Henry W. Karnes.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 39.23; Black, 9.27; Hispanic, 50.64; Asian, 0.24; Other, 0.61.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 145; deaths, 134; marriages, 1; divorces, 26.

Recreation: Panna Maria, nation's oldest Polish settlement, founded 1854; Old Helena restored courthouse, museum; hunting, nature tourism, guest ranches.

Minerals: Oil, gas, uranium.

Agriculture: Beef cattle, grain, cotton, hay. Market value \$24.6 million.

KARNES CITY (3,042) county seat; oil and gas, agribusiness, tourism, processing center, oil-field servicing, manufacturing; library; Lonesome Dove Fest in September.

KENEDY (3,296) farm and oil center, library, dove/quail hunting, prison, hospital; Bluebonnet Days in April.

Other towns include: **Falls City** (611) ranching, sausage making, library, city park on river; **Gillett** (120); **Hobson** (135); **Panna Maria** (45); **Runge** (1,031) oil and gas services, farming, museum, library; cowboy breakfast in December.



Population..... 15,233
 Change fm 2010 2.8
 Area (sq. mi.)..... 753.58
 Land Area (sq. mi.)..... 750.32

Altitude (ft.)..... 180-580
 Rainfall (in.)..... 28.40

Jan. mean min.	41.0
July mean max.	95.0
Civ. Labor	5,733
Unemployed	6.9
Wages	\$35,134,980
Per Capita Income.....	\$27,377
Prop. Value	\$1,771,648,523
Retail Sales	\$171,352,805

Kaufman County

Physical Features: North Blackland prairie, draining to Trinity River; Cedar Creek Reservoir, Lake Ray Hubbard and Terrell City Lake.

Economy: Varied manufacturing, trade center, government/services, antiques center, commuting to Dallas.

History: Caddo and Cherokee Indians; removed by 1840 when Anglo-American settlement began. County created from Henderson County and organized, 1848; named for member of Texas and U.S. congresses D.S. Kaufman.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 68.78; Black, 10.35; Hispanic, 18.04; Asian, 0.92; Other, 1.91.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 1,442; deaths, 783; marriages, 666; divorces, 465.

Recreation: Lake activities; Porter Farm near Terrell is site of origin of U.S.-Texas Agricultural Extension program; antique centers near Forney; historic homes at Terrell.

Minerals: Gravel, sand, oil, gas.

Agriculture: Cattle, forages, nursery crops, horses, soybeans, corn. Market value \$43.7 million.

KAUFMAN (6,703) county seat; government/services, manufacturing and distribution, commuters to Dallas; hospital; Oktoberfest.

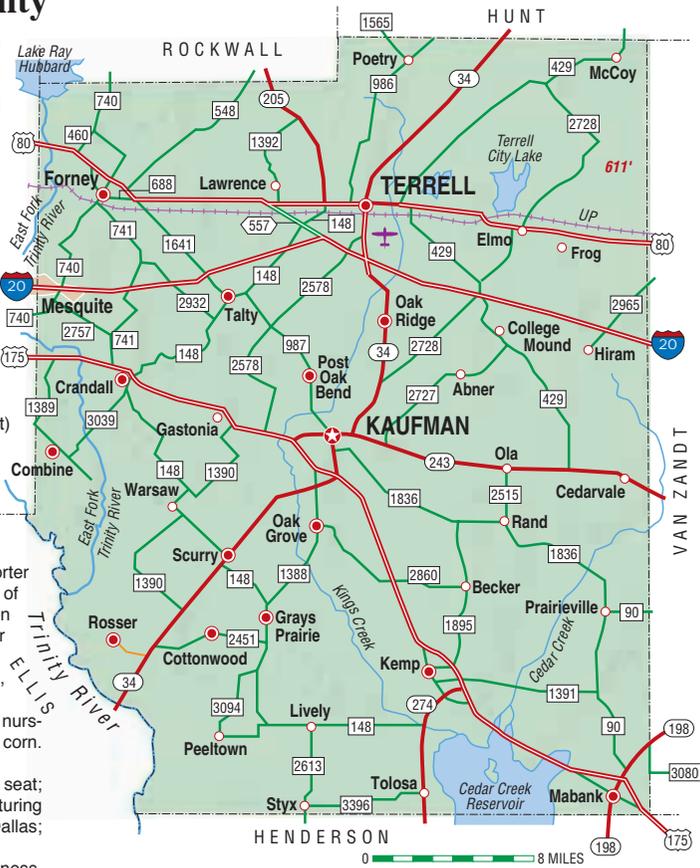
TERRELL (15,816) agribusiness, varied manufacturing, outlet center; private hospital, state hospital; community college, Southwestern Christian College; British flying school museum, Heritage Jubilee in April.

Other towns include: **Combine** (1,942, partly in Dallas County); **Cottonwood** (185); **Crandall** (2,858) Cotton Festival in September; **Elmo** (768); **Forney** (14,661) important antiques center, light industrial, commuters to Dallas, historic homes, Jackrabbit

Stampede bike race in September; **Grays Prairie** (337); **Kemp** (1,154); **Lawrence** (259); **Mabank** (3,035, partly in Henderson County) varied manufacturing, tourism, retail trade, Western Week in June; **Oak Grove** (603); **Oak Ridge** (495); **Post Oak Bend** (595); **Rosser** (332); **Scurry** (681); **Talty** (1,535).

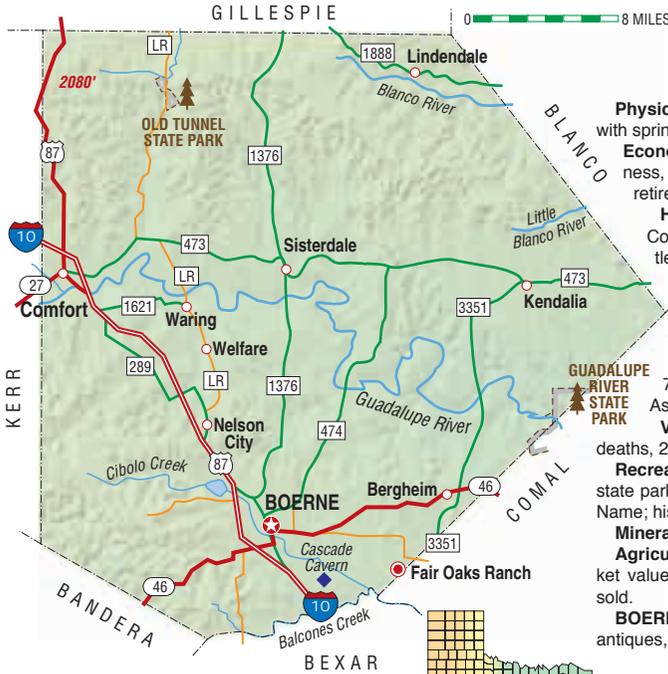
For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Population	106,753
Change fm 2010	3.3
Area (sq. mi.)	806.81
Land Area (sq. mi.)	786.04
Altitude (ft.)	300-611
Rainfall (in.)	38.90
Jan. mean min.	32.3
July mean max.	94.6
Civ. Labor	50,829
Unemployed	7.1
Wages	\$224,782,948
Per Capita Income	\$33,901
Prop. Value	\$7,992,600,870
Retail Sales	\$988,739,884



A barn and hayfield in Kaufman County near Gastonia. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Kendall County



Physical Features: Hill Country, plateau, with spring-fed streams; caves; scenic drives.

Economy: Government/services, agribusiness, commuters to San Antonio, tourism, retirement area, some manufacturing.

History: Lipan Apaches, Kiowas and Comanches in area when German settlers arrived in 1840s. County created from Blanco, Kerr counties 1862; named for pioneer journalist-sheepman and early contributor to Texas Almanac, George W. Kendall.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 75.90; Black, 0.73; Hispanic, 21.20; Asian, 0.65; Other, 1.52.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 338; deaths, 288; marriages, 389; divorces, 96.

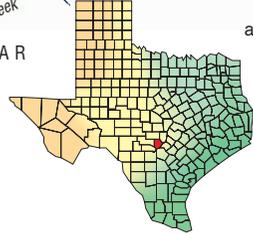
Recreation: Hunting, fishing, exotic wildlife, state parks; Cascade Cavern, Cave Without a Name; historic sites.

Minerals: Limestone rock, caliche.

Agriculture: Cattle, goats, sheep, hay. Market value \$7.6 million. Cedar posts, firewood sold.

BOERNE (10,471) county seat; tourism, antiques, some manufacturing, ranching, commuting to San Antonio; library; Berges Fest on Father's Day weekend.

Other towns include: **Comfort** (2,363) tourism, ranching, Civil War monument honoring Unionists, library, mountain bike trail; **Kendalia** (149); **Sisterdale** (110); **Waring** (73). Part of **Fair Oaks Ranch** (5,986).



Population	35,956
Change fm 2010	7.6
Area (sq. mi.)	663.04
Land Area (sq. mi.)	662.44
Altitude (ft.)	1,000-2,080
Rainfall (in.)	37.36
Jan. mean min.	34.3
July mean max.	91.9
Civ. Labor	16,990
Unemployed	5.7
Wages	\$114,404,637
Per Capita Income	\$57,707

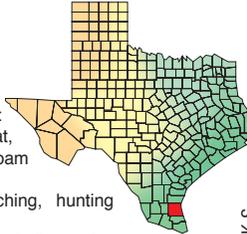
Prop. Value	\$6,426,112,357
Retail Sales	\$815,109,869

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.



The old general store in Waring, Kendall County. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Kenedy County



Physical Features: Gulf coastal county; flat, sandy terrain, some loam soils; motts of live oaks.

Economy: Oil, ranching, hunting leases, nature tourism.

History: Coahuiltecan Indians who assimilated or were driven out by Lipan Apaches. Spanish ranching began in 1790s. Anglo-Americans arrived after Mexican War. Among last counties created, organized 1921, from Cameron, Hidalgo, Willacy counties; named for pioneer steamboat operator and cattleman, Capt. Miffin Kenedy.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 19.22; Black, 0.92; Hispanic, 77.35; Asian, 0.46; Other, 2.06.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 3; deaths, 3; marriages, 0; divorces, 0.

Recreation: Hunting, fishing, nature tourism.

Minerals: Oil, gas.

Agriculture: Beef cattle. Market value \$19 million. Hunting leases, nature tourism important.

SARITA (238) county seat; cattle-shipping point, ranch headquarters, gas processing; one of state's least populous counties.

Also, **Armstrong** (4).

Population	431
Change fm 2010	3.6
Area (sq. mi.)	1,945.60
Land Area (sq. mi.)	1,456.77

Altitude (ft.)	sea level-115
Rainfall (in.)	27.90
Jan. mean min.	45.0
July mean max.	95.0
Civ. Labor	266
Unemployed	3.0
Wages	\$7,519,937

Per Capita Income	\$51,037
Prop. Value	\$2,021,002,530
Retail Sales	NA

For explanation of symbols, sources and abbreviations, see p. 232 and foldout map.

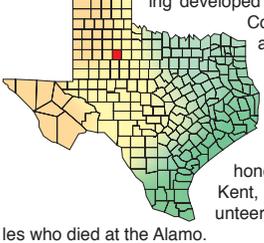


Kent County

Physical Features: Rolling, broken terrain; lake; drains to Salt and Double Mountain forks of Brazos River; sandy, loam soils.

Economy: Agribusiness, oil and gas operations, government/services, hunting leases.

History: Comanches driven out by the U.S. Army in the 1870s. Ranching developed in the 1880s.



County created in 1876 from Bexar and Young territories; organized in 1892. Name honors Andrew Kent, one of 32 volunteers from Gonzales who died at the Alamo.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 81.94; Black, 0.73; Hispanic, 15.15; Asian, 0.00; Other, 2.18.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 7; deaths, 9; marriages, 5; divorces, 6.

Recreation: Hunting, fishing; scenic croton breaks and salt flat; Winterfest in December.

Minerals: Oil, gas.

Agriculture: Cattle, cotton, wheat, sorghum. Market value \$6.8 million.

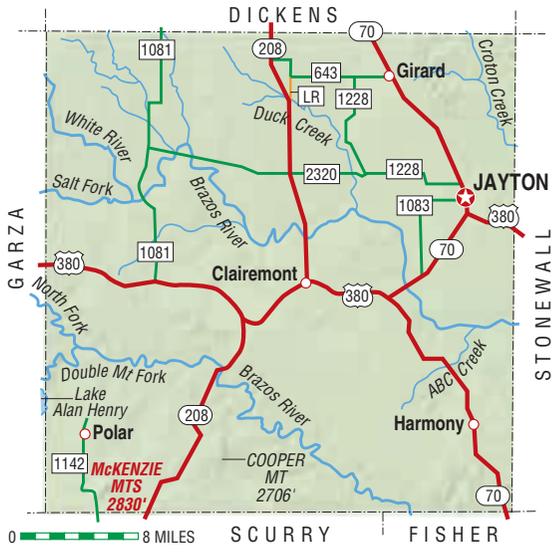
JAYTON (534) county seat; oil-field services, farming center; Summerfest in August.

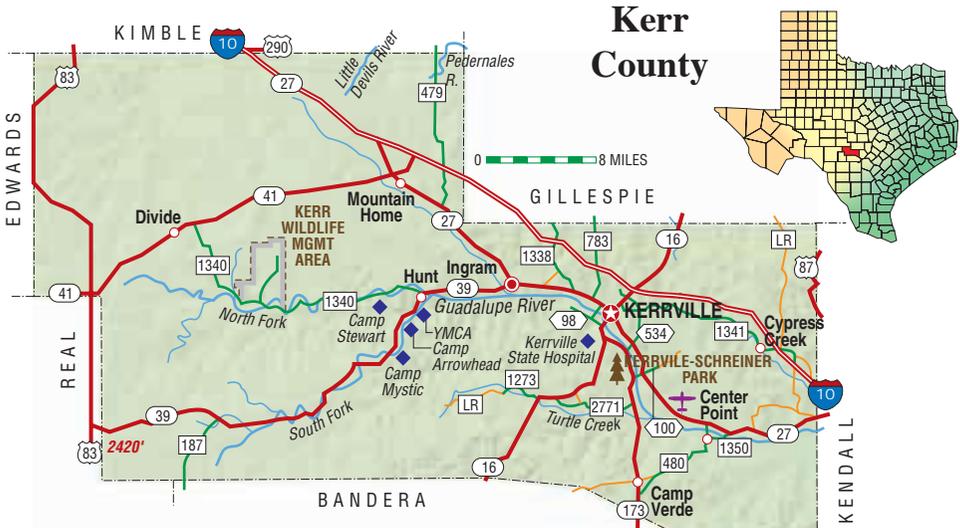
Other towns include: **Girard** (50).

Population	831
Change fm 2010	3.8
Area (sq. mi.)	902.91
Land Area (sq. mi.)	902.33
Altitude (ft.)	1,740-2,830
Rainfall (in.)	22.94
Jan. mean min.	24.9
July mean max.	95.7
Civ. Labor	409
Unemployed	4.6

Wages	\$2,102,198
Per Capita Income	\$31,367
Prop. Value	\$1,077,775,240
Retail Sales	\$11,898,097

For explanation of symbols, sources and abbreviations, see p. 232 and foldout map.





Physical Features: Picturesque, hills, spring-fed streams; dams, lakes on Guadalupe River.

Economy: Tourism, medical services, agribusiness, hunting leases.

History: Lipan Apaches, Kiowas and Comanches in area. Anglo-American settlers arrived in the late 1840s. County created in 1856 from Bexar County; named for a member of Austin's Colony, James Kerr.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 71.42; Black, 1.66; Hispanic, 24.63; Asian, 0.76; Other, 1.53.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 519; deaths, 639; marriages, 356; divorces, 236.

Recreation: Youth camps, dude ranches, park, Cailloux and Point the-

aters, wildlife management area, Cowboy Artists Museum, Kerrville Folk Festival in May/June.

Minerals: none.

Agriculture: Cattle, hay, goats and horses; deer (first in numbers as livestock). Market value \$13.4 million. Hunting leases important.

KERRVILLE (22,347) county seat; tourist center, youth camps, agribusiness, aircraft and parts, varied manufacturing; Schreiner University; state hospital, veterans hospital, private hospital; retirement center; retail trade; state arts, crafts show in May.

Other towns include: **Camp Verde** (41); **Center Point** (800); **Hunt** (708) youth camps, hospital; **Ingram** (1,804) camps, cabins; **Mountain Home** (96).

Population	49,786
Change fm 2010	0.3
Area (sq. mi.)	1,107.66
Land Area (sq. mi.)	1,106.12
Altitude (ft.)	1,400–2,420
Rainfall (in.)	32.60
Jan. mean min	32.0
July mean max	92.0
Civ. Labor	22,231
Unemployed	5.9
Wages	\$149,617,986
Per Capita Income	\$42,572
Prop. Value	\$5,991,210,462
Retail Sales	\$741,156,589

County adopted by:
Richard L. Kerr Sr.



South Llano River State Park in Kimble County. Photo by Rob McCorkle, Texas Parks & Wildlife.

Kimble County

Population	4,560
Change fm 2010	- 1.0
Area (sq. mi.).....	1,250.92
Land Area (sq. mi.).....	1,250.70
Altitude (ft.).....	1,476-2,460
Rainfall (in.).....	23.24
Jan. mean min.....	29.3
July mean max.....	94.8
Civ. Labor.....	1,899
Unemployed.....	6.0
Wages.....	\$13,917,049
Per Capita Income.....	\$37,017
Prop. Value.....	\$2,071,480,955
Retail Sales.....	\$62,418,085

Physical Features: Picturesque Edwards Plateau; rugged, broken by numerous streams; drains to Llano River; sandy, gray, chocolate loam soils.

Economy: Livestock production and market, tourism, cedar oil and wood products, metal building materials.

History: Apache, Kiowa and Comanche stronghold until the 1870s. U.S. military outposts protected the first Anglo-Ameri-

can settlers in the 1850s. County created from Bexar County in 1858 and organized in 1876. Named for George C. Kimble, a Gonzales volunteer who died at the Alamo.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 74.07; Black, 0.50; Hispanic, 23.94; Asian, 0.56; Other, 0.93.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 39; deaths, 73; marriages, 34; divorces, 20.

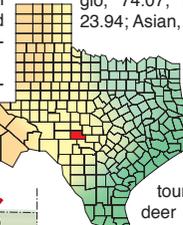
Recreation: Hunting, fishing in spring-fed streams, nature tourism; among leading deer counties; state park; Kimble County Kow Kick on Labor Day, Wild Game dinner on Thanksgiving Saturday.

Minerals: gravel.

Agriculture: Cattle, meat goats, sheep, Angora goats, pecans. Market value \$8.4 million. Hunting leases important. Firewood, cedar sold.

JUNCTION (2,574) county seat; tourism, varied manufacturing, livestock production; two museums; Texas Tech University center; hospital; library, airport.

Other towns include: **London** (180); **Roosevelt** (14).



King County

Physical Features: Hilly, broken by Wichita, Brazos tributaries; extensive grassland; dark loam to red soils.

Economy: Oil and gas, ranching, government/services, horse sales, hunting leases.

History: Apache area until Comanches moved in about 1700. The Comanches were removed by the U.S. Army in 1874-75 after which ranching began. County created in 1876 from Bexar District; organized in 1891; named for William P. King, a volunteer from Gonzales who died at the Alamo.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 84.71; Black, 0.0; Hispanic, 12.94; Asian, 0.0; Other, 0.0.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 3; deaths, 0; marriages, 0; divorces, 0.

Recreation: 6666 Ranch visits, hunting, roping and ranch horse competitions.

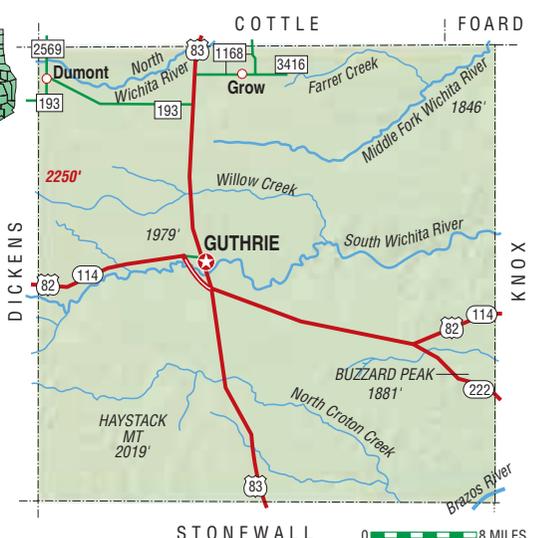
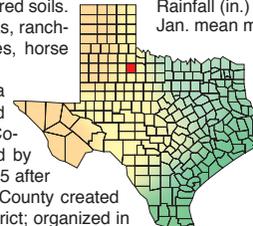
Minerals: Oil, gas.

Agriculture: Cattle, horses, wheat, hay, cotton. Market value \$17.9 million. Hunting leases important.

GUTHRIE (160) county seat; ranch-supply center, government/services; community center complex, library; Thanksgiving community supper.

Population	276
Change fm 2010	- 3.5
Area (sq. mi.).....	913.33
Land Area (sq. mi.).....	912.29
Altitude (ft.).....	1,450-2,250
Rainfall (in.).....	25.00
Jan. mean min.....	23.9

July mean max.....	96.7
Civ. Labor.....	145
Unemployed.....	7.6
Wages.....	\$1,272,141
Per Capita Income.....	\$62,071
Prop. Value.....	\$669,217,340
Retail Sales.....	NA



For explanation of symbols, sources and abbreviations, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Kinney County

Physical Features: Hilly, broken by Rio Grande tributaries; Anacacho Mountains; Nueces Canyon.

Economy: Agribusiness, government/services, hunting leases, wind farm, gas pipelines.

History: Coahuilteans, Apaches, Comanches in the area. Spanish Franciscans established settlement in the late 1700s. English empresarios John Beales and James Grant established English-speaking colony in 1834. Black Seminoles served as army scouts in the 1870s. County created from Bexar County in 1850; organized in 1874; named for H.L. Kinney, founder of Corpus Christi.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 41.29; Black, 1.29; Hispanic, 55.73; Asian, 0.36; Other, 1.32.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 30; deaths, 40; marriages, 18; divorces, 0.

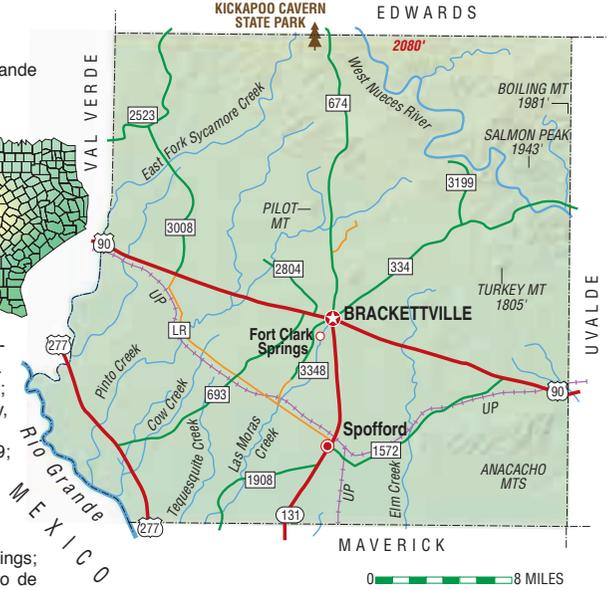
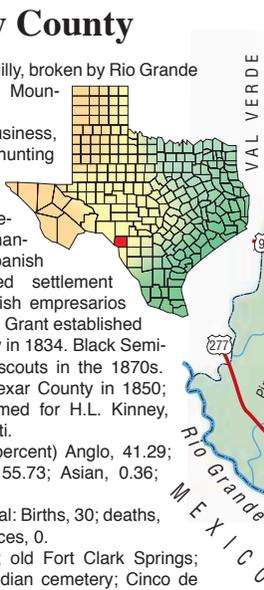
Recreation: Hunting; old Fort Clark Springs; state park; Seminole Indian cemetery; Cinco de

Mayo, Juneteenth.

Minerals: Not significant.

Agriculture: Cattle, sheep, goats, hay, sorghum, cotton, corn oats, wheat, pecans. Market value \$6.4 million. Hunting important.

BRACKETTVILLE (1,688) county seat; agriculture, tourism; museum.



Other towns include: **Fort Clark Springs** (1,228); **Spofford** (95).

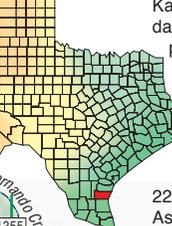
Population	3,603
Change fm 2010	0.1
Area (sq. mi.)	1,365.31
Land Area (sq. mi.)	1,363.44
Altitude (ft.)	790-2,080

Rainfall (in.)	22.79
Jan. mean min.	37.3
July mean max.	95.5
Civ. Labor	1,488
Unemployed	8.8
Wages	\$7,371,114
Per Capita Income	\$30,579
Prop. Value	\$1,175,217,104
Retail Sales	\$11,273,034

Kleberg County

Physical Features: Coastal plain, broken by bays; sandy, loam, clay soils; tree motts.

Economy: Oil and gas, chemicals and plastics, Naval air station, agriculture, Texas A&M University - Kingsville.



History: Coahuiltecan and Karankawa area. Spanish land grants date to 1750s. In 1853 Richard King purchased Santa Gertrudis land grant. County created 1913 from Nueces County, organized the same year; named for San Jacinto veteran and rancher Robert Kleberg.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 22.62; Black, 3.71; Hispanic, 70.31; Asian, 2.39; Other, 0.97.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 480; deaths, 253; marriages, 217; divorces, 99.

Recreation: Fishing, hunting, water sports, park at Baffin Bay; wildlife sanctuary; winter bird watching; university events, museum; King Ranch headquarters, tours; La Posada celebration in November.

Minerals: Oil, gas, uranium.

Agriculture: Beef cattle, cotton, grain sorghum. Market value \$65 million. Hunting leases/eco-tourism.

KINGSVILLE (26,213) county seat; government/ services, oil, gas, agribusiness, tourism, chemical plant, university, Coastal Bend College branch; hospital; ranching heritage festival in February, King Ranch Breakfast in November.

Other towns include: **Riviera** (689).

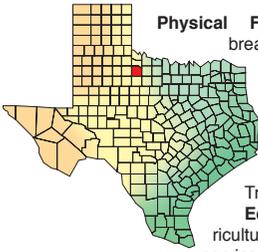


Population	32,025
Change fm 2010	- 0.1
Area (sq. mi.)	1,090.29
Land Area (sq. mi.)	870.97

Altitude (ft.)	sea level-165
Rainfall (in.)	29.03
Jan. mean min.	43.4
July mean max.	95.5
Civ. Labor	17,609

Unemployed	6.1
Wages	\$117,286,967
Per Capita Income	\$33,734
Prop. Value	\$2,009,760,419
Retail Sales	\$414,537,765

Knox County



Physical Features: Eroded breaks on West Texas Rolling Plains; Brazos, Wichita rivers; sandy, loam soils; Lake Davis, Lake Catherine and Truscott Brine Lake.
Economy: Oil, agriculture, government/services.

History: Indian conscripts used during Spanish period to mine copper deposits along the Brazos. Ranching, farming developed in 1880s. German colony settled in 1895. County created from Bexar, Young territories 1858; re-created 1876; organized 1886; named for U.S. Secretary of War Henry Knox.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 61.58; Black, 5.59; Hispanic, 31.19; Asian, 0.24; Other, 1.41.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 48; deaths, 57; marriages, 25; divorces, 0.

Recreation: Lake activities, fishing, hunting; Knox City seedless watermelon festival in July.

Minerals: Oil, gas.

Agriculture: Wheat, cattle, cotton. Some cotton irrigated. Market value \$38.4 million.

BENJAMIN (258) county seat; ranching, farm center; veterans memorial.

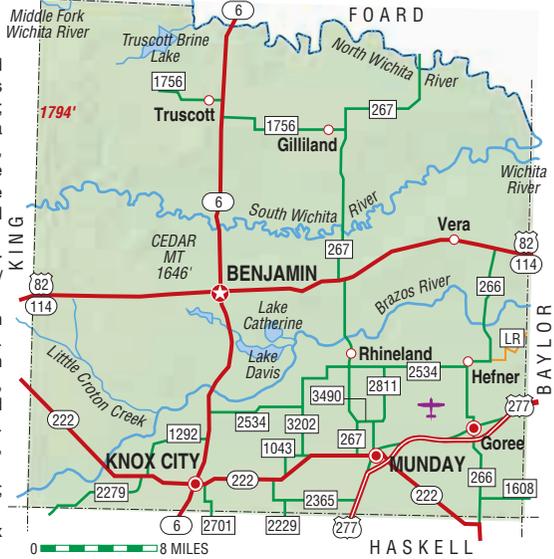
MUNDAY (1,300) portable buildings, other manufacturing; A&M vegetable research station.

KNOX CITY (1,130) agribusiness,

petroleum center; USDA plant materials research center; hospital.

Other towns include: **Goree** (203); **Rhineland** (120) old church established by German immigrants.

Population	3,781
Change fm 2010	1.9
Area (sq. mi.)	855.43
Land Area (sq. mi.)	849.00
Altitude (ft.)	1,200-1,794
Rainfall (in.)	26.36



Jan. mean min.	28.1
July mean max.	96.5
Civ. Labor	1,553
Unemployed	6.8
Wages	\$11,706,219
Per Capita Income	\$32,652
Prop. Value	\$421,502,664
Retail Sales	\$22,781,952

For explanation of sources, symbols and abbreviations, see p. 232 and foldout map.



Pumpkins decorate the old bank building in Truscott, Knox County. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Lamar County

Physical Features: North Texas county on divide between Red, Sulphur rivers; soils chiefly blackland, except along Red; pines, hardwoods; Pat Mayse Lake and Lake Crook.

Economy: Varied manufacturing, agribusiness, medical, government/services.

History: Caddo Indian area. First Anglo-American settlers arrived about 1815. County created 1840 from Red River County; organized 1841; named for second president of Republic, Mirabeau B. Lamar.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 75.46; Black, 13.41; Hispanic, 7.02; Asian, 0.65; Other, 3.45.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 657; deaths, 553; marriages, 336; divorces, 349.

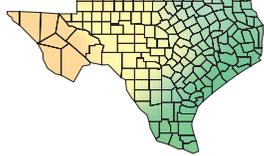
Recreation: Lake activities; Gambill goose refuge; hunting, fishing; state park; Trail de Paris rail-to-trail; Sam Bell Maxey Home; State Sen. A.M. Aikin Archives, other museums.

Minerals: Negligible.

Agriculture: Beef, hay (second in acreage), dairy, soybeans (second in acreage), wheat, corn, sorghum, cotton. Market value \$60.4 million.

PARIS (25,171) county seat; varied manufacturing, food processing, government/services; hospitals; junior college; museums; Tour de Paris bicycle rally in July; archery pro-am tournament in March.

Other towns include: **Arthur City** (180), **Blossom** (1,494), **Brookston** (130), **Chicota** (150), **Cunningham** (110), **Deport** (548, partly in Red River County), **Pattonville** (180), **Petty** (130), **Powderly** (1,178), **Reno** (3,166), **Roxton** (650), **Sumner** (95), **Sun Valley** (69), **Toco** (75).



Population	49,811
Change fm 2010	0.0
Area (sq. mi.)	932.47
Land Area (sq. mi.)	916.81
Altitude (ft.)	335-670

Rainfall (in.)	47.82
Jan. mean min.	29.9
July mean max.	94.3
Civ. Labor	22,608
Unemployed	9.2
Wages	\$16,978,171
Per Capita Income	\$33,092
Prop. Value	\$3,760,365,231
Retail Sales	\$649,114,415

For explanation of sources, symbols and abbreviations, see p. 232 and foldout map.



Autumn in Lamar County along FM 196. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Lamb County

Physical Features: Rich, red, brown soils on the High Plains; some hills; drains to upper Brazos River tributaries; numerous playas.

Economy: Agribusiness; distribution center; denim textiles.

History: Apaches, who were displaced by Comanches around 1700. U.S. Army pushed Comanches into Indian Territory in 1875. Ranching began in 1880s; farming after 1900. County created in 1876 from Bexar District; organized in 1908; named for Lt. G.A. Lamb, who died in battle of San Jacinto.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 41.89; Black, 4.19; Hispanic, 52.78; Asian, 0.17; Other, 0.97.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 219; deaths, 162; marriages, 82; divorces, 22.

Recreation: Waylon Jennings Birthday Bash in June at Littlefield, museums, Earth Day in April.

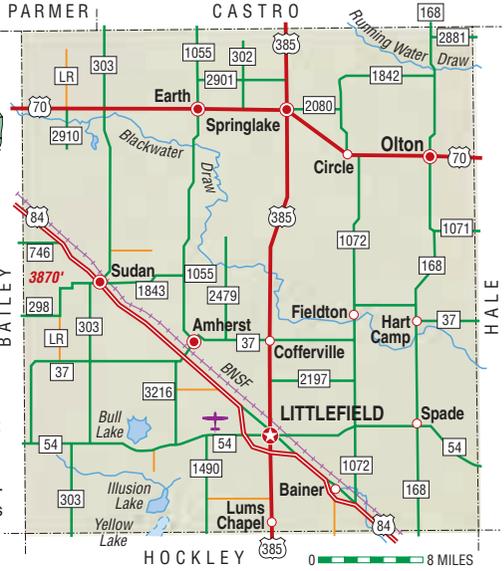
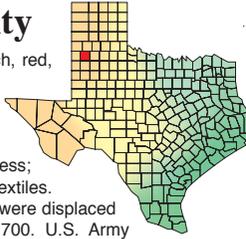
Minerals: Oil, stone, gas.

Agriculture: Fed cattle; cotton, corn, wheat, grain sorghum, vegetables, soybeans, hay; sheep. 385,000 acres irrigated. Market value \$406.3 million.

LITTLEFIELD (6,372) county seat; textile mill, agribusiness, manufacturing; hospital, prison.

Olton (2,215) agribusiness, retail center; Sandcraw museum; pheasant hunt in winter; Sandhills Celebration in August.

Other towns include: **Amherst** (721); **Earth** (1,065) farming center, dairies, feed lot, supplies; **Fieldton** (20); **Spade** (73); **Springlake** (108);



Sudan (958) farming center, government/services, Homecoming Day in fall.

Population 14,008
 Change fm 2010 0.2
 Area (sq. mi.) 1,017.73
 Land Area (sq. mi.) 1,016.21
 Altitude (ft.) 3,390-3,870

Rainfall (in.)	18.69
Jan. mean min.	22.7
July mean max.	92.0
Civ. Labor	6,204
Unemployed	7.4
Wages	\$33,748,975
Per Capita Income	\$29,840
Prop. Value	\$1,062,900,805
Retail Sales	\$99,378,779

Lampasas County

Physical Features: Central Texas on edge of Hill Country; Colorado, Lampasas rivers; cedars, oaks, pecans.

Economy: Many employed at Fort Hood, several industrial plants, agribusinesses, tourism.

History: Mineral springs attracted first Anglo-Americans in 1853. Frontier confrontations between settlers, Comanches continued into 1870s.

County created, organized, 1856 from Bell, Travis counties. Named for river. Some have speculated that an early expedition named river for city of Lampasas in Mexico.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 74.46; Black, 3.22; Hispanic, 18.23; Asian, 1.05; Other, 3.04.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 244; deaths, 202; marriages, 152; divorces, 112.

Recreation: Scenic drives; state park; deer hunting, fishing in streams; Hancock Springs free-flow swim area at Lampasas.

Minerals: Sand and gravel, building stone.

Agriculture: Beef cattle, hay, goats, exotic animals. Market value \$14 million. Hunting leases, ecotourism.

LAMPASAS (6,681) county seat; commuters to Ft. Hood, industrial plants, agriculture, tourism; historic downtown; hospital, college extensions; museum; Spring Ho in July.

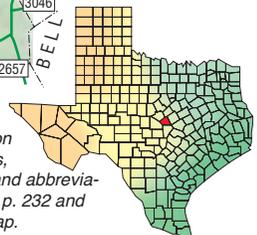
Other towns include: **Bend** (115, partly in San Saba County); **Izoro** (17); **Kempner** (1,089); **Lometa** (856) market and shipping point; Diamondback Jubilee in March.



Population 20,107
 Change fm 2010 2.3
 Area (sq. mi.) 713.96
 Land Area (sq. mi.) 712.04
 Altitude (ft.) 800-1,669
 Rainfall (in.) 31.08
 Jan. mean min. 30.4

July mean max. 94.1
 Civ. Labor 9,747
 Unemployed 7.3
 Wages \$33,243,841
 Per Capita Income \$48,898
 Prop. Value \$2,174,488,480
 Retail Sales \$176,774,819

For explanation of sources, symbols and abbreviations, see p. 232 and foldout map.



La Salle County

Physical Features: Brushy plain, broken by Nueces, Frio rivers and their tributaries; chocolate, dark gray, sandy loam soils.

Economy: Agribusiness, hunting leases, tourism, government services.

History: Coahuiltecs, squeezed out by migrating Apaches. U.S. military outpost in 1850s; settlers of Mexican descent established nearby village. Anglo-American ranching developed in 1870s. County created from Bexar District 1858; organized 1880; named for Robert Cavalier Sieur de La Salle, French explorer who died in Texas.

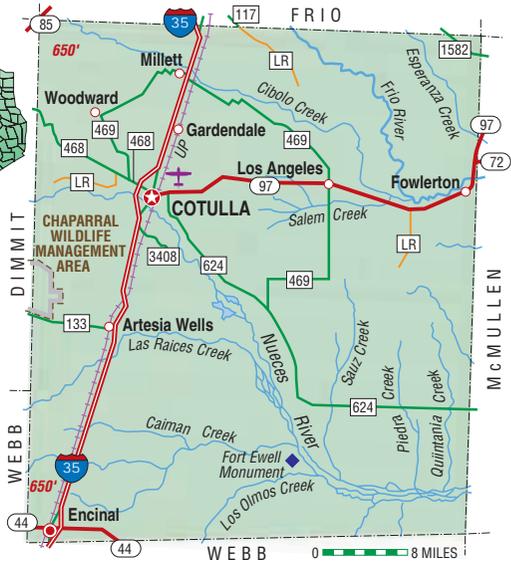
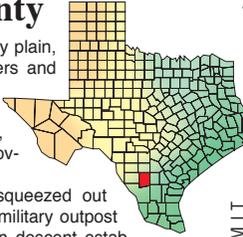
Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 13.11; Black, 0.33; Hispanic, 85.66; Asian, 0.21; Other, 0.69.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 91; deaths, 50; marriages, 28; divorces, 5.

Recreation: Nature trails; school where Lyndon B. Johnson taught; wildlife management area; deer, bird, javelina hunting, fishing; wild hog cookoff in March.

Minerals: Oil, gas.

Agriculture: Beef cattle, peanuts, watermelons, grain sorghum. Market value \$31 million.



COTULLA (3,603) county seat; livestock, state prison; hunting center; Brush Country museum; Cinco de Mayo celebration.

Other towns include: **Encinal** (559), **Fowlerton** (55).

Population	7,109
Change fm 2010	3.2
Area (sq. mi.)	1,494.23
Land Area (sq. mi.)	1,488.85
Altitude (ft.)	255-650
Rainfall (in.)	22.56
Jan. mean min.	39.1

July mean max.	98.9
Civ. Labor	4,882
Unemployed	4.1
Wages	\$31,931,842
Per Capita Income	\$27,326
Prop. Value	\$1,937,170,149
Retail Sales	\$129,753,575

Lavaca County

Physical Features: Coastal Plains county; north rolling; sandy loam, black waxy soils; drains to Lavaca, Navidad rivers.

Economy: Varied manufacturing, oil and gas production, agribusinesses, tourism.

History: Coahuiltecan area; later a Comanche area until the 1850s. Anglo-Americans first settled in 1831. Germans and Czechs arrived 1880–1900. County created in 1846 from Colorado, Jackson, Gonzales, and Victoria counties. Name is the Spanish word for cow, la vaca, from name of river.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 75.12; Black, 6.60; Hispanic, 16.94; Asian, 0.36; Other, 0.98.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 203; deaths, 213; marriages, 95; divorces, 44.

Recreation: Hunting, fishing; wildflower trails, historic sites, churches; Hallettsville fiddlers frolics in April.

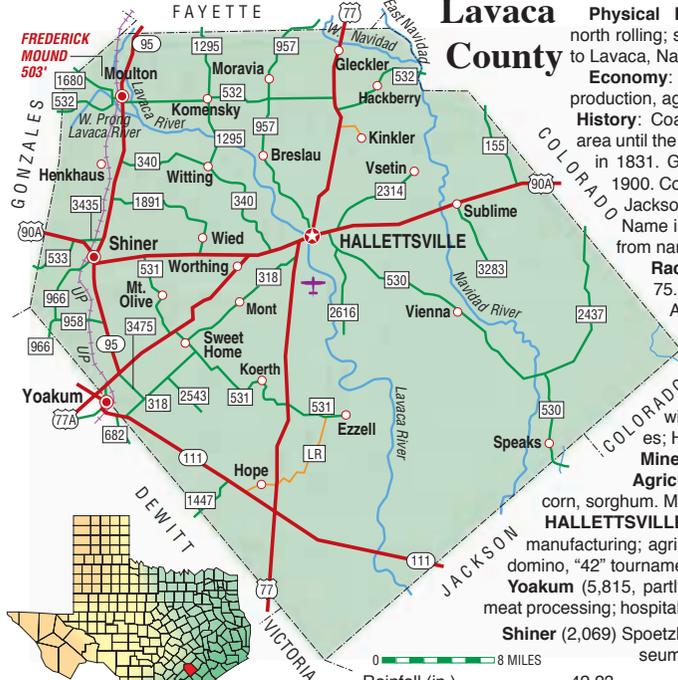
Minerals: Some oil, gas.

Agriculture: Cattle, forage, poultry, rice, corn, sorghum. Market value \$58.9 million. Hunting.

HALLETTSVILLE (2,550) county seat; retail; varied manufacturing; agribusiness; museum, library, hospital; domino, "42" tournaments; Kolache Fest in September.

Yoakum (5,815, partly in DeWitt County); cattle, leather, meat processing; hospital; museum; Tom Tom festival in June.

Shiner (2,069) Spoetzl brewery, varied manufacturing; museum; clinic; Half Moon Holidays in July.



Population
 19,458 || Change fm 2010 | 1.1 |
Area (sq. mi.)	970.35
Land Area (sq. mi.)	969.90
Altitude (ft.)	85-503

Rainfall (in.)	42.23
Jan. mean min.	41.8
July mean max.	94.4
Civ. Labor	10,180
Unemployed	4.8
Wages	\$47,008,292
Per Capita Income	\$37,793
Prop. Value	\$2,960,086,532
Retail Sales	\$213,761,106

Other towns include: **Moulton** (886) agribusiness, Town & Country Jamboree in July; **Sublime** (75); **Sweet Home** (360).

For explanation of sources, symbols and abbreviations, see p. 232 and foldout map.



Physical Features: Rolling terrain, broken by Yegua and its tributaries; red to black soils, sandy to heavy loams; lake.

Economy: Varied manufacturing, agribusiness, lignite coal operations, government/services.

History: Tonkawas; removed in 1855

to Brazos Reservation. Most Anglo-American settlement occurred after Texas Revolution. Slaveholding area. Germans, Wends, other Europeans began arriving in 1850s. County created from Bastrop, Burleson, Fayette, Washington counties and organized in 1874; named for Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 64.41; Black, 10.69; Hispanic, 22.96; Asian, 0.38; Other, 1.55.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 208; deaths, 145; marriages, 121; divorces, 60.

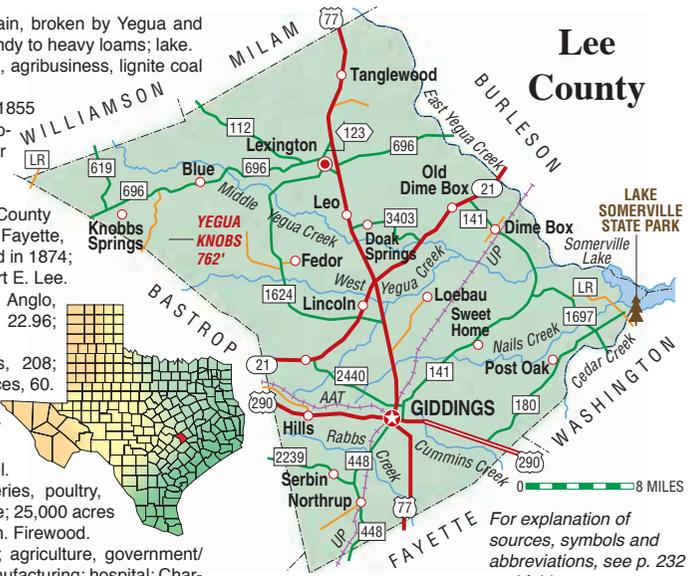
Recreation: Fishing, hunting; lake activities, state park; pioneer village; historic sites.

Minerals: Lignite, iron ore, gravel.

Agriculture: Cattle, hay, nurseries, poultry, peanuts, goats, horses, aquaculture; 25,000 acres irrigated. Market value \$40.9 million. Firewood.

GIDDINGS (4,881) county seat; agriculture, government/services, oil-field services, light manufacturing; hospital; Charcoal Challenge barbecue cookoff in May.

Other towns include: **Dime Box** (381); **Lexington** (1,177) livestock-marketing center, log cabins heritage center, Chocolate Lovers festival in October; **Lincoln** (336); **Serbin** (109) Wendish museum.



For explanation of sources, symbols and abbreviations, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Population	16,601
Change fm 2010	- 0.1
Area (sq. mi.)	634.03
Land Area (sq. mi.)	628.50
Altitude (ft.)	238-762
Rainfall (in.)	36.02
Jan. mean min.	37.3

July mean max.	93.6
Civ. Labor	10,235
Unemployed	5.0
Wages	\$62,974,252
Per Capita Income	\$38,172
Prop. Value	\$2,551,753,661
Retail Sales	\$349,530,409

Physical Features: Hilly, rolling, almost half covered by timber; drains to Navasota, Trinity rivers and tributaries; Lake Limestone; sandy, dark, alluvial soils.

Economy: Oil, gas, agribusiness.

History: Bidais band, absorbed into Kickapoo and other groups. Permanent settlement by Anglo-Americans occurred after Texas Revolution; Germans arrived in 1870s. County created and organized in 1846 from Robertson County; named for founder of Victoria, Martin de León.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 76.60; Black, 7.54; Hispanic, 13.90; Asian, 0.59; Other, 1.37.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 209; deaths, 201; marriages, 103; divorces, 80.

Recreation: Hilltop Lakes resort; sites of Camino Real, state park; deer hunting.

Minerals: Oil, natural gas, lignite coal.

Agriculture: Cow-calf production, hogs, poultry. Hay, watermelons, vegetables, small grains. Christmas trees. Market value \$85.8 million. Hardwoods, pine marketed.

CENTERVILLE (892) county seat; farm center, hunting, tourism, oil, gas, timber.

BUFFALO (1,856) coal mining, oil/gas; library; May Spring Fest with fiddlers' contest.

Other towns include: **Concord** (28); **Flynn** (81); **Hilltop Lakes** (1,101) resort, retirement center; **Jewett** (1,167) electricity-generating plant, steel mill, strip mining, civic center, museum, library, Classic Coon Hunt in January; **Leona** (175) candle factory; **Marquez** (263); **Normangee** (685, partly in Madison County) farming, tourism; library, museum, city park; **Oakwood** (510).



Population	16,803
Change fm 2010	0.0
Area (sq. mi.)	1,080.38
Land Area (sq. mi.)	1,072.04
Altitude (ft.)	150-630
Rainfall (in.)	43.08

Jan. mean min.	34.3
July mean max.	94.7
Civ. Labor	7,378
Unemployed	7.3
Wages	\$55,054,681
Per Capita Income	\$35,114
Prop. Value	\$3,250,247,930
Retail Sales	\$184,213,191

Liberty County

Physical Features: Coastal Plain
 county east of Houston; 60 percent
 in pine, hardwood timber;
 bisected by Trinity
 River; sandy, loam,
 black soils; Big
 Thicket.

Economy: Agri-
 business; chemical
 plants; varied manu-
 facturing; tourism;
 forest industries;
 prisons; many
 residents work in
 Houston; part of
 Houston metropolitan
 area.

History: Karankawa
 area until the 1740s.
 Spanish established
 Atascosito settle-
 ment in
 1756. Settlers from Louisiana
 began arriving in the 1810s.
 County named for Spanish
 municipality, Libertad; created
 in 1836, organized in 1837.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent)
 Anglo, 68.02; Black, 10.87; His-
 panic, 19.07; Asian, 0.50; Other, 1.54.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births,
 1,064; deaths, 694; marriages, 578;
 divorces, 325.

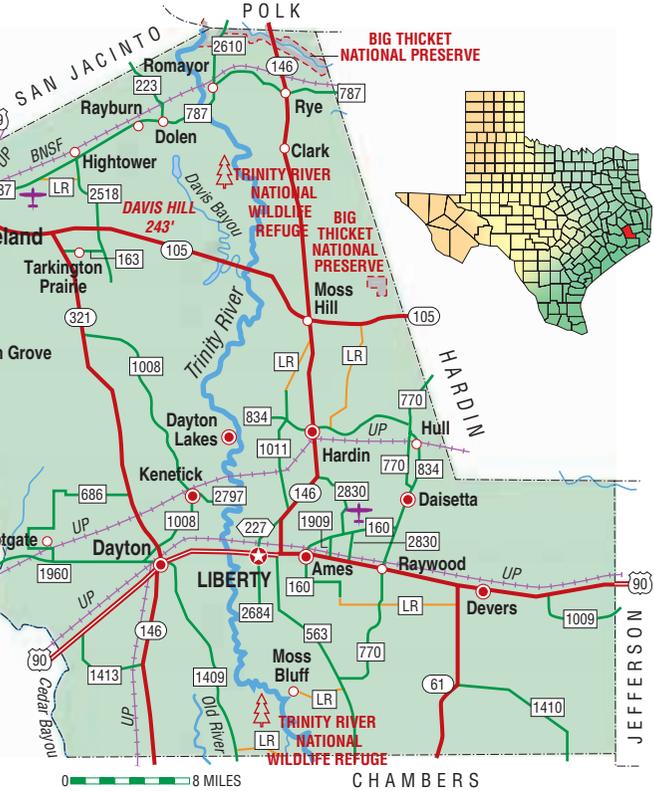
Recreation: Big Thicket; hunting,
 fishing; national wildlife refuge; historic
 sites; Trinity Valley exposition; Liberty
 Opry.

Minerals: Oil, gas.

Agriculture: Beef cattle; rice is prin-
 cipal crop. Also nursery crops, corn,
 hay, sorghum. Market value \$25.1 mil-
 lion. Some lumbering.

LIBERTY (8,397) county seat; pe-
 troleum-related industry, agribusiness;
 library, museum, regional historical
 resource depository; Liberty Bell; hos-
 pital; Jubilee in March.

Cleveland (7,675) forest products



processed, shipped; tourism; library; mu-
 seum; hospital.

Dayton (7,242) rice, oil center.

Other towns include: **Ames** (1,003);
Daisetta (966); **Dayton Lakes** (93);
Devers (447); **Hardin** (819); **Hull** (800);
Kenefick (563); **North Cleveland** (247);
Plum Grove (600); **Raywood** (231); **Ro-
 mayor** (135); **Rye** (150).

*For explanation of sources, symbols
 and abbreviations, see p. 232 and
 foldout map.*

Population	76,571
Change fm 2010	1.2
Area (sq. mi.)	1,176.22
Land Area (sq. mi.)	1,159.68
Altitude (ft.)	3-243
Rainfall (in.)	60.52
Jan. mean min.	40.3
July mean max.	92.2
Civ. Labor	32,825
Unemployed	9.0
Wages	\$164,688,320
Per Capita Income	\$34,353
Prop. Value	\$5,477,193,543
Retail Sales	\$1,449,110,369



Canoeing in the Big Thicket National Preserve. National Park Service photo.

Limestone County

Physical Features: East central county on divide between Brazos and Trinity rivers; borders Blacklands, level to rolling; drained by Navasota and tributaries; Lake Limestone.

Economy: Government/ services, electricity-generating plant.

History: Tawakoni (Tehuacana) and Waco area, later Comanche raiders. First Anglo-Americans arrived in 1833. Antebellum slaveholding area. County created from Robertson County and organized in 1846; named for indigenous rock.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 60.84; Black, 17.30; Hispanic, 19.91; Asian, 0.43; Other, 1.52.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 302; deaths, 276; marriages, 167; divorces, 35.

Recreation: Fishing, lake activities; Fort Parker; Confederate Reunion Grounds; historic sites; museum; hunting; Groesbeck fiddle festival in May.

Minerals: Natural gas, lignite coal.

Agriculture: Hay, corn, wheat, sorghum; beef cattle, horses, poultry. Market value \$45.7 million.

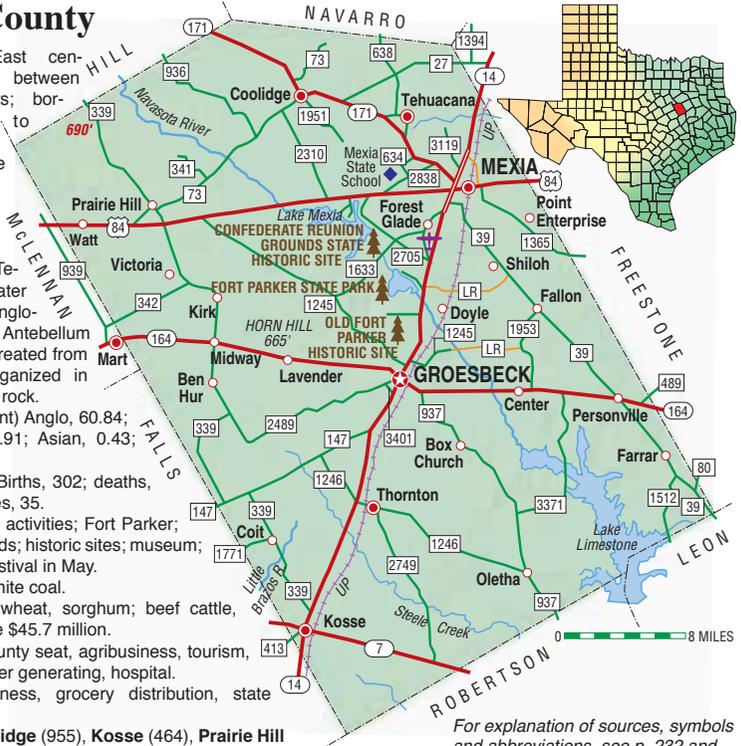
GROESBECK (4,328) county seat, agribusiness, tourism, hunting, mining, prison, power generating, hospital.

MEXIA (7,459) agribusiness, grocery distribution, state school, hospital.

Other towns include: **Coolidge** (955), **Kosse** (464), **Prairie Hill** (150), **Tehuacana** (283), **Thornton** (526).

Population	23,585	Rainfall (in.)	41.40
Change fm 2010	0.9	Jan. mean min.	33.7
Area (sq. mi.)	933.15	July mean max.	95.8
Land Area (sq. mi.)	908.88	Civ. Labor	11,289
Altitude (ft.)	363-690	Unemployed	6.1

Wages	\$74,780,497
Per Capita Income	\$30,421
Prop. Value	\$3,619,045,226
Retail Sales	\$274,047,162



For explanation of sources, symbols and abbreviations, see p. 232 and foldout map.

OKLAHOMA

Lipscomb County

Physical Features: High Plains, broken in east; drains to tributaries of Canadian, Wolf Creek; sandy loam, black soils.

Economy: Oil, gas operations, agribusinesses, government/services.

History: Apaches, later Kiowas and Comanches who were driven into Indian Territory in 1875. Ranching began in the late 1870s. County created in 1876 from Bexar District; organized in 1887; named for A.S. Lipscomb, Republic of Texas leader.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 65.31; Black, 0.63; Hispanic, 31.56; Asian, 0.30; Other, 2.19.

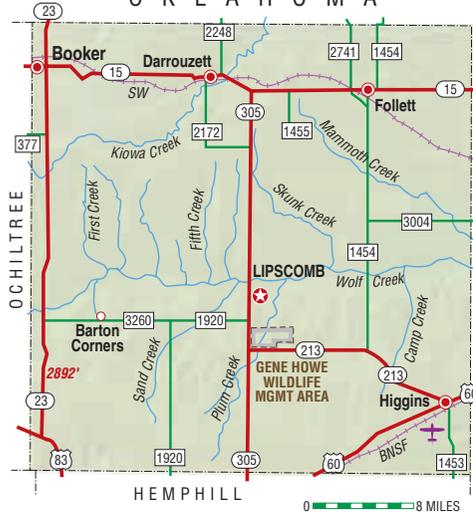
Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 61; deaths, 22; marriages, 13; divorces, 12.

Recreation: Hunting; Wolf Creek museum, prairie chicken booming grounds.

Minerals: Oil, natural gas.

Agriculture: Cattle, corn, wheat, sorghum, hay, sunflowers. 25,000 acres irrigated. Market value \$80.5 million.

LIPSCOMB (37), county seat; livestock center.

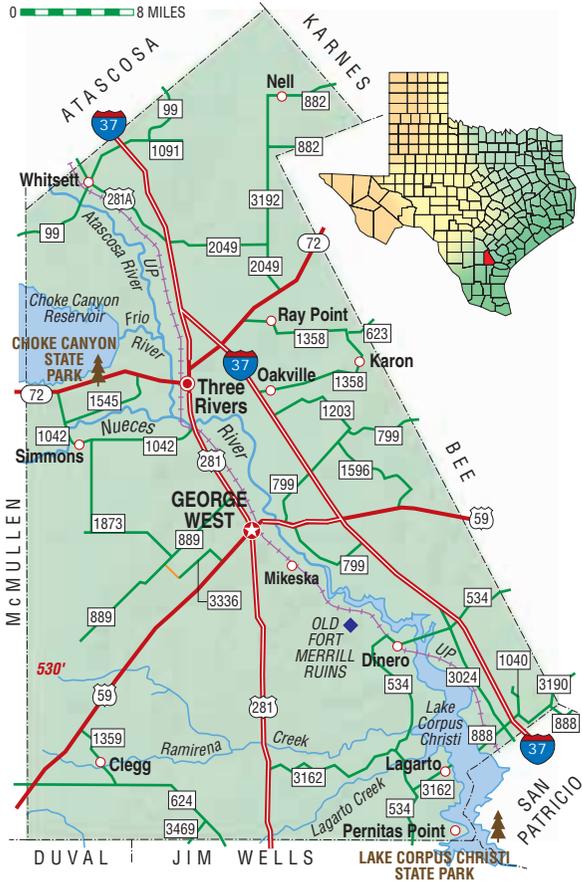


Population	3,480	July mean max.	94.2
Change fm 2010	5.4	Civ. Labor	1,784
Area (sq. mi.)	932.22	Unemployed	3.8
Land Area (sq. mi.)	932.11	Wages	\$10,358,399
Altitude (ft.)	2,220-2,892	Per Capita Income	\$42,451
Rainfall (in.)	22.57	Prop. Value	\$1,054,759,400
Jan. mean min.	16.2	Retail Sales	\$28,867,494

BOOKER (1,516, partly in Ochiltree County) trade center, library.

Other towns include: **Darrouzett** (350) Deutsches Fest in July; **Follett** (459); **Higgins** (397) library, Will Rogers Day in August.

Live Oak County



Physical Features: Brushy plains between San Antonio and Corpus Christi, partly broken by Nueces and tributaries; black waxy, gray sandy, other soils; Lake Corpus Christi, Choke Canyon Reservoir.

Economy: Oil, government/services, tourism, agribusinesses.

History: Coahuiltecs squeezed out by Lipan Apaches and Spanish. Spanish ranching started in the 1810s. Settlers from Ireland arrived in 1835. County named for predominant tree; created and organized in 1856 from Nueces and San Patricio counties.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 57.90; Black, 4.21; Hispanic, 36.18; Asian, 0.52; Other, 1.19.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 115; deaths, 99; marriages, 57; divorces, 50.

Recreation: Lakes; water activities; state park; hunting; historic sites.

Minerals: Oil, gas, sand, gravel.

Agriculture: Cow-calf operations; hogs; corn, grain sorghum, cotton; some irrigation for hay, coastal Bermuda pastures. Market value \$21 million.

GEORGE WEST (2,445) county seat, oil and gas operations, museum, Storyfest in November.

Three Rivers (1,848) oil and gas, hunting and fishing, agriculture, federal prison, salsa festival in April.

Other towns include: **Dinerio** (344); **Lagarto** (735), **Pernitas Point** (274, partly in Jim Wells County), **Whitsett** (200).

Altitude (ft.)	94-530
Rainfall (in.)	22.00
Jan. mean min.	42.0
July mean max.	97.0
Civ. Labor	7,311
Unemployed	4.2
Wages	\$45,929,357
Per Capita Income.....	\$36,016
Prop. Value	\$2,212,066,992
Retail Sales	\$195,121,613

For explanation of sources, symbols and abbreviations, see p. 232 and foldout map.

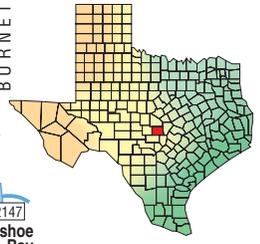
Population	11,664
Change fm 2010	1.2
Area (sq. mi.)	1,078.83
Land Area (sq. mi.)	1,036.30



The Pecos River flows through the barren landscape of Loving and Reeves counties. Photo by Robert Plocheck.



Population	19,085
Change fm 2010	- 1.1
Area (sq. mi.)	966.18
Land Area (sq. mi.)	934.76
Altitude (ft.)	825-2,000
Rainfall (in.)	27.33
Jan. mean min.	32.3
July mean max.	96.0
Civ. Labor	8,228
Unemployed	7.1
Wages	\$32,432,565
Per Capita Income	\$37,212
Prop. Value	\$5,251,472,085
Retail Sales	\$137,869,634



Physical Features: Central county drains to Colorado, Llano rivers; rolling to hilly; Lake Buchanan, Inks Lake, Lake Lyndon B. Johnson.

Economy: Tourism, retirement, ranch trading center, vineyards.

History: Tonkawas, later Comanches. Anglo-American and German settlers arrived in 1840s. County name is Spanish for plains; created, organized 1856 from Bexar District, Gillespie County.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 88.38; Black, 0.87; Hispanic, 8.73; Asian, 0.45; Other, 1.56.

Llano County

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 158; deaths, 293; marriages, 98; divorces, 86.

Recreation: Leading deer-hunting county; fishing, lake activities, major tourist area, Enchanted Rock, eagles' nest on Highway 29, bluebonnet festival, Hill Country Wine Trail in spring.

Minerals: Granite, vermiculite, illinite.

Agriculture: Beef cattle, sheep, goats. Market value \$11.8 million. Deer-hunting, wildlife leases.

LLANO (3,232) county seat; agriculture, hunting, tourism; hospital; historic district; museum; Texas gold panning championship in September.

Kingsland (6,030) tourism, retirement community, recreation, vineyards; library; archaeological center; AquaBoom on July 4.

Other towns include: **Bluffton** (75); **Buchanan Dam** (1,519) hydroelectric industry, tourism, fishing, water sports; **Castell** (72); **Horseshoe Bay** (3,418, partly in Burnet County); **Sunrize Beach** (713); **Tow** (305); **Valley Spring** (50).

Loving County

Physical Features: Flat desert terrain with a few low-rolling hills; slopes to Pecos River; Red Bluff Reservoir; sandy, loam, clay soils.

Economy: Petroleum operations; cattle.

History: Land developers began operations in the late 19th century. Oil discovered in 1925. County created in 1887 from Tom Green County; organized in 1931, last county organized. Named for Oliver Loving, trail driver. Loving is Texas' least populous county.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 74.47; Black, 2.13; Hispanic, 19.15; Asian, 0.00; Other, 4.26.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 0; deaths, 0; marriages, 2; divorces, 0.

Recreation: NA.

Minerals: Oil, gas.

Agriculture: Some cattle. Market value not available.

MENTONE (19) county seat, oil-field supply center; only town.



Population	71
Change fm 2010	- 13.4
Area (sq. mi.)	676.85
Land Area (sq. mi.)	673.08
Altitude (ft.)	2,660-3,374
Rainfall (in.)	9.10
Jan. mean min.	28.0
July mean max.	96.0
Civ. Labor	43

Unemployed	9.3
Wages	\$443,519
Per Capita Income	\$51,309
Prop. Value	\$713,525,120
Retail Sales	NA

For explanation of sources, symbols and abbreviations, see p. 232 and foldout map.



Lubbock County

Physical Features: South Plains, broken by 1,500 playas, upper Brazos River tributaries; rich soils with underground water.

Economy: Among world's largest cottonseed processing centers, a leading agribusiness center, cattle feedlots, varied manufacturing, higher education center, medical center, government/services.

History: Evidence of human habitation for 12,000 years. In historic period, Apache Indians, followed by Comanche hunters. Sheep raisers from Midwest arrived in the late 1870s. Cotton farms brought in Mexican laborers in the 1940s-1960s. County named for Col. Tom S. Lubbock, an organizer of the Confederate Terry's Rangers; county created in 1876 from Bexar District; organized in 1891.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 56.64; Black, 7.13; Hispanic, 32.63; Asian, 2.07; Other, 1.53.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 4,102; deaths, 2,231; marriages, 1,923; divorces, 1,248.

Recreation: Lubbock Lake archaeological site; Texas Tech events; civic center; Buddy Holly statue, Walk of Fame, Lubbock Music Fest in fall;

planetarium; Ranching Heritage Center; Panhandle-South Plains Fair, National Cowboy symposium in September; wine festivals; Buffalo Springs Lake.

Minerals: Oil, gas, stone, sand and gravel.

Agriculture: The leading cotton-producing county. Fed beef, cow-calf operations; poultry, eggs; hogs. Other crops, nursery, grain sorghum, wheat, sunflowers, soybeans, hay, vegetables; more than 230,000 acres irrigated, mostly cotton. Market value \$209 million.

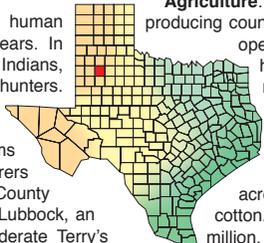
Education: Texas Tech University with law and medical schools; Lubbock Christian University; South Plains College branch; Wayland Baptist University off-campus center.

LUBBOCK (229,573) county seat; center for large agricultural area; manufacturing includes electronics, earth-

moving equipment, food containers, fire-protection equipment, clothing, other products; distribution center for South Plains; feedlots; museum; government/services; hospitals, psychiatric hospital; state school for retarded; wind power center.

Other towns include: **Buffalo Springs** (453); **Idalou** (2,250); **New Deal** (794); **Ransom Canyon** (1,096); **Shallowater** (2,484); **Slaton** (6,121) agriculture, railroad center, government/services, restored Harvey House, air museum, sausagefest in October; **Wolforth** (3,670) retail, government/services.

Also, part of **Abernathy** (2,805).



Population	285,760
Change fm 2010	2.5
Area (sq. mi.)	900.70
Land Area (sq. mi.)	899.49
Altitude (ft.)	2,821-3,402
Rainfall (in.)	18.69
Jan. mean min.	24.4
July mean max.	91.9
Civ. Labor	144,163
Unemployed	5.4
Wages	\$1,122,899,697
Per Capita Income	\$34,644
Prop. Value	\$116,217,252,616
Retail Sales	\$4,648,793,565

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Lynn County

Physical Features: South Plains, broken by Caprock Escarpment, playas, draws; sandy loam, black, gray soils.

Economy: Agribusiness.

History: Apaches, ousted by Comanches who were removed to Indian Territory in 1875. Ranching began in 1880s. Farming developed after 1900. County created 1876 from Bexar District; organized 1903; named for Alamo victim W. Lynn.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 49.80; Black, 2.26; Hispanic, 46.60; Asian, 0.17; Other, 1.17.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 71; deaths, 44; marriages, 33; divorces, 14.

Recreation: Pioneer museum in Tahoka; Dan Blocker museum in O'Donnell; sandhill crane migration in winter.

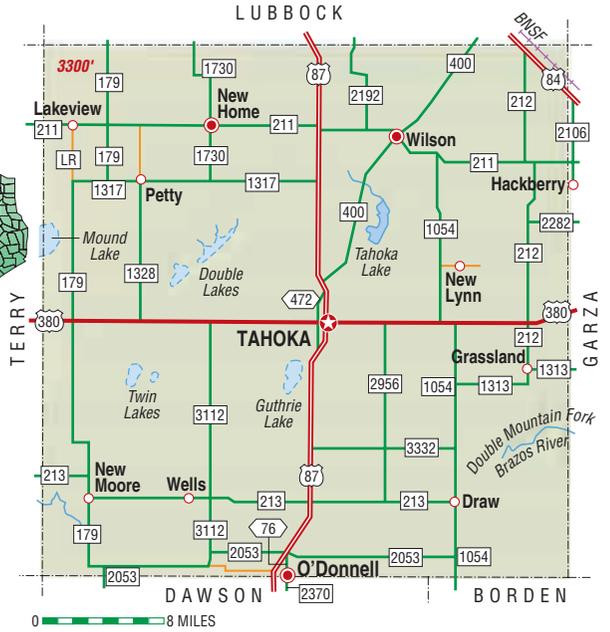
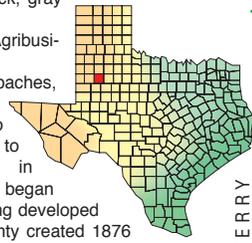
Minerals: Oil, natural gas.

Agriculture: Cotton produces largest income (second in acreage); 77,000 acres irrigated. Also, ranching, grain sorghum. Market value \$98.9 million.

TAHOKA (2,673) county seat; agricultural center, electric/telephone cooperatives; hospital; museum; Harvest Festival in the fall.

O'Donnell (831, partly in Dawson County) commercial center.

Other towns include: **New Home** (334); **Wilson** (489).

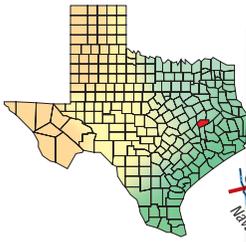


Population	5,783	Unemployed	6.9
Change fm 2010	- 2.2	Wages	\$11,290,945
Area (sq. mi.)	893.46	Per Capita Income	\$25,406
Land Area (sq. mi.)	891.88	Prop. Value	\$549,400,550
Altitude (ft.)	2,660-3,300	Retail Sales	\$32,629,896
Rainfall (in.)	20.48		
Jan. mean min.	25.1		
July mean max.	92.2		
Civ. Labor	2,508		

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.



The restored Harvey House in Slaton, Lubbock County., Photo by Robert Plocheck.



Madison County

Physical Features: Hilly, draining to Trinity, Navasota rivers, Bedias Creek; one-fifth of area timbered; alluvial, loam, sandy soils.

Economy: Prison, government/services, varied manufacturing, agribusiness, oil production.

History: Caddo, Bidai Indian area; Kickapoos migrated from the east. Spanish settlements established in 1774 and 1805. Anglo-Americans arrived in 1829. Census of 1860 showed 30 percent of population was black. County named for U.S. President James Madison; created from Grimes, Leon, Walker counties 1853; organized 1854.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo,



57.63; Black, 19.70; Hispanic, 20.62; Asian, 0.63; Other, 1.43.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 165; deaths, 108; marriages, 95; divorces, 26.

Recreation: Fishing, hunting; Spanish Bluff where survivors of the Gutierrez-Magee expedition were executed in 1813; other historic sites.

Minerals: sand, oil.

Agriculture: Nursery crops, cattle, horses, poultry raised; forage for livestock. Market value \$83.3 million.

MADISONVILLE (4,396) county seat; farm-trade center, varied manufacturing; hospital, library; Spring Fling in April.

Other towns, **Midway** (288); **Normangee** (685, mostly in Leon County); **North Zulch** (600).

Population	13,677
Change fm 2010.....	0.1
Area (sq. mi.).....	472.44
Land Area (sq. mi.).....	469.65
Altitude (ft.).....	131-420
Rainfall (in.).....	44.00
Jan. mean min.	35.8
July mean max.	96.0
Civ. Labor	5,381
Unemployed	7.4
Wages	\$32,665,096
Per Capita Income.....	\$25,625
Prop. Value	\$1,482,558,732
Retail Sales	\$213,174,768



Marion County

Physical Features: Northeastern county; hilly, three-quarters forested with pines, hardwoods; drains to Caddo Lake, Lake O' the Pines, Big Cypress Bayou; Johnson Creek Reservoir.

Economy: Agriculture, tourism, forestry, food processing.

History: Caddoes forced out in 1790s. Kickapoo in area when settlers arrived from Deep South around 1840. Antebellum slaveholding area. County created 1860 from Cass County, organized the same year; named for Gen. Francis Marion of American Revolution.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo,



71.13; Black, 21.83; Hispanic, 3.83; Asian, 0.52; Other, 2.68.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 99; deaths, 155; marriages, 80; divorces, 39.

Recreation: Lake activities, hunting, Excelsior Hotel, 84 medallions on historic sites including Jay Gould railroad car, museum, historical homes tour in May, Spring Festival.

Minerals: Iron ore, natural gas, oil.

Agriculture: Beef cattle, hay. Market value \$4.2 million. Forestry is most important industry.

JEFFERSON (2,106) county seat; tourism, syrup works, forestry; museum, library; historical sites.

Other towns include: **Lodi** (175).

Population	10,324
Change fm 2010.....	- 2.0
Area (sq. mi.).....	420.36
Land Area (sq. mi.).....	381.21
Altitude (ft.).....	168-523
Rainfall (in.).....	49.26
Jan. mean min.	31.4
July mean max.	93.1
Civ. Labor	4,948
Unemployed	8.4
Wages	\$12,122,001
Per Capita Income.....	\$30,771
Prop. Value	\$952,604,210
Retail Sales	\$70,389,045

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.



Martin County

Physical Features: South Plains; sandy, loam soils, broken by playas, creeks; Sulphur Springs Draw Reservoir.

Economy: Oil and gas production, agribusiness.

History: Apaches, ousted by Comanches who in turn were forced out by the U.S. Army in 1875. Farming began in 1881. County created from Bexar District in 1876; organized in 1884; named for Wylie Martin, senator of Republic of Texas.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 52.31; Black, 1.70; Hispanic, 44.41; Asian, 0.28; Other, 1.30.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 83; deaths, 34; marriages, 22; divorces, 15.

Recreation: Museum, settlers reunion in July at Stanton.

Minerals: Oil, gas.

Agriculture: Cotton, beef cattle, milo, wheat, horses, meat goats. Market value \$52.9 million.

STANTON (2,492) county seat; oil and gas production, agribusiness; commuting to Midland, Big Spring; hospital; historic monastery, other historic buildings; Old Sorehead trade days April, June, October. Other towns include: **Ackerly** (220, partly in Dawson County); **Lenora** (83); **Tarzan** (30). A small part of **Midland**.

Population	5,017
Change fm 2010	4.5
Area (sq. mi.)	915.62
Land Area (sq. mi.)	914.78
Altitude (ft.)	2,470-2,976
Rainfall (in.)	18.20
Jan. mean min.	30.0

July mean max.	94.0
Civ. Labor	2,535
Unemployed	4.3
Wages	\$14,647,164
Per Capita Income	\$32,061
Prop. Value	\$3,180,120,520
Retail Sales	\$85,308,238

Mason County

Physical Features: Central county; hilly, draining to Llano and San Saba rivers and their tributaries; limestone, red soils; varied timber.

Economy: Sand plants, agriculture, tourism, hunting.

History: Lipan Apaches, driven south by Comanches around 1790. German settlers arrived in mid-1840s, followed by Anglo-Americans. Mexican immigration increased after 1930. County created from Bexar, Gillespie counties in 1858, organized the same year; named for Mexican War victim U.S. Army Lt. G.T. Mason.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 76.51; Black, 0.48; Hispanic, 22.04; Asian, 0.18; Other, 0.80.

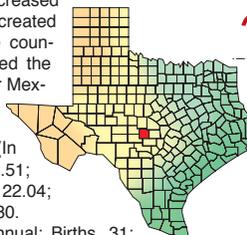
Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 31; deaths, 46; marriages, 25; divorces, 18.

Recreation: Hunting, fishing; kayaking, rock crawling, camping; historic homes of stone; pre-historic Indian artifacts exhibit; Fort Mason, where Robert E. Lee served; bat cave; wild-flower drives in spring, Roundup rodeo in July.

Minerals: Sand, topaz, granite.

Agriculture: Beef cattle, hay, meat goats. Market value \$48 million. Hunting leases important.

MASON (2,114) county seat; agriculture, hunting, nature tourism; museums, historical district, homes, rock fences built by German settlers; wild



game dinner in November.

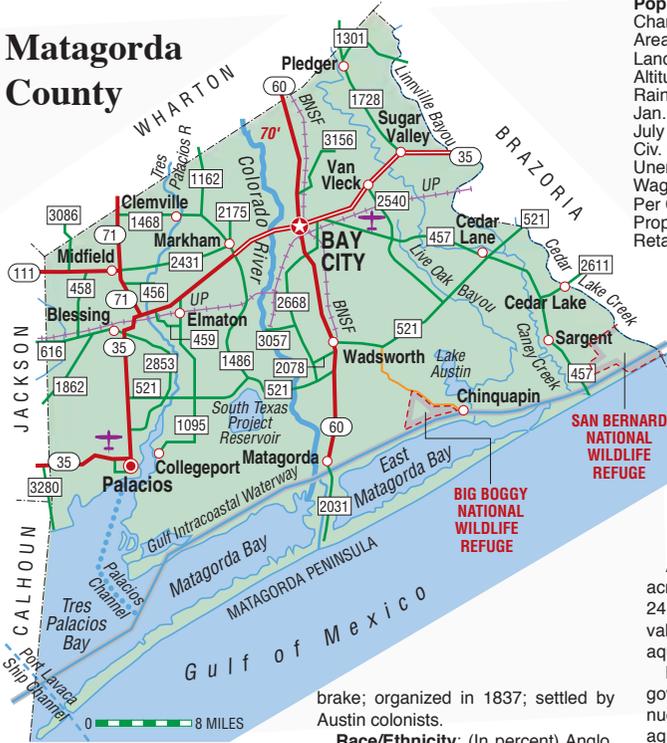
Other towns include: **Art** (14), **Fredonia** (55), **Pontotoc** (125).

Population	4,003
Change fm 2010	-0.2
Area (sq. mi.)	932.18
Land Area (sq. mi.)	932.07
Altitude (ft.)	1,180-2,217
Rainfall (in.)	27.95
Jan. mean min.	30.8

July mean max.	94.9
Civ. Labor	2,313
Unemployed	4.3
Wages	\$7,314,697
Per Capita Income	\$35,561
Prop. Value	\$1,486,217,770
Retail Sales	\$26,033,815

For explanation of sources, symbols and abbreviations, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Matagorda County



Population	36,547
Change fm 2010	- 0.4
Area (sq. mi.)	1,612.19
Land Area (sq. mi.)	1,114.46
Altitude (ft.)	sea level-70
Rainfall (in.)	48.03
Jan. mean min.	45.7
July mean max.	92.4
Civ. Labor	17,149
Unemployed	10.1
Wages	\$122,515,975
Per Capita Income	\$33,287
Prop. Value	\$5,771,866,868
Retail Sales	\$350,646,852



Physical Features: Gulf Coastal Plain; flat, broken by bays; many different soils; drains to Colorado River, creeks, coast; South Texas Project Reservoir.

Economy: Nuclear power plant, petrochemicals, agribusiness.

History: Karankawa tribal area, Tonkawas in the area later. Anglo-Americans arrived in 1822. Mexican immigration increased after 1920. An original county, created 1836 from a Spanish municipality, named for cane-

brake; organized in 1837; settled by Austin colonists.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 46.72; Black, 10.95; Hispanic, 39.22; Asian, 1.92; Other, 1.18.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 538; deaths, 354; marriages, 283; divorces, 140.

Recreation: Fishing, water sports, hunting, birding; historic sites, museums; Bay City rice festival in September.

Minerals: Oil and gas.

For explanation of sources, symbols and abbreviations, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Agriculture: Cattle, rice (third in acreage), cotton, sorghum, soybeans; 24,000 acres irrigated for rice. Market value \$106.8 million. First in value of aquaculture.

BAY CITY (17,614) county seat; government/services, education, nuclear power plant; petrochemicals; agribusiness; hospital, junior college branch.

Palacios (4,718) tourism, seafood industry; hospital; Marine Education Center; public fishing piers; Bay Festival on Labor Day.

Other towns include: **Blessing** (927) historic sites; **Cedar Lane** (300); **Collegeport** (80); **Elmaton** (160); **Markham** (1,082); **Matagorda** (503); **Midfield** (305); **Pledger** (265); **Sargent** (900) retirement community, fishing, birding, commercial fishing, barbecue cookoff in April; **Van Vleck** (1,844); **Wadsworth** (160).

A cotton field and oil rig in Matagorda County. Photo by Robert Plocheck.



Maverick County

Physical Features: Southwestern county on Rio Grande; broken, rolling surface, with dense brush; clay, sandy, alluvial soils.

Economy: Oil, government/services, agribusiness, tourism.

History: Coahuiltecan Indian area; later Comanches in the area. Spanish ranching began in the 1760s. First Anglo-Americans arrived in 1834. County named for Sam A. Maverick, whose name is now a synonym for unbranded cattle; created in 1856 from Kinney County and organized in 1871.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 3.20; Black, 0.22; Hispanic, 95.24; Asian, 0.33; Other, 1.01.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 1,009; deaths, 298; marriages, 524; divorces, 124.

Recreation: Tourist gateway to Mexico; white-tailed deer, bird hunting; fishing; historic sites, Fort Duncan museum.

Minerals: Oil, gas, sand, gravel.

Agriculture: Cattle feedlots; pecans, vegetables, sorghum, wheat; goats, sheep. Some irrigation from Rio Grande. Market value \$26.1 million.

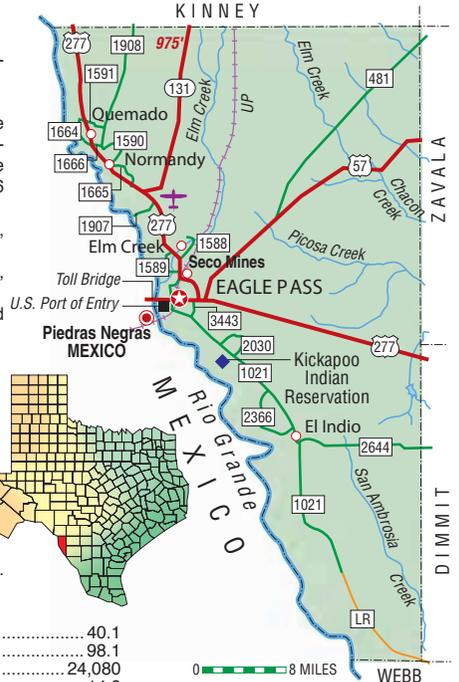
EAGLE PASS (26,248) county seat; government/services, retail center, tourism; hospital; junior college, Sul Ross college branch; entry point to Piedras Negras, Mex., Nacho Festival in Piedras Negras in October.

Other communities include: **Chula Vista** (3,818), **Eidson Road** (8,960), **El Indio** (190), **Las Quintas Fronterizas** (3,290), and **Rosita** (2,704), all immediately south of Eagle Pass. Also, **Elm Creek** (2,469) and **Quemado** (230).

Population	55,365
Change fm 2010	2.0
Area (sq. mi.)	1,291.74
Land Area (sq. mi.)	1,280.08
Altitude (ft.)	550-975
Rainfall (in.)	21.48

Jan. mean min.	40.1
July mean max.	98.1
Civ. Labor	24,080
Unemployed	14.8
Wages	\$120,145,277
Per Capita Income	\$22,188

Prop. Value	\$3,176,727,542
Retail Sales	\$642,935,137



McCulloch County

Physical Features: Hilly and rolling; drains to Colorado River, Brady Creek and reservoir, San Saba River; black loams to sandy soils.

Economy: Agribusiness, manufacturing, tourism, hunting leases.

History: Apache area. First Anglo-American settlers arrived in late 1850s, but Comanche raids delayed further settlement until 1870s. County created from Bexar District 1856; organized 1876; named for San Jacinto veteran Gen. Ben McCulloch.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 65.72; Black, 2.01; Hispanic, 30.82; Asian, 0.46; Other, 0.99.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 105; deaths, 110; marriages, 53; divorces, 46.

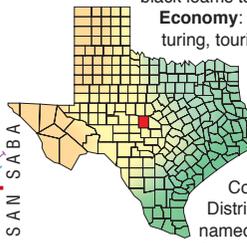
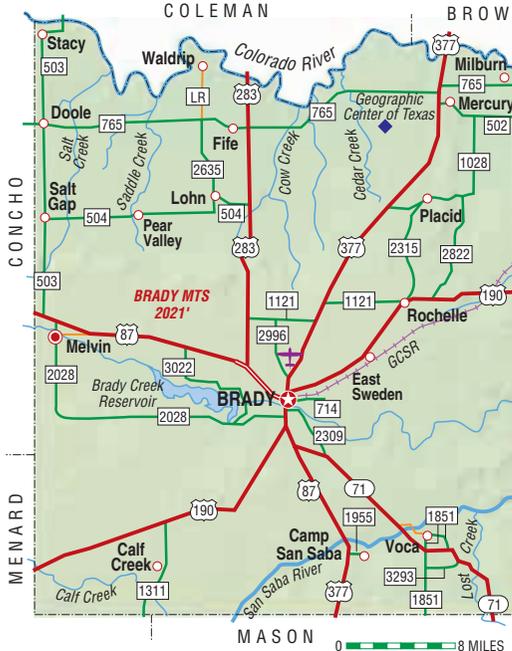
Recreation: Hunting; lake activities; museum, restored Santa Fe depot, goat cookoff on Labor Day, muzzle-loading rifle association state championship; rodeos; golf, tennis tournaments.

Minerals: Sand, gravel, gas and oil.

Agriculture: Beef cattle provide most income; wheat, sheep, goats, hay, cotton, sorghum, hogs, dairy cattle; some irrigation for peanuts. Market value \$18.1 million.

BRADY (5,528) county seat; silica sand, oil-field equipment, ranching, tourism, other manufacturing; hospital; Heart of Texas car show in April, Cinco de Mayo.

Other towns: **Doole** (74), **Lohn** (149), **Melvin** (178), **Mercury** (166), **Rochelle** (163) and **Voca** (56).



Population	8,313
Change fm 2010	0.4
Area (sq. mi.)	1,073.35
Land Area (sq. mi.)	1,069.31
Altitude (ft.)	1,280-2,021
Rainfall (in.)	27.63
Jan. mean min.	32.3

July mean max.	94.5
Civ. Labor	4,424
Unemployed	5.5
Wages	\$32,713,785
Per Capita Income	\$39,026
Prop. Value	\$1,511,739,830
Retail Sales	\$102,573,899

McLennan County



Population	238,707
Change fm 2010	1.6
Area (sq. mi.)	1,060.23
Land Area (sq. mi.)	1,041.88
Altitude (ft.)	350-960
Rainfall (in.)	33.34
Jan. mean min.	35.1
July mean max.	96.7
Civ. Labor	116,330
Unemployed	6.5
Wages	\$992,139,507
Per Capita Income	\$33,943
Prop. Value	\$14,987,391,175
Retail Sales	\$3,264,440,174

Physical Features: Central Texas county of mostly Blackland prairie, but rolling hills in west; drains to Bosque, Brazos rivers and Lake Waco, Tradinghouse Creek Reservoir, Lake Creek Lake; heavy, loam, sandy soils.

Economy: A leading distribution, government center for Central Texas; diversified manufacturing; education; aerospace; health care; bank, insurance headquarters.

History: Tonkawas, Wichitas and Wacos in area. Anglo-American settlers arrived in 1840s. Indians removed to Brazos reservations in 1854. County created from Milam County in 1850; named for settler, Neil McLennan Sr.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 58.27; Black, 14.35; Hispanic, 24.24; Asian, 1.46; Other, 1.68.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 3,470; deaths, 1,989; marriages, 1,687; divorces, 1,071.

Recreation: Texas Ranger Hall of Fame; Texas Sports Hall of Fame; Dr Pepper Museum; Cameron Park; drag boat races April and May; zoo; historic sites, homes; museums; libraries, art

center; symphony; civic theater; Baylor University events; Heart o' Texas Fair in October.

Minerals: Sand and gravel.

Agriculture: Beef cattle, corn, wheat, hay, grain sorghum, soybeans, turkeys, dairy cattle. Market value \$104.7 million.

Education: Baylor University; community college; Texas State Technical College.

WACO (124,805) county seat; higher education, government/services, varied manufacturing; hospitals; river-side park, zoo.

Hewitt (13,549) iron works, other manufacturing; hamburger cookoff in September.

West (2,807) famous for Czech foods; varied manufacturing; Westfest Labor Day weekend.

Other towns include: **Axtell** (300); **Bellmead** (9,901); **Beverly Hills** (1,995); **Bruceville-Eddy** (1,475, partly in Falls County); **China Spring** (1,281); **Crawford** (717); **Elm Mott** (300); **Gholson** (1,061); **Hallsburg**

(507); **Lacy-Lakeview** (6,489); **Leroy** (337); **Lorena** (1,691); **Mart** (2,209) agricultural center, some manufacturing, museum, juvenile correction facility.

Also, **McGregor** (4,987) agriculture, manufacturing, distribution; private telephone museum; Frontier Founders Day in September; **Moody** (1,371) agriculture, commuting to Waco, Temple; library; Cotton Harvest fest in September; **Riesel** (1,007); **Robinson** (10,509); **Ross** (283); **Woodway** (8,452).

Part of **Golinda** (559, mostly in Falls County) and part of **Valley Mills** (1,203, mostly in Bosque County).

For explanation of sources, symbols and abbreviations, see p. 232 and foldout map.

McMullen County

Physical Features: Southern county of brushy plain, sloping to Frio, Nueces rivers and tributaries, Choke Canyon Reservoir; saline clay soils.

Economy: Government/services, retail, agriculture, oil and gas services.

History: Coahuiltecs, squeezed out by Lipan Apaches and other tribes. Anglo-American settlers arrived in 1858. Sheep ranching of 1870s attracted Mexican laborers. County created from Atascosa, Bexar, Live Oak counties 1858; organized 1862, reorganized 1877; named for Nueces River pioneer-empresario John McMullen.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 60.72; Black, 1.88; Hispanic, 36.23; Asian, 0.72; Other, 0.43.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 6; deaths, 3; marriages, 5; divorces, 1.

Recreation: Hunting, wildlife viewing; lake activities, state park; Labor Day rodeo.

Minerals: Gas, oil, lignite coal, caliche, kaolinite.

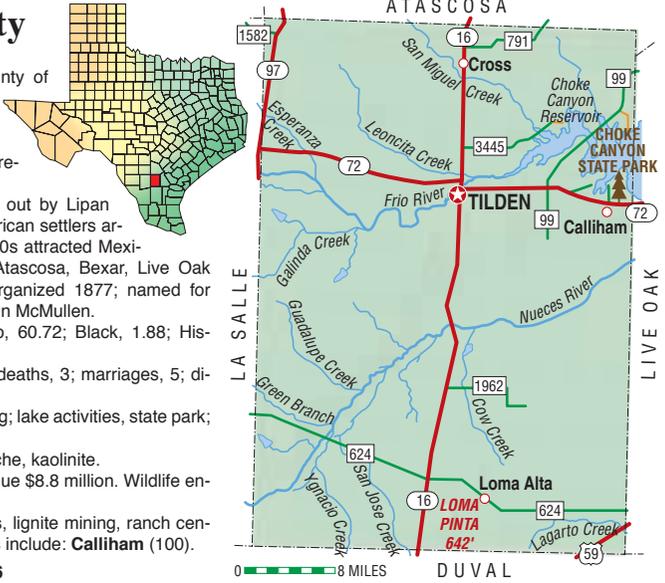
Agriculture: Beef cattle. Market value \$8.8 million. Wildlife enterprises important.

TILDEN (261), county seat; oil, gas, lignite mining, ranch center, government/services. Other towns include: **Calliham** (100).

Population	726
Change fm 2010	2.7
Area (sq. mi.)	1,142.60
Land Area (sq. mi.)	1,113.00
Altitude (ft.)	150-642
Rainfall (in.)	23.87

Jan. mean min.	40.1
July mean max.	98.7
Civ. Labor	698
Unemployed	3.0

Wages	\$5,162,985
Per Capita Income	\$52,810
Prop. Value	\$1,525,514,710
Retail Sales	\$16,442,284



Medina County

Physical Features: Southwestern county with scenic hills in north; south has fertile valleys, rolling surface; Medina River, Medina Lake.

Economy: Agribusiness, tourism, commuters to San Antonio.

History: Lipan Apaches and Comanches in area. Settled by Alsatians led by Henri Castro in 1844. Mexican immigration increased after 1900. County created and organized in 1848 from Bexar; named for river, probably for Spanish engineer Pedro Medina.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 45.92; Black, 2.19; Hispanic, 50.08; Asian, 0.61; Other, 1.19.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 545; deaths, 366; marriages, 236; divorces, 153.

Recreation: A leading deer area; scenic drives, camping, fishing, historic buildings, museum, market trail days most months.

Minerals: Oil and natural gas.

Agriculture: Cattle, corn, grains, cotton, hay, vegetables; 40,000 acres irrigated. Market value \$80.9 million.

HONDO (8,803) county seat; flight training center, aerospace industry, agribusiness, varied manufacturing, hunting leases; hospital; prisons; wild game festival in January.

Castroville (2,680) farming; tourism; commuting to San Antonio; Landmark Inn, museum; St. Louis Day celebration in August.

Devine (4,350) commuters, shipping for truck crop-livestock; fall festival in October.

Other towns: **D'Hanis** (847), **La Coste** (1,119), **Natalia** (1,431), **Riomedina** (60), **Yancey** (209). Also, **Lytle** (2,492, mostly in Atascosa County).

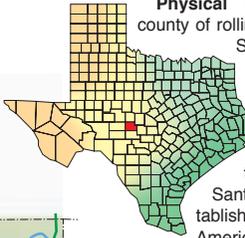
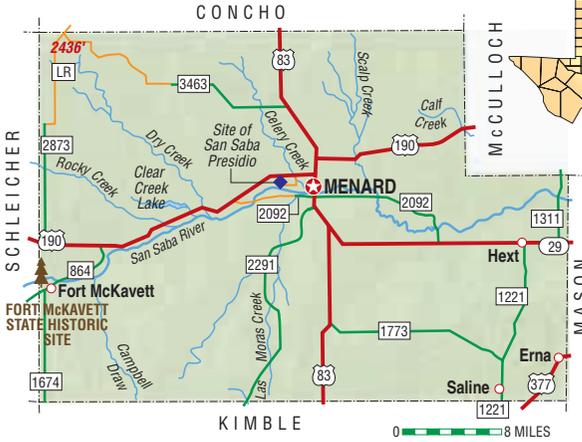


Population	46,785
Change fm 2010	1.6
Area (sq. mi.)	1,334.53
Land Area (sq. mi.)	1,327.76
Altitude (ft.)	570-1,995
Rainfall (in.)	26.30
Jan. mean min.	38.0
July mean max.	95.0
Civ. Labor	20,538

Unemployed	6.8
Wages	\$63,844,857
Per Capita Income	\$32,638
Prop. Value	\$4,599,731,772
Retail Sales	\$368,035,999

For explanation of sources, symbols and abbreviations, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Menard County



Physical Features: West central county of rolling topography, draining to San Saba River and tributaries; limestone soils.

Economy: Agribusiness, tourism, oil, gas.

History: Apaches, followed by Comanches in the 18th century. Mission Santa Cruz de San Sabá established in 1757. A few Anglo-American and German settlers arrived in 1840s. County created from Bexar County in 1858, organized in 1871; named for Galveston's founder, Michel B. Menard.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 62.94; Black, 0.75; Hispanic, 35.42; Asian, 0.22; Other, 0.66.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 12; deaths, 40; marriages, 13; divorces, 10.

Recreation: Hunting, fishing; historic sites, including Spanish presidio, mission, irrigation ditches; U.S. fort; railroad museum; Jim Bowie day in September.

Minerals: Oil, gas.

Agriculture: Cattle, wildlife, goats, sheep, pecans. Market value \$7.9 million.

MENARD (1,471) county seat; agribusiness, government/services.

Other towns include: **Fort McKavett** (50); **Hext** (75).

Population.....	2,240
Change fm 2010.....	-0.1
Area (sq. mi.).....	902.25
Land Area (sq. mi.).....	901.91
Altitude (ft.).....	1,690-2,436
Rainfall (in.).....	24.90
Jan. mean min.....	30.7

July mean max.....	94.8
Civ. Labor.....	937
Unemployed.....	7.2
Wages.....	\$2,852,378
Per Capita Income.....	\$30,157
Prop. Value.....	\$1,015,411,110
Retail Sales.....	\$14,218,802

Midland County

Physical Features: Flat western county, broken by draws; sandy, loam soils with native grasses.

Economy: Among leading petroleum-producing counties; distribution, administrative center for oil industry; varied manufacturing; government/services.

History: Comanches in area in 19th century. Sheep ranching developed in the 1880s. Permian Basin oil boom began in the 1920s. County created from Tom Green County in 1885, organized the same year; name came from midway location on railroad between El Paso and Fort Worth. Chihuahua Trail and Emigrant Road were pioneer trails that crossed county.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 52.20; Black, 6.34; Hispanic, 38.77; Asian, 1.27; Other, 1.43.

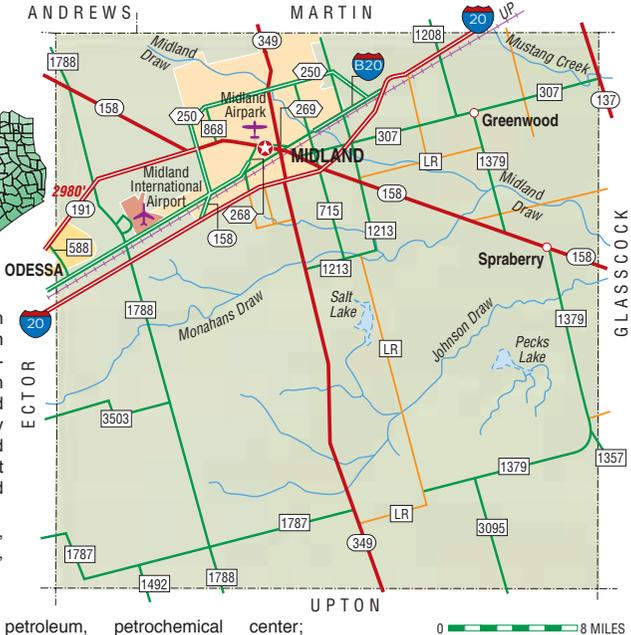
Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 2,264; deaths, 929; marriages, 1,007; divorces, 656.

Recreation: Permian Basin Petroleum Museum, Library, Hall of Fame; Museum of Southwest; Commemorative Air Force and Museum; community theater; metropolitan events; homes of the Presidents Bush.

Minerals: Oil, natural gas.

Agriculture: Beef cattle, horses, sheep and goats; cotton, hay, pecans; 20,000 acres irrigated. Market value \$15.4 million.

MIDLAND (111,147) county seat;



petroleum, petrochemical center; varied manufacturing; livestock sale center; hospitals; cultural activities; community college; polo club, Texas League baseball; Celebration of the Arts in May.

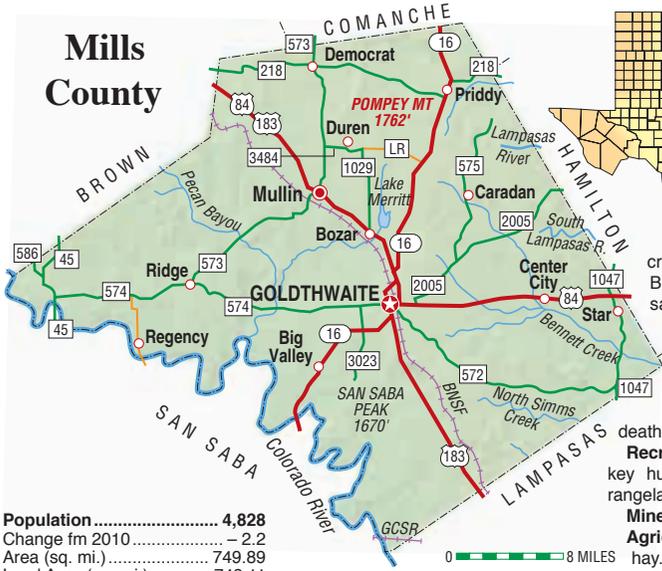
Part [1,670] of **Odessa**.

Population.....	146,645
Change fm 2010.....	7.1
Area (sq. mi.).....	901.97
Land Area (sq. mi.).....	900.25
Altitude (ft.).....	2,550-2,980
Rainfall (in.).....	14.80

Jan. mean min.....	29.6
July mean max.....	94.3
Civ. Labor.....	93,142
Unemployed.....	3.4
Wages.....	\$1,196,862,120
Per Capita Income.....	\$53,343
Prop. Value.....	\$13,824,190,640
Retail Sales.....	\$2,833,355,477

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Mills County



Physical Features: West central county of hills, plateau draining to the Colorado River; sandy, loam soils.

Economy: Agribusiness, hunting leases.

History: Apache-Comanche area of conflict. Anglo-Americans and a few Germans settled in the 1850s. County created and organized in 1887 from Brown, Comanche, Hamilton, Lampasas counties; named for pioneer jurist John T. Mills.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 80.69; Black, 0.74; Hispanic, 17.10; Asian, 0.23; Other, 1.24.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 52; deaths, 70; marriages, 27; divorces, 28.

Recreation: Fishing; deer, dove and turkey hunting; Regency suspension bridge; rangeland recreation.

Minerals: Not significant.

Agriculture: Beef cattle, dairies, goats, hay. Market value \$37.6 million.

GOLDTHWAITE (1,878) county seat; agribusiness, hunting leases; museum; barbecue & goat cook-off in April.

Other towns include: **Mullin** (179); **Priddy** (215); **Star** (97).

Population	4,828
Change fm 2010	- 2.2
Area (sq. mi.)	749.89
Land Area (sq. mi.)	748.11
Altitude (ft.)	1,112-1,762
Rainfall (in.)	28.78
Jan. mean min.	35.2
July mean max.	92.0
Civ. Labor	2,167

Unemployed	5.6
Wages	\$9,030,119
Per Capita Income	\$35,690
Prop. Value	\$1,274,91,790
Retail Sales	\$91,096,214

Mitchell County

Physical Features:

Rolling, draining to Colorado and tributaries; sandy, red, dark soils; Lake Colorado City, Mitchell County Reservoir and Champion Creek Reservoir.

Economy: Government/services, agribusiness, oil, some manufacturing.

History: Jumano Indians in area; Comanches arrived about 1780. Anglo-American settlers arrived in the late 1870s after Comanches were forced into Indian Territory. County created in 1876 from Bexar District and organized in 1881; named for pioneer brothers Asa and Eli Mitchell.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 49.90; Black, 11.45; Hispanic, 37.15; Asian, 0.39; Other, 1.10.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 100; deaths, 103; marriages, 43; divorces, 30.

Recreation: Lake activities, state park, museums, hunting, Colorado City playhouse.

Minerals: Oil.

Agriculture: Cotton principal crop, grains also produced. Cattle, sheep, goats, hogs raised. Market value \$27.3 million.

COLORADO CITY (4,146) county seat; government/services, agriculture, oil, manufacturing; hospital; boar goat cook-off in October.

Other towns include: **Loraine** (602) and **Westbrook** (253), trade centers.



Also, the community around **Lake Colorado City** (588).

Population	9,336
Change fm 2010	- 0.7
Area (sq. mi.)	915.90
Land Area (sq. mi.)	910.04
Altitude (ft.)	1,930-2,574
Rainfall (in.)	19.43
Jan. mean min.	27.0
July mean max.	95.9

Civ. Labor	3,414
Unemployed	7.0
Wages	\$20,059,209
Per Capita Income	\$25,002
Prop. Value	\$1,680,148,789
Retail Sales	\$41,360,603

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Montague County

Physical Features:

Rolling, draining to tributaries of Trinity, Red rivers; sandy loams, red, black soils; Lake Nocona, Lake Amon G. Carter.

Economy: Agribusiness, oil, varied manufacturing, government/services.

History: Kiowas and Wichitas who allied with Comanches. Anglo-American settlements developed in 1850s. County created from Cooke County 1857, organized 1858; named for pioneer Daniel Montague.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 86.92; Black, 0.57; Hispanic, 10.30; Asian, 0.37; Other, 1.84.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 269; deaths, 258; marriages, 130; divorces, 86.

Recreation: Lake activities; quail, turkey, deer hunting; scenic drives; museums; historical sites, motorcycle dirt track.

Minerals: Oil, rock, limestone, sand.

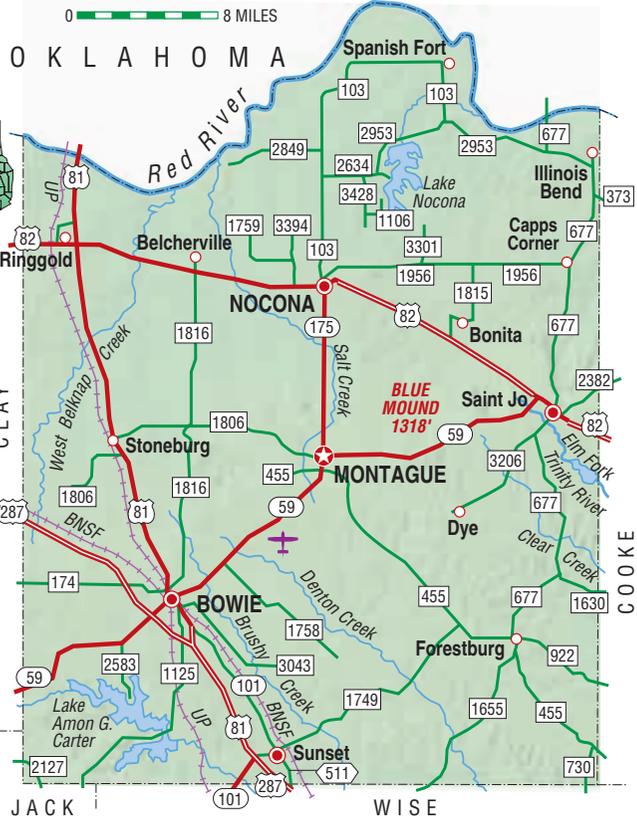
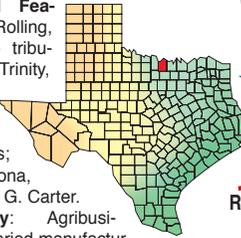
Agriculture: Beef, hay, wheat, dairies, pecans, peaches, melons. Market value \$36.6 million.

MONTAGUE (304) county seat.

BOWIE (5,218) varied manufacturing, oil and gas operations; hospital, library; Jim Bowie Days in June.

NOCONA (3,033) athletic goods, boot manufacturing; hospital; Fun Day each May, Chisholm Trail rodeo in September.

Other towns include: **Forestburg** (50); **Ringgold** (100); **Saint Jo** (1,043) ranching, oil and gas, machine shops, rodeo in August; **Sunset** (497).



Population	19,565
Change fm 2010	- 0.8
Area (sq. mi.)	938.44
Land Area (sq. mi.)	930.66
Altitude (ft.)	715-1,318
Rainfall (in.)	33.72
Jan. mean min.	28.3
July mean max.	94.7
Civ. Labor	10,706

Unemployed	5.1
Wages	\$41,905,930
Per Capita Income	\$40,161
Prop. Value	\$2,903,372,252
Retail Sales	\$200,320,702

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.



The main street of Forestburg in southeastern Montague County. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Moore County

Physical Features: Flat to rolling, broken by creeks; sandy loams; Lake Meredith.

Economy: Varied agribusiness, petroleum, natural gas.

History: Comanches, removed to Indian Territory in 1874–1875; ranching began soon afterward. Farming developed after 1910. Oil boom in the 1920s. County created in 1876 from Bexar District; organized in 1892; named for Republic of Texas navy commander E.W. Moore.

Race/Ethnicity:

(In percent) Anglo, 37.32; Black, 1.76; Hispanic, 53.02; Asian, 6.37; Other, 1.52.

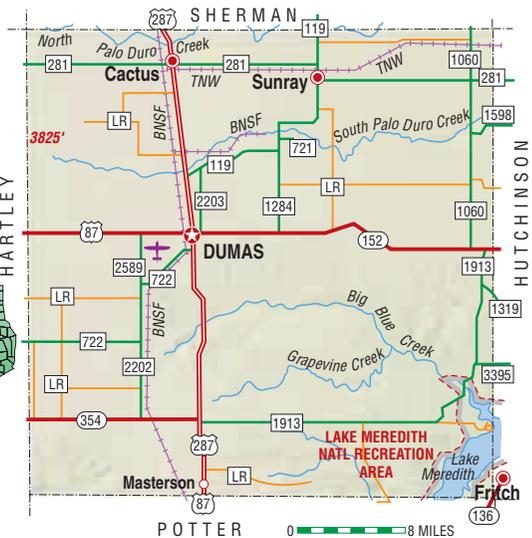
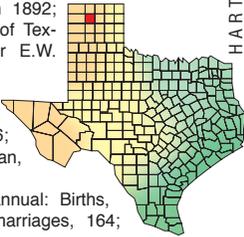
Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 396; deaths, 152; marriages, 164; divorces, 94.

Recreation: Lake Meredith activities; pheasant, deer, quail hunting; historical museum; arts center; free overnight RV park; Dogie Days in June.

Minerals: Oil and gas.

Agriculture: Fed beef, corn, wheat, stocker cattle, sorghum, cotton, soybeans, sunflowers. Market value \$463.2 million. Irrigation of 162,000 acres.

DUMAS (14,691) county seat; tourism, retail trade, varied agribusiness; hospital, hospice, retirement complex.



Other towns include: **Cactus** (3,179), **Sunray** (1,926). Small part of **Fritch**.

Population **22,313**
 Change fm 2010 1.9
 Area (sq. mi.) 909.61
 Land Area (sq. mi.) 899.66
 Altitude (ft.) 2,915-3,825

Rainfall (in.) 17.75
 Jan. mean min. 20.8
 July mean max. 91.7
 Civ. Labor 11,714
 Unemployed 4.0
 Wages \$102,316,902
 Per Capita Income \$34,060
 Prop. Value \$2,727,814,358
 Retail Sales \$455,439,083

Morris County

Physical Features: East Texas county of forested hills; drains to streams, Lake O' the Pines, Ellison Creek Reservoir, Barnes Creek Reservoir.

Economy: Steel manufacturing, agriculture, timber, government/services.

History: Caddo Indians until 1790s. Kickapoo and other tribes in area 1820s-30s. Anglo-American settlement began in mid-1830s. Antebellum slaveholding area. County named for legislator-jurist W.W. Morris; created from Titus County and organized in 1875.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 66.24; Black, 22.44; Hispanic, 8.65; Asian, 64; Other, 2.26.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 154; deaths, 151; marriages, 88; divorces, 60.

Population **12,787**
 Change fm 2010 -1.1
 Area (sq. mi.) 258.64
 Land Area (sq. mi.) 254.51
 Altitude (ft.) 228-614
 Rainfall (in.) 46.76
 Jan. mean min. 33.7
 July mean max. 95.0
 Civ. Labor 6,297
 Unemployed 9.5
 Wages \$57,892,725
 Per Capita Income \$34,904
 Prop. Value \$1,155,542,590
 Retail Sales \$73,991,176

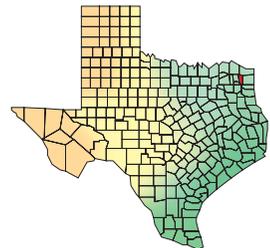
Recreation: Activities on Lake O' the Pines, small lakes; fishing, hunting; state park.

Minerals: Iron ore.

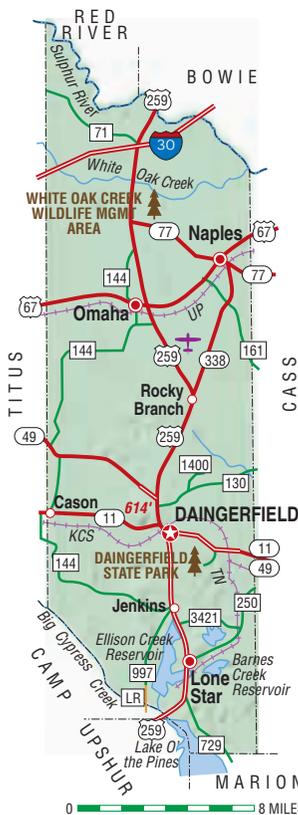
Agriculture: Beef cattle, broiler production, hay. Market value \$38.6 million. Timber industry significant.

DAINGERFIELD (2,560) county seat; varied manufacturing; library, museum, city park, historic theater; Northeast Texas Community College; Daingerfield Days in October.

Other towns include: **Cason** (173); **Lone Star** (1,581) oil-field equipment manufactured, catfish farming, Starfest in September; **Naples** (1,378) trailer manufacturing, livestock, watermelon festival in July; **Omaha** (1,021), retail center, government/services, commuters.



For explanation of sources, symbols and abbreviations, see p. 232 and foldout map.



Motley County

Physical Features: Western county just below Caprock; rough terrain, broken by Pease tributaries; sandy to red clay soils.

Economy: Agriculture, government/services, light manufacturing.

History: Comanches, removed to Indian Territory by the U.S. Army in 1874–1875. Ranching began in the late 1870s. County created out of Bexar District in 1876; organized in 1891; named for Dr. J.W. Mottley, signer of Texas Declaration of Independence (name misspelled in statute).

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 81.63; Black, 2.28; Hispanic, 14.96; Asian, 0.00; Other, 1.14.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 11; deaths, 18; marriages, 6; divorces, 1.

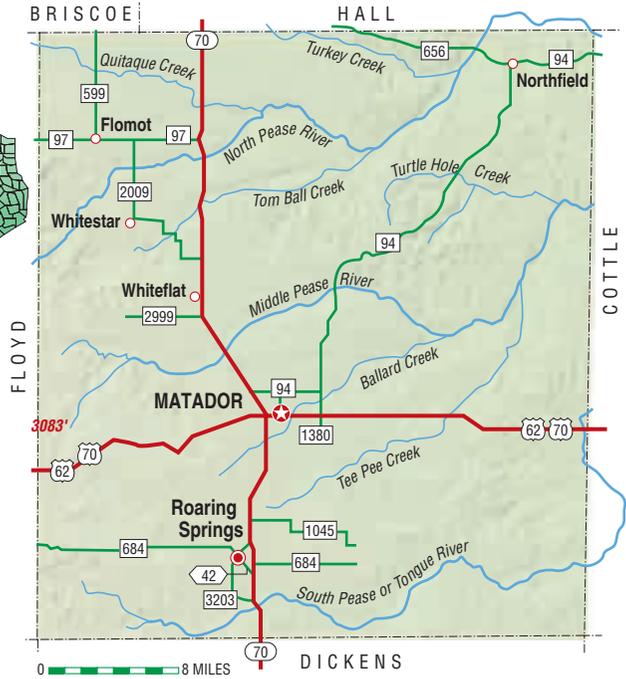
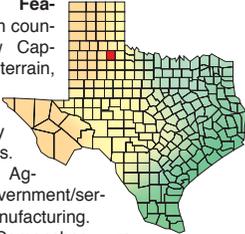
Recreation: Quail, dove, turkey, deer, feral hog hunting; Matador Ranch headquarters; spring-fed pool at Roaring Springs; Motley-Dickens settlers reunion in August at Roaring Springs.

Minerals: Minimal.

Agriculture: Beef cattle, cotton, wheat, sorghum, hay. Some irrigation. Market value \$16.4 million. Hunting leases are important revenue source.

MATADOR (719) county seat; ranching, farming, government/services; museum, historic oil-derrick gas station; motorcycles race in April.

Other towns include: **Flomot** (181)



bluegrass festival in May, and **Roaring Springs** (234).

Population **1,202**

Change fm 2010 - 0.7

Area (sq. mi.) 989.81

Land Area (sq. mi.) 989.38

Altitude (ft.) 1,800-3,083

Rainfall (in.) 22.90

Jan. mean min. 27.3

July mean max. 94.8

Civ. Labor 494

Unemployed 6.3

Wages \$1,952,465

Per Capita Income \$35,515

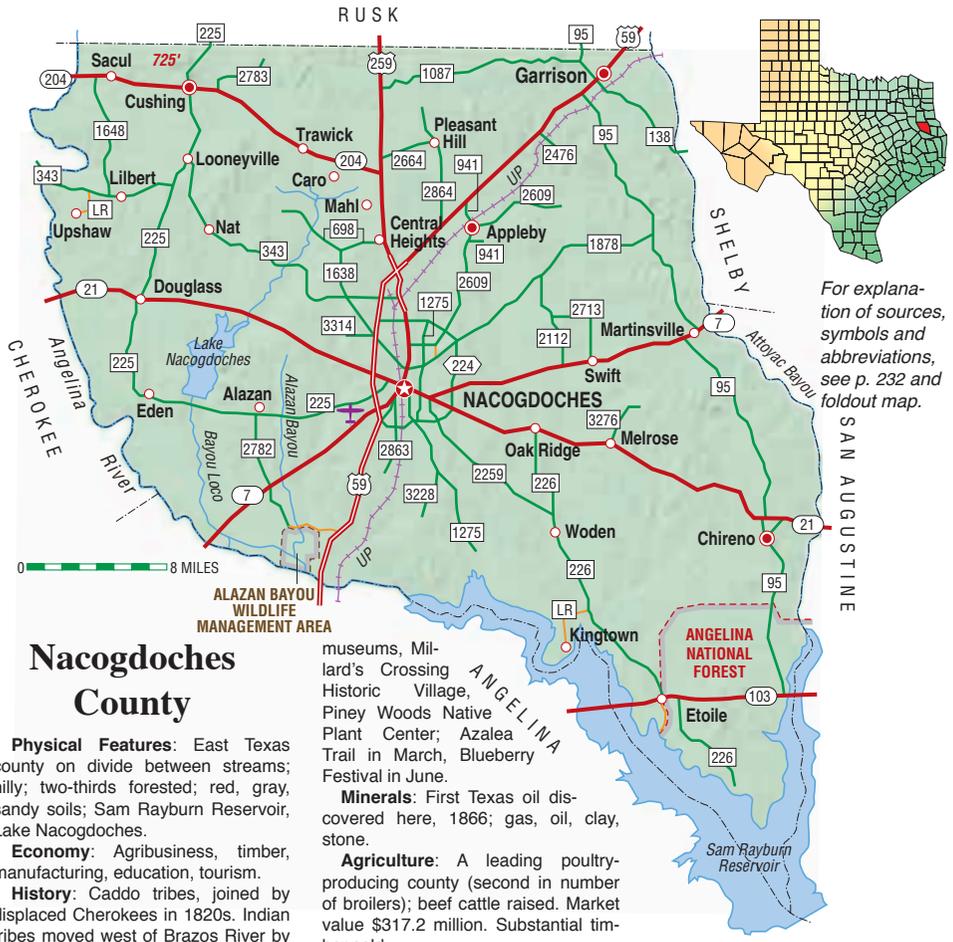
Prop. Value \$320,976,244

Retail Sales \$6,731,227,336

For explanation of sources, symbols and abbreviations, see p. 232 and foldout map.



Motley County landscape along Texas 70 near Roaring Springs. Photo by Robert Plocheck.



For explanation of sources, symbols and abbreviations, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Nacogdoches County

Physical Features: East Texas county on divide between streams; hilly; two-thirds forested; red, gray, sandy soils; Sam Rayburn Reservoir, Lake Nacogdoches.

Economy: Agribusiness, timber, manufacturing, education, tourism.

History: Caddo tribes, joined by displaced Cherokees in 1820s. Indian tribes moved west of Brazos River by 1840. Spanish missions established in 1716. Spanish settlers arrived in mid-1700s. Anglo-Americans arrived in 1820s. An original county of Republic in 1836, organized in 1837. Name comes from Caddo tribe in the area.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 61.10; Black, 17.70; Hispanic, 18.24; Asian, 1.22; Other, 1.74.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 943; deaths, 559; marriages, 488; divorces, 70.

Recreation: Lake, river activities; Stephen F. Austin State University events; Angelina National Forest; historic sites; tourist attractions include the Old Stone Fort, pioneer homes,

Population	66,034
Change fm 2010	2.3
Area (sq. mi.)	981.33
Land Area (sq. mi.)	946.77
Altitude (ft.)	164-725
Rainfall (in.)	48.40
Jan. mean min.	36.0
July mean max.	94.0
Civ. Labor	30,642
Unemployed	6.6
Wages	\$188,185,690
Per Capita Income	\$29,441
Prop. Value	\$4,780,407,130
Retail Sales	\$788,410,570

museums, Millard's Crossing Historic Village, Piney Woods Native Plant Center; Azalea Trail in March, Blueberry Festival in June.

Minerals: First Texas oil discovered here, 1866; gas, oil, clay, stone.

Agriculture: A leading poultry-producing county (second in number of broilers); beef cattle raised. Market value \$317.2 million. Substantial timber sold.

NACOGDOCHES (32,996) county seat; varied manufacturing, lumber mills, wood products, trade center; hospitals; Stephen F. Austin State University; Nine Flags Festival in November/December.

Other towns include: **Appleby** (474), **Chireno** (386), **Cushing** (612), **Douglass** (380), **Etoile** (700), **Garrison** (895), **Martinsville** (350), **Sacul** (150), **Woden** (400).



The nine flags of Nacogdoches fly at city hall. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Navarro County



Physical Features: Level Blackland, some rolling; drains to creeks, Trinity River; Navarro Mills Lake, Richland-Chambers Reservoir, Lake Halbert.

Economy: Diversified manufacturing, agribusinesses, oil-field operations, distribution.

History: Kickapoo and Comanche area. Anglo-Americans settled in late 1830s. Antebellum slaveholding area. County created from Robertson County, organized in 1846; named for Republic of Texas leader José Antonio Navarro.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 59.20; Black, 13.59; Hispanic, 24.54; Asian, 0.53; Other, 2.14.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 676; deaths, 465; marriages, 378; divorces, 175.

Recreation: Lake activities; Pioneer Village; historic buildings; youth exposition, Derrick Days in April.

Minerals: Longest continuous Texas oil flow; more than 200 million barrels produced since 1895; natural gas, sand and gravel also produced.

Agriculture: Beef cattle, cotton, sorghum, corn, wheat, sunflowers, herbs, horses, dairies. Market value \$52.4 million.

CORSICANA (23,770) county seat; major distribution center, pecans, candy, fruitcakes; varied manufacturing; agribusiness; hospital; Navarro College; Texas Youth Commission facility.

Other towns include: **Angus** (414); **Barry** (242); **Blooming Grove** (821); **Chatfield** (40); **Dawson** (807); **Emhouse** (133); **Eureka** (307); **Frost** (643); **Goodlow** (200).

Also, **Kerens** (1,573) commuting,

nature tourism, Cotton Harvest Festival in October; **Mildred** (368); **Mustang** (21); **Navarro** (210); **Oak Valley** (368); **Powell** (136); **Purdon** (133); **Retreat** (377); **Rice** (923); **Richland** (264).

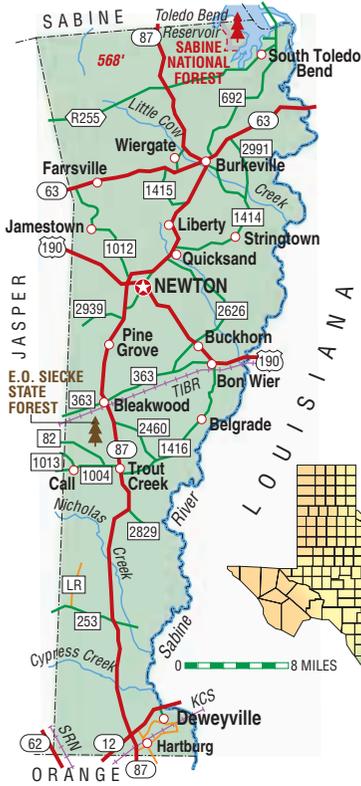
Population	47,979
Change fm 2010.....	0.5
Area (sq. mi.).....	1,086.17
Land Area (sq. mi.).....	1,070.66
Altitude (ft.).....	250-623
Rainfall (in.).....	39.48
Jan. mean min.	34.0
July mean max.	94.5
Civ. Labor	22,212
Unemployed	8.1
Wages	\$133, 138, 320
Per Capita Income.....	\$33,112
Prop. Value	\$3,595,415,347
Retail Sales	\$586,700,711

For explanation of sources, symbols and abbreviations, see p. 232 and foldout map.



The post office in Maryneal, Nolan County. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Newton County



Physical Features: Eastern-most Texas county of densely forested hills, valleys; spring-fed streams; Toledo Bend Reservoir; Sabine River; mostly sandy soils.

Economy: Forestry, government/services, tourism.

History: Caddo Indian area. Displaced Coushattas moved across area from South. Anglo-American settlement established in 1830s. Antebellum slaveholding area. County created 1846 from Jasper County, organized the same year; named for American Revolutionary soldier John Newton.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 73.65; Black, 20.30; Hispanic, 3.65; Asian, 0.45; Other, 1.96.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 143; deaths, 165; marriages, 80; divorces, 71.

Recreation: Toledo Bend Reservoir, water sports, fishing, hunting, birding, tourism, state forest, Azalea Canyons; Belgrade, site of early town.

Minerals: Oil, gas.

Agriculture: Cattle, hay, nursery crops, vegetables, goats, hogs. Market value \$2 mil-

lion. Hunting leases. Major forestry area.

NEWTON (2,478) county seat; lumber manufacturing, plywood mill, private prison unit, tourist center; genealogical library, museum; Wild Azalea festival in March.

Deweyville (1,023) power plant, commercial center for forestry, farming area.

Other towns include: **Bon Wier** (375); **Burkeville** (603); **Call** (493); **South Toledo Bend** (524); **Wiergate** (350).

Population	14,200
Change fm 2010	- 1.7
Area (sq. mi.)	939.51
Land Area (sq. mi.)	932.69
Altitude (ft.)	10-568
Rainfall (in.)	54.90
Jan. mean min.	35.0
July mean max.	94.0
Civ. Labor	5,566
Unemployed	12.9
Wages	\$11,824,489
Per Capita Income	\$28,040
Prop. Value	\$2,065,847,183
Retail Sales	\$38,210,179

For explanation of sources, symbols and abbreviations, see p. xxx and foldout map.

Nolan County

Physical Features: On divide between Brazos, Colorado watersheds; mostly red sandy loams, some waxy, sandy soils; lakes.

Economy: Farms/ranches, oil/gas, wind energy, government/services.

History: Anglo-American settlement began in late 1870s. County created from Bexar, Young districts 1876; organized 1881; named for adventurer Philip Nolan, who was killed near Waco.

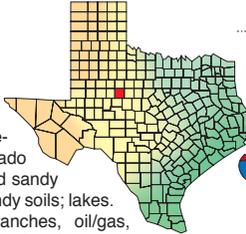
Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 59.16; Black, 4.79; Hispanic, 34.40; Asian, 0.44; Other, 1.21.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 199; deaths, 175; marriages, 115; divorces, 72.

Recreation: Lakes, hunting, pioneer museum; rattlesnake roundup in March, Soap Box Derby in June.

Minerals: Oil, gas.

Agriculture: Beef cattle, cotton, sorghum. Market value \$37.1 million. Twenty percent irrigated.



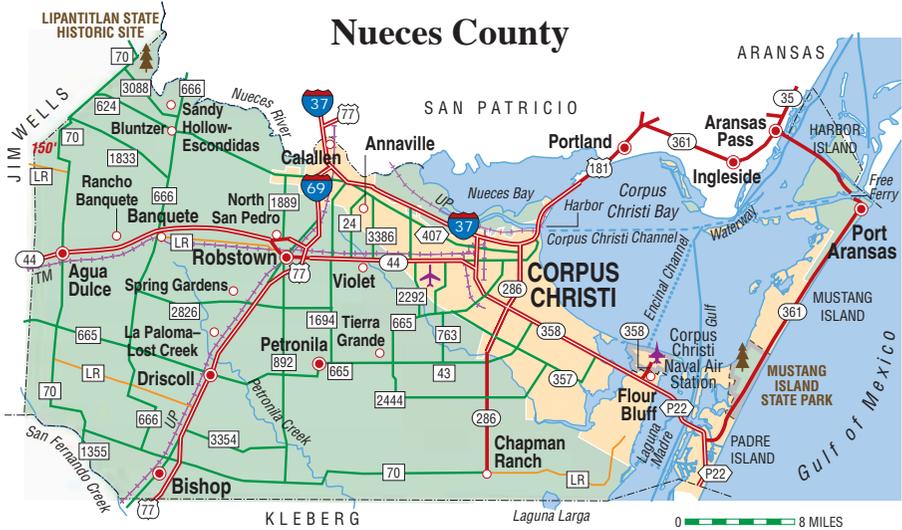
Population	14,924
Change fm 2010	- 1.9
Area (sq. mi.)	913.93
Land Area (sq. mi.)	911.98
Altitude (ft.)	1,896-2,603

Rainfall (in.)	23.54
Jan. mean min.	28.9
July mean max.	93.8
Civ. Labor	7,534
Unemployed	5.9
Wages	\$53,128,227
Per Capita Income	\$32,914
Prop. Value	\$3,020,689,800
Retail Sales	\$207,586,600

For explanation of sources, symbols and abbreviations, see p. 232 and foldout map.

SWEETWATER (10,906) county seat; wind energy, varied manufacturing, gypsum; hospital; Texas State Technical College; WWII museum.

Other towns include: **Blackwell** (311, partly in Coke County), Oak Creek Reservoir to south; **Maryneal** (50); **Nolan** (60); **Roscoe** (1,322).



Physical Features: Southern Gulf Coast county; flat, rich soils, broken by bays, Nueces River, Petronila Creek; includes Mustang Island, north tip of Padre Island.

Economy: Petroleum processing, deepwater port facility, agriculture, tourism.

History: Coahuiltecan, Karankawa and other tribes who succumbed to disease or fled by the 1840s. Spanish settlers arrived in the 1760s. Settlers from Ireland arrived around 1830. County name is Spanish for nuts; county named for river; created and organized in 1846 out of San Patricio County.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 32.47; Black, 3.71; Hispanic, 61.02; Asian, 1.64; Other, 1.16.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 4,716; deaths, 2,559; marriages, 2,005; divorces, 1,058.

Recreation: Major resort area; beaches, fishing, water sports, birding; Padre Island National Seashore, Mustang Island State Park, Lipantitlan State Historic Site; Art Museum of South Texas, Corpus Christi Museum

of Science and History; Texas State Aquarium; professional baseball, hockey; greyhound race track.

Minerals: Oil, gas, sand, gravel.

Agriculture: Grain sorghum (first in acreage), cotton, cattle, wheat, hay, nurseries/turf-grass. Market value \$110.9 million.

CORPUS CHRISTI (305,215) county seat; seaport, naval bases, varied manufacturing, petroleum processing, tourism; hospitals; museums; Army depot; Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi, Del Mar College; replica of Columbus' ship on display, USS Lexington museum, Harbor Lights; Buccaneer Days in late April.

Port Aransas (3,480) deepwater port, tourism, marine research, Coast Guard base, fishing industry; University of Texas Marine Science Institute; museum, birding center, beach, jetty; Celebration of Whooping Cranes in February; Texas Sand Fest in April.

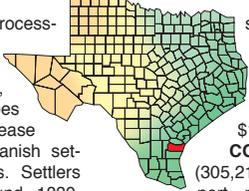
Robstown (11,487) agriculture, transportation, tourism, petroleum

processing; regional fairs/festivals; Cottonfest in October, Fiesta Mexicana in March.

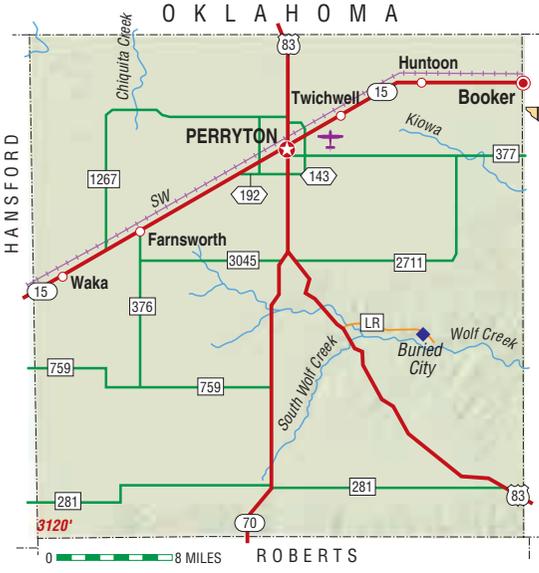
Other towns include: **Agua Dulce** (812); **Banquete** (827); **Bishop** (3,134) petrochemicals, agriculture, pharmaceuticals, plastics, nature trail, Old Tyme Faire in April; **Chapman Ranch** (200); **Driscoll** (739); **La Paloma-Lost Creek** (408); **North San Pedro** (895); **Petronila** (113); **Rancho Banquete** (424); **Sandy Hollow-Escondidas** (296); **Spring Gardens** (563); **Tierra Grande** (356), and **Tierra Verde** (277).

Annaville, Calallen and Flour Bluff are now part of Corpus Christi.

Population	347,691
Change fm 2010	2.2
Area (sq. mi.)	1,166.42
Land Area (sq. mi.)	835.82
Altitude (ft.)	sea level-150
Rainfall (in.)	32.26
Jan. mean min.	46.2
July mean max.	93.2
Civ. Labor	176,656
Unemployed	6.2
Wages	\$1,631,080,600
Per Capita Income	\$38,441
Prop. Value	\$23,450,642,262
Retail Sales	\$4,542,741,403



Boot Hill Cemetery at Old Tascosa, Oldham County. Photo by Robert Plocheck.



Ochlitree County

Physical Features: Panhandle county bordering Oklahoma; level, broken by creeks; deep loam, clay soils.

Economy: Oil/gas, agribusiness, center of large feedlot and swine operations.

History: Apaches, pushed out by Comanches in the late 1700s. Comanches removed to Indian Territory in 1874–1875. Ranching developed in the 1880s; farming began after 1900. Created from Bexar District in 1876 and organized in 1889; named for Republic of Texas leader W.B. Ochlitree.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 48.18; Black, 0.35; Hispanic, 49.72; Asian, 0.32; Other, 1.43.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 161; deaths, 67; marriages, 101; divorces, 40.

Recreation: Wolf Creek park; Museum of the Plains; Prehistoric settlement site of "Buried City"; pheasant hunting, also deer and dove; Wheatheart of the Nation celebration in August.

Minerals: Oil, natural gas, caliche.

Agriculture: Cattle, swine (first in number), wheat (first in acreage), corn, sorghum, cotton; 80,000 acres irrigated. Market value \$395.1 million.

PERRYTON (8,802) county seat; oil/gas, cattle feeding, grain center; hospital; college.

Other towns include: **Farnsworth** (130); **Waka** (65). Also, **Booker** (1,516, mostly in Lipscomb County).

Population 10,728

Change fm 2010 4.9

Area (sq. mi.) 918.07

Land Area (sq. mi.) 917.56

Altitude (ft.) 2,550-3,120

Rainfall (in.) 20.88

Jan. mean min. 18.4

July mean max. 91.4

Civ. Labor 6,020

Unemployed 3.6

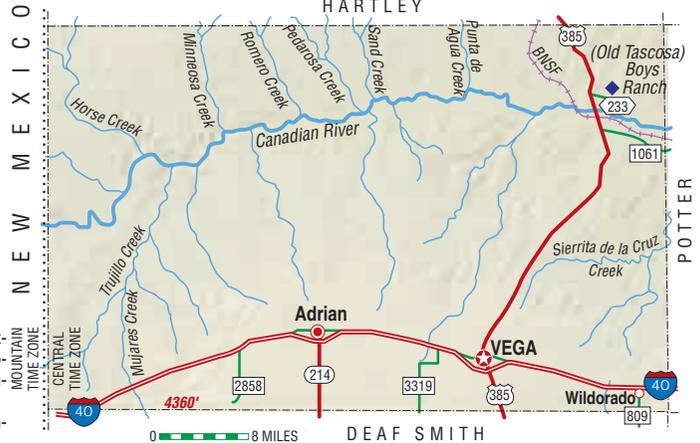
Wages \$58,309,590

Per Capita Income \$43,016

Prop. Value \$1,668,204,771

Retail Sales \$126,465,805

For explanation of sources, symbols and abbreviations, see p. 232 and foldout map.



Physical Features: Northwest-ern Panhandle county; level, broken by Canadian River and tributaries.

Economy: Agriculture, wind energy, sand and gravel.

History: Apaches; followed later by Comanches, Kiowas. U.S. Army removed Indians in 1875. Anglo ranchers and Spanish pastores (sheep men) from New Mexico were in area in 1870s. County created 1876 from Bexar District; organized 1880; named for editor-Confederate senator W.S. Oldham.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 81.58; Black, 3.23; Hispanic, 12.10; Asian, 0.82; Other, 2.27.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 18; deaths, 13; marriages, 11; divorces, 3.

Recreation: Old Tascosa, Cal Far-

ley's Boys Ranch, Boot Hill Cemetery, museums; midway point on old Route 66; County Roundup in August, Boys Ranch rodeo Labor Day weekend.

Minerals: Sand and gravel, oil, natural gas, stone.

Agriculture: Beef cattle; crops include wheat, grain sorghum. Market value \$119.4 million.

VEGA (884) county seat; ranch trade center; museums.

Other towns: **Adrian** (166); **Wildorado** (210). Also, Cal Farley's **Boys Ranch** (282).

Population 2,060

Change fm 2010 0.4

Area (sq. mi.) 1,501.42

Land Area (sq. mi.) 1,500.63

Altitude (ft.) 3,140-4,360

Rainfall (in.) 18.18

Jan. mean min. 20.5

July mean max. 92.3

Civ. Labor 1,076

Unemployed 4.8

Wages \$7,813,987

Per Capita Income \$45,718

Prop. Value \$535,199,023

Retail Sales \$14,390,475

Orange County

Physical Features: In southeastern corner of the state; bounded by Sabine, Neches rivers, Sabine Lake; coastal soils; two-thirds timbered.

Economy: Petrochemicals, varied manufacturing, agribusiness, tourism, lumber processing.

History: Atakapan Indian area. French traders in area by 1720. Anglo-American settlement began in 1820s. County created from Jefferson County in 1852, organized the same year; named for early orange grove.

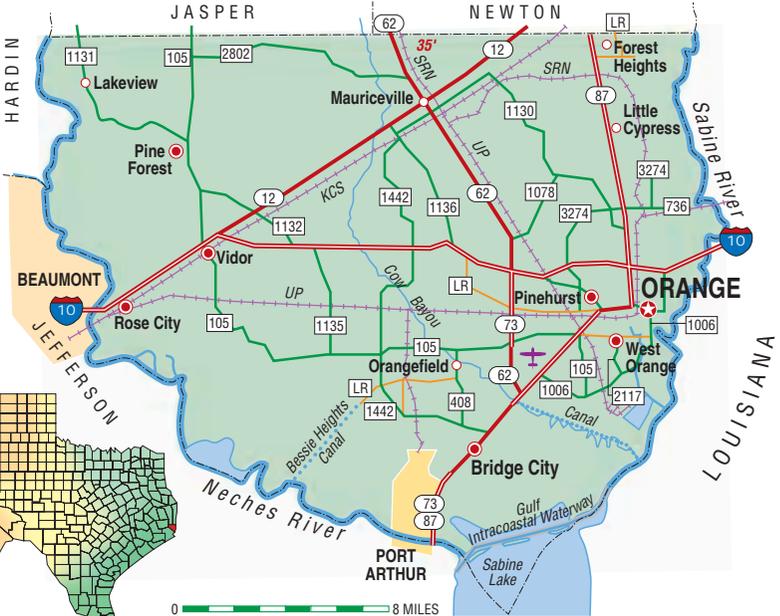
Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 82.22; Black, 8.68; Hispanic, 6.37; Asian, 1.02; Other, 1.71.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 1,032; deaths, 893; marriages, 617; divorces, 327.

Recreation: Fishing, hunting, water sports, birding, county park, museums; historical homes, crawfish and crab festivals in spring.

Minerals: Salt, oil, gas, clays, sand and gravel.

Agriculture: Cattle, hay, Christmas trees and rice are top revenue sources; honey a significant revenue producer; fruits, berries, vegetables. Also, crawfishing. Market value not available. Hunting leases. Timber important.



ORANGE (18,595) county seat; seaport, petrochemical plants, varied manufacturing, food and timber processing shipping; hospital, theater, museums; Lamar State College-Orange; Mardi Gras/gumbo festival in February.

Bridge City (7,840) varied manufacturing, ship repair yard, steel fabrication, fish farming, government/services; library; tall bridge and newer suspension bridge over Neches; stop for Monarch butterfly in fall during its migration to Mexico.

Vidor (10,579) steel processing, railroad-car refinishing; library; barbecue festival in April.

Other towns include: **Mauriceville** (3,252); **Orangefield** (725); **Pine Forest**

est (487); **Pinehurst** (2,097); **Rose City** (502); **West Orange** (3,443).

Population	82,977
Change fm 2010	1.4
Area (sq. mi.)	379.54
Land Area (sq. mi.)	356.40
Altitude (ft.)	sea level-35
Rainfall (in.)	59.00
Jan. mean min.	41.0
July mean max.	91.0
Civ. Labor	41,639
Unemployed	11.0
Wages	\$271,553,051
Per Capita Income	\$38,163
Prop. Value	\$5,825,104,170
Retail Sales	\$889,774,775

For explanation of sources, symbols and abbreviations, see p. 232 and foldout map.



The state fish hatchery in Palo Pinto County. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Physical Features:

Palo Pinto County

North central county; broken, hilly, wooded in parts; Possum Kingdom Lake, Lake Palo Pinto; sandy, gray, black soils.

Economy: Varied manufacturing, tourism, petroleum, agribusiness.

History: Anglo-American ranchers arrived in 1850s. Conflicts between settlers and numerous Indian tribes who had sought refuge on Brazos resulted in Texas Rangers removing Indians in 1856. County created 1856 from Bosque, Navarro counties; organized 1857; named for creek (in Spanish name means painted stick).

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 77.02; Black, 2.28; Hispanic, 18.63; Asian, 0.52; Other, 1.55.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 363; deaths, 303; marriages, 207; divorces, 147.

Recreation: Lake activities, hunting, fishing, state park, Rails to Trails hiking, biking, fossil park.

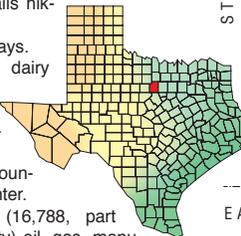
Minerals: Oil, gas, clays.

Agriculture: Cattle, dairy products, nurseries, hay, wheat. Market value \$23.5 million. Cedar posts marketed.

PALO PINTO (333) county seat; government center.

MINERAL WELLS (16,788, part [2,144] in Parker County) oil, gas, manufacturing, tourism; hospital, Weatherford College branch; art center; state park east of city in Parker County; Crazy Water Festival in October.

Other towns include: **Gordon** (478); **Graford** (584) retirement/recreation area, Possum Fest in October; **Mingus** (235); **Santo** (445), and **Strawn** (653).



Population	27,856
Change fm 2010.....	- 0.9
Area (sq. mi.).....	985.50
Land Area (sq. mi.).....	952.93
Altitude (ft.).....	782-1,530
Rainfall (in.).....	31.79
Jan. mean min.....	33.4

July mean max.....	97.3
Civ. Labor.....	14,232
Unemployed.....	6.5
Wages.....	\$80,307,254
Per Capita Income.....	\$33,497
Prop. Value.....	\$3,814,368,050
Retail Sales.....	\$333,654,743

Panola County

Physical Features: East Texas county; sixty percent forested, rolling plain; broken by Sabine, Murvaul Creek; Toledo Bend Reservoir, Lake Murvaul, Martin Creek Lake.

Economy: Gas processing, oil-field operation, agribusiness, food processing.

History: Caddo area. Anglo-American settlement established in 1833. Antebellum slaveholding area. County name is Indian word for cotton; created from Harrison, Shelby counties 1846.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 72.94; Black, 16.26; Hispanic, 8.82; Asian, 0.42; Other, 1.57.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 253; deaths, 261; marriages, 204; divorces, 139.

Recreation: Fishing, water activities, hunting; Jim Reeves memorial, Tex Ritter museum, Texas Country Music Hall of Fame.

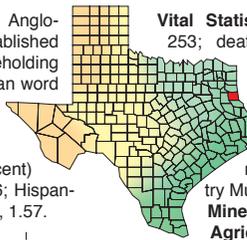
Minerals: Oil, gas.

Agriculture: Broilers, cattle, forages. Market value \$63.4 million. Timber sales significant.

CARTHAGE (6,779) county seat; petroleum processing, poultry, sawmills; hospital, junior college; Oil & Gas Blast in October.

Other towns include: **Beckville** (847), **Clayton** (125), **DeBerry** (200), **Gary** (311), **Long Branch** (150), **Panola** (305). Also, **Tatum** (1,385, mostly in Rusk County).

Population	24,020
Change fm 2010.....	0.9
Area (sq. mi.).....	821.34
Land Area (sq. mi.).....	800.92
Altitude (ft.).....	172-548
Rainfall (in.).....	51.51
Jan. mean min.....	33.9
July mean max.....	93.7
Civ. Labor.....	14,850
Unemployed.....	6.0
Wages.....	\$104,814,224
Per Capita Income.....	\$39,654
Prop. Value.....	\$5,289,808,510
Retail Sales.....	\$256,695,463



For explanation of sources, symbols and abbreviations, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Parker County

Physical Features: Hilly, broken by Brazos, Trinity tributaries, Lake Mineral Wells, Lake Weatherford; varied soils.

Economy: Agriculture, varied manufacturing, government/services, commuting to Fort Worth; part of Dallas-Fort Worth metropolitan area.

History: Comanche and Kiowa area in late 1840s when Anglo-American settlers arrived. County named for pioneer legislator Isaac Parker; created 1855 from Bosque, Navarro counties, organized the same year.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 84.25; Black, 1.93; Hispanic, 11.25; Asian, 0.58; Other, 1.98.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 1,307; deaths, 940; marriages, 713; divorces, 483.

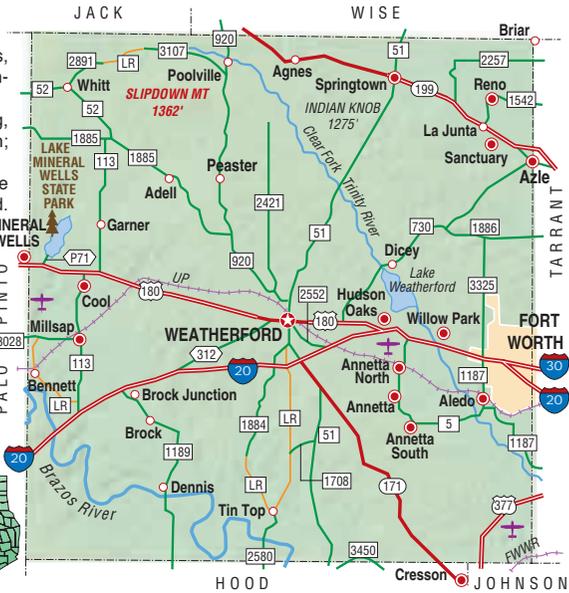
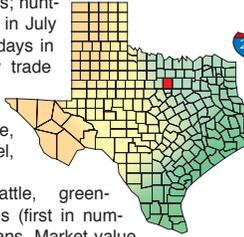
Recreation: Water sports; state park and trailway; nature trails; hunting; Peach Festival in July and frontier rodeo days in June; first Monday trade days monthly.

Minerals: Natural gas, oil, stone, sand and gravel, clays.

Agriculture: Cattle, greenhouses, hay, horses (first in number), peaches, pecans. Market value \$60 million.

WEATHERFORD (25,250) county seat; manufacturing, retail, commuting to Fort Worth, government/services, equine industry; hospital, Weatherford College; museums, public gardens.

Other towns include: **Aledo** (2,716); **Annetta** (1,288), **Annetta North** (518) and **Annetta South** (526); **Cool** (157);



Dennis (300); Hudson Oaks (1,662); Millsap (403); Peaster (1,000); Poolville (520); Reno (2,494); Sanctuary (329); Springtown (2,658) commuters, government/services, Wild West Festival in September; Whitt (38); Willow Park (3,982).
Also, parts of Azle (10,947); Briar (5,655), and Cresson (741); part [2,144] of Mineral Wells . Also, a small part of Fort Worth .

Population	119,712
Change fm 2010.....	2.4
Area (sq. mi.).....	910.09
Land Area (sq. mi.).....	903.51
Altitude (ft.).....	700-1,362
Rainfall (in.).....	34.70
Jan. mean min.....	29.0
July mean max.....	95.2
Civ. Labor.....	58,082
Unemployed.....	6.0
Wages.....	\$273,003,630
Per Capita Income.....	\$41,914
Prop. Value.....	\$12,378,246,500
Retail Sales.....	\$1,776,989,291

Parmer County

Physical Features: Western High Plains, broken by draws, playas; sandy, clay, loam soils.

Economy: Cattle feeding, grain elevators, meatpacking plant, agribusiness.

History: Apaches, pushed out in late 1700s by Comanches and Kiowas. U.S. Army removed Indians in 1874–1875. Anglo-Americans arrived in 1880s. Mexican migration increased after 1950. County named for Republic figure Martin Parmer; created from Bexar District in 1876, organized in 1907.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 37.43; Black, 1.07; Hispanic, 60.56; Asian, 0.28; Other, 0.66.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 137; deaths, 89; marriages, 39; divorces, 30.

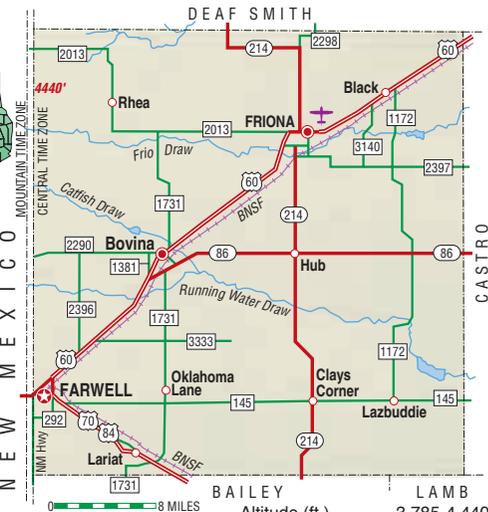
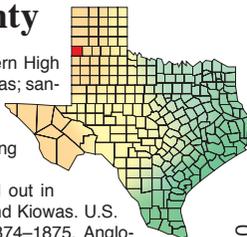
Recreation: Hunting, playa lake, Border Town Days in July at Farwell.

Minerals: Not significant.

Agriculture: Beef cattle (third in numbers), dairies (second in value of sales); crops include wheat, corn, cotton, grain sorghum, alfalfa; apples and potatoes also raised; 190,000 acres irrigated. Market value \$937.7 million, third in state.

FARWELL (1,363) county seat; agribusiness center, grain storage, plants make farm equipment.

FRIONA (4,123) farming, cattle feeding, feed mill; hospital; museum; Cheeseburger Festival in July.

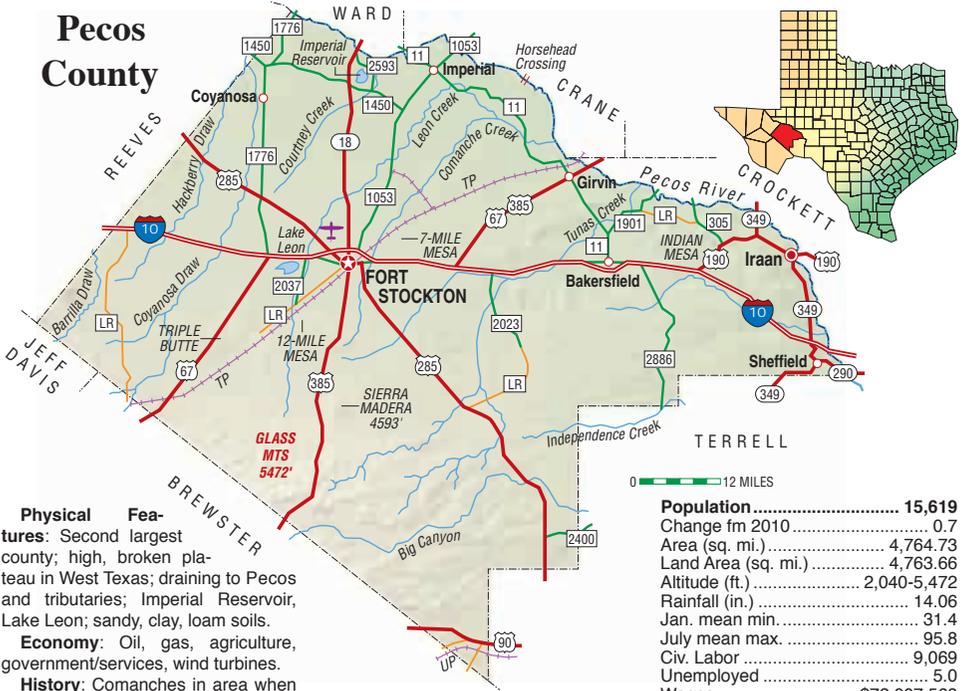


Other towns include: **Bovina** (1,868) farm trade center; **Lazbuddie** (248).

Population	10,183
Change fm 2010.....	- 0.8
Area (sq. mi.).....	885.17
Land Area (sq. mi.).....	881.66

Altitude (ft.).....	3,785-4,440
Rainfall (in.).....	18.38
Jan. mean min.....	21.7
July mean max.....	89.8
Civ. Labor.....	4,178
Unemployed.....	5.3
Wages.....	\$41,297,451
Per Capita Income.....	\$40,057
Prop. Value.....	\$972,156,631
Retail Sales.....	\$63,498,096

Pecos County



Physical Features: Second largest county; high, broken plateau in West Texas; draining to Pecos and tributaries; Imperial Reservoir, Lake Leon; sandy, clay, loam soils.

Economy: Oil, gas, agriculture, government/services, wind turbines.

History: Comanches in area when military outpost established in 1859. Settlement began after Civil War. Created from Presidio County 1871; organized 1872; named for Pecos River, name origin uncertain.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 27.56; Black, 3.46; Hispanic, 67.47; Asian, 0.60; Other, 0.90.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 218; deaths, 94; marriages, 90; divorces, 32.

Recreation: Old Fort Stockton, Annie Riggs Museum, stagecoach stop, scenic drives, Dinosaur Track Roadside Park, cattle-trail sites, archaeological museum with oil and

ranch-heritage collections; Comanche Springs Water Carnival in summer.

Minerals: Natural gas, oil, gravel, caliche.

Agriculture: Cattle, alfalfa, pecans, sheep, goats, onions, peppers, melons. Market value \$27.5 million. Aquaculture firm producing shrimp. Hunting leases.

FORT STOCKTON (8,283) county seat, distribution center for petroleum industry, government/services, agriculture, tourism, varied manufacturing, winery, prison units, spaceport launching small satellites; hospital; historical tours.

Population	15,619
Change fm 2010	0.7
Area (sq. mi.)	4,764.73
Land Area (sq. mi.)	4,763.66
Altitude (ft.)	2,040-5,472
Rainfall (in.)	14.06
Jan. mean min.	31.4
July mean max.	95.8
Civ. Labor	9,069
Unemployed	5.0
Wages	\$72,007,568
Per Capita Income	\$29,912
Prop. Value	\$4,433,941,190
Retail Sales	\$149,602,491

Iraan (1,229) oil and gas center, wind energy, ranching; hospital, museum; Alley Oop park; Holiday bazaar/celebration in November.

Other towns include: **Coyanosa** (163); **Girvin** (20); **Imperial** (278) center for irrigated farming; **Sheffield** (322) oil, gas center.

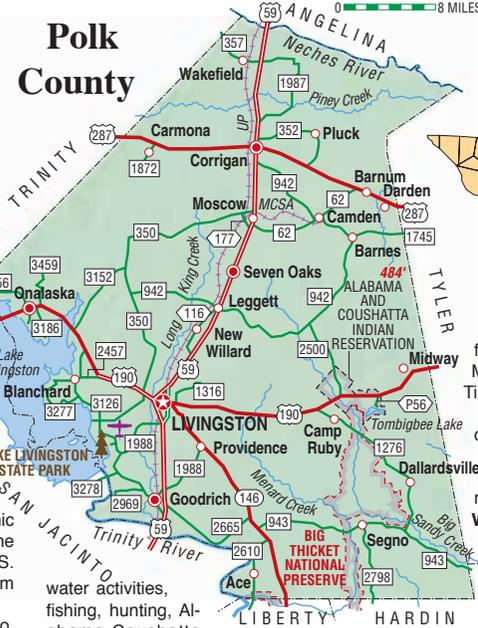
For explanation of sources, symbols and abbreviations, see p. 232 and foldout map.



A train passes the Friona grain elevator in Parmer County. Photo by Robert Plocheck..

Population 45,656
 Change fm 2010 0.5
 Area (sq. mi.) 1,109.81
 Land Area (sq. mi.) 1,057.26
 Altitude (ft.) 68-484
 Rainfall (in.) 51.85
 Jan. mean min. 35.8
 July mean max. 94.1
 Civ. Labor 18,241
 Unemployed 8.8
 Wages \$89,420,972
 Per Capita Income \$37,950
 Prop. Value \$3,916,448,137
 Retail Sales \$486,243,457

Polk County



Physical Features: Rolling; densely forested, with Big Thicket, unique plant, animal life; Neches, Trinity rivers, tributaries; lake.

Economy: Timber, lumber production, tourism, manufacturing.

History: Caddo area; Alabama and Coushatta Indians arrived from Louisiana in the late 1700s. Anglo-American and Hispanic families received land grants in the early 1830s. County named for U.S. President James K. Polk; created from Liberty County and organized 1846.

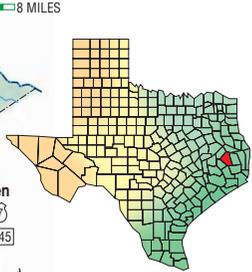
Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 71.77; Black, 11.37; Hispanic, 13.52; Asian, 0.51; Other, 2.82.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 494; deaths, 601; marriages, 313; divorces, 205.

Recreation: Lake and state park,

water activities, fishing, hunting, Alabama-Coushatta Reservation, museum, Big Thicket, woodland trails, champion trees, historic homes.

Minerals: Oil, gas, sand, gravel.
Agriculture: Hay and greenhouse



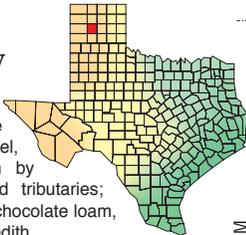
nurseries; vegetables raised; income also from beef cattle, horses. Market value \$9.9 million. Timber and hardwood.

LIVINGSTON (5,335) county seat; lumber, tourism, oil; museum, hospital; Civil War re-enactment in February.

West Livingston (8,071) includes Blanchard, **East Tempe**, **Moore Hill** and Polunsky prison unit.

Other towns include: **Ace** (40); **Camden** (1,200); **Corrigan** (1,595) plywood plant; **Dallardsville** (350); **Goodrich** (271); **Leggett** (500); **Moscow** (170) historic sites; **Onalaska** (1,764); **Seven Oaks** (111).

Potter County



Physical Features: Panhandle county; mostly level, part rolling; broken by Canadian River and tributaries; sandy, sandy loam, chocolate loam, clay soils; Lake Meredith.

Economy: Regional transportation, distribution hub, manufacturing, agribusiness, tourism, government/services, petrochemicals, gas processing.

History: Apaches, pushed out by Comanches in the 1700s. Comanches removed to Indian Territory in 1874–1875. Ranching began in the late 1870s. Oil boom in the 1920s. County named for Robert Potter, Republic leader; created in 1876 from Bexar District; organized in 1887.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 48.36; Black, 9.82; Hispanic, 35.99; Asian, 3.85; Other, 1.98.

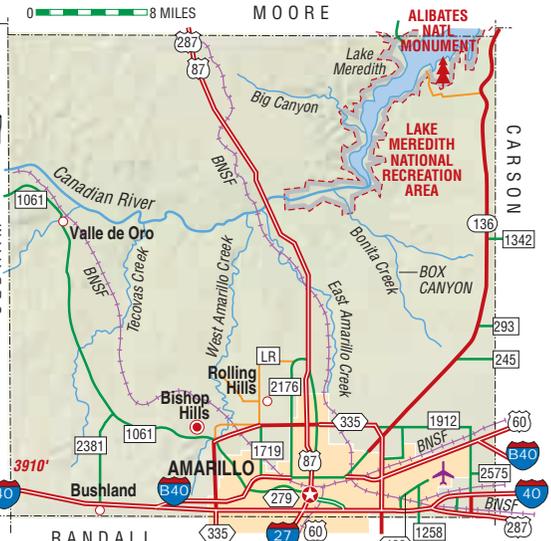
Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 2,086; deaths, 1,102; marriages, 1,325; divorces, 531.

Recreation: Lake activities, Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument, hunting, fishing, Wildcat Bluff nature center, Cadillac Ranch, professional sports events, Tri-State Fair in September.

Minerals: Natural gas, oil, helium.

Agriculture: Beef cattle production and processing; wheat, sorghum, cotton. Market value \$29.9 million.

AMARILLO (190,695 total, part [85,209] in Randall County) county



seat; hub for northern Panhandle oil, ranching, distribution and marketing center, tourism, manufacturing, food processing, prison; hospitals; Amarillo College, Texas Tech University medical, engineering, pharmacy schools; Quarter Horse Hall of Fame, museum.

Other towns include: **Bishop Hills** (193) and **Bushland** (1,485).

Population 122,335

Change fm 2010 1.0
 Area (sq. mi.) 921.98
 Land Area (sq. mi.) 909.24
 Altitude (ft.) 2,915-3,910
 Rainfall (in.) 19.71
 Jan. mean min. 22.6
 July mean max. 91.0
 Civ. Labor 57,005
 Unemployed 5.7
 Wages \$764,178,807
 Per Capita Income \$33,714
 Prop. Value \$7,152,937,734
 Retail Sales \$2,610,721,696



The skyline of Marfa. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Presidio County

Physical Features: Rugged, some of Texas' tallest mountains; clays, loams, sandy loams on uplands; intermountain wash; timber sparse; Capote Falls, state's highest.

Economy: Government/services, ranching, hunting leases, tourism.

History: Presidio area has been cultivated farmland since at least 1200 A.D. Spanish explorers of the 1500s encountered permanent villages along Rio Grande. Jumanos, Apaches and Comanches in the area when Spanish missions began in 1680s. Anglo-Americans arrived in the 1840s. County created in 1850 from Bexar District; organized in 1875; named for Spanish Presidio del Norte (fort of the north).

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 13.98; Black, 0.64; Hispanic, 83.66; Asian, 0.99; Other, 0.72.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 135; deaths, 34; marriages, 49; divorces, 0.

Recreation: Hunting; scenic drives along Rio Grande, in mountains; ghost towns, mysterious Marfa Lights; Fort D.A. Russell; Big Bend Ranch State Park; hot springs; Cibolo Creek Ranch Resort; Chinati Foundation art festival in fall. (Chinati Mountains State Natural Area not yet open to public.)

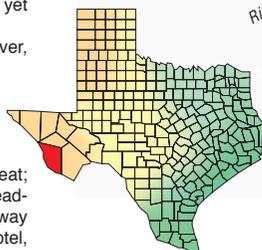
Minerals: Sand, gravel, silver, zeolite.

Agriculture: Cattle, tomatoes, hay, onions, melons. 5,500 acres irrigated near Rio Grande. Market value not available.

MARFA (1,981) county seat; ranching supply, Border Patrol headquarters, tourism, art center, gateway to mountainous area; Paisano Hotel, headquarters for movie, *Giant*; Old Timers Roping on Memorial Day weekend.

PRESIDIO (4,426) international bridge to Ojinaga, Mex., gateway to Mexico's West Coast by rail; Fort Leaton historic site; asado cook-off in February.

Other towns include: **Redford** (90); **Shafter** (57) old mining town.



Population	7,525
Change fm 2010	- 3.7
Area (sq. mi.)	3,856.26
Land Area (sq. mi.)	3,855.51
Altitude (ft.)	2,400-7,728
Rainfall (in.) Marfa	15.79
Rainfall (in.) Presidio	10.76
Jan. mean min. Marfa	23.9
Jan. mean min. Presidio	34.5

July mean max. Marfa	88.9
July mean max. Presidio	100.8
Civ. Labor	4,224
Unemployed	12.8
Wages	\$22,571,359
Av. Weekly Wage	\$28,209
Prop. Value	\$412,163,803
Retail Sales	\$47,485,435

For explanation of sources, symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Rains County

Physical Features: Northeastern county; rolling; partly Blackland, sandy loams, sandy soils; Sabine River, Lake Tawakoni, Lake Fork Reservoir.

Economy: Agribusiness, some manufacturing.

History: Caddo area. In the 1700s, Tawakoni Indians entered the area. Anglo-Americans arrived in the 1840s. County, county seat named for Emory Rains, Republic leader; created in 1870 from Hopkins, Hunt and Wood counties, organized the same year; birthplace of National Farmers Union, 1902.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 86.30; Black, 2.62; Hispanic, 8.36; Asian, 0.56; Other, 2.16.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 102; deaths, 108; marriages, 84; divorces, 49.

Recreation: Lake Tawakoni and Lake Fork Reservoir activities; birding, Eagle Fest in February.

Minerals: Gas, oil.

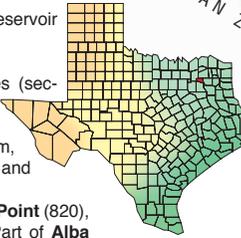
Agriculture: Beef, forages, dairies, vegetables (second in sweet potato acreage), fruits, nurseries. Market value \$13.9 million.

EMORY (1,239) county seat; local trade, tourism, government/services, commuting to Greenville and Dallas; African-American museum.

Other towns include: **East Tawakoni** (883) and **Point** (820), manufacturing, tourism, tamale fest on July 4. Part of **Alba** (504), mostly in Wood County.

Population.....10,943
Change fm 2010.....0.3

Area (sq. mi.).....258.87
Land Area (sq. mi.).....232.05



Altitude (ft.)	340-570
Rainfall (in.)	43.50
Jan. mean min.	31.6
July mean max.	92.4
Civ. Labor	5,074
Unemployed	7.4
Wages	\$11,339,299
Per Capita Income	\$30,131
Prop. Value	\$856,028,136
Retail Sales	\$109,774,885

Population	125,082
Change fm 2010	3.6
Area (sq. mi.)	922.42
Land Area (sq. mi.)	914.43
Altitude (ft.)	2,700-3,890
Rainfall (in.)	19.19
Jan. mean min.	23.7
July mean max.	92.6
Civ. Labor	72,222
Unemployed	4.3
Wages	\$241,730,515
Per Capita Income	\$40,001
Prop. Value	\$8,200,533,091
Retail Sales	\$1,335,354,904

Randall County

Physical Features: Panhandle county; level, but broken by scenic Palo Duro Canyon, Buffalo Lake; Bivins Lake; silty clay, loam soils.

Economy: Agribusiness, education, tourism, part of Amarillo metropolitan area.

History: Comanche Indians removed in mid-1870s; ranching began soon afterward. County created 1876 from Bexar District; organized 1889; named for Confederate Gen. Horace Randall (name misspelled in statute).

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 76.49; Black, 2.63; Hispanic, 17.58; Asian, 1.49; Other, 1.81.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 1,551; deaths, 912; marriages, 409; divorces, 593.

Recreation: State park, with Texas as outdoor musical drama each summer; Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum; West Texas A&M University events; aouda sheep, migratory waterfowl hunting in season; Buffalo Lake National Wildlife Refuge; cowboy breakfasts at ranches.

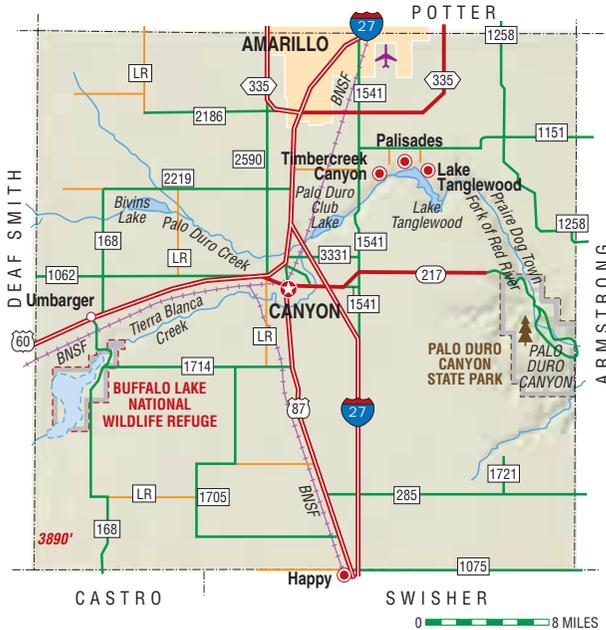
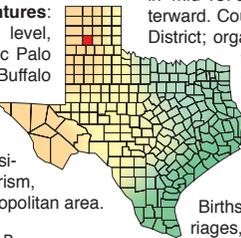
Minerals: Not significant.

Agriculture: Grain sorghum, beef cattle, wheat, silage, cotton, dairies, hay. Market value \$393.4 million.

CANYON (13,303) county seat; West Texas A&M University, tourism, commuting to Amarillo, ranching, farm center, light manufacturing, gateway to state park.

AMARILLO (190,695) total, part [105,486] in Potter County) hub for northern Panhandle oil and ranching, distribution and marketing center, manufacturing; hospitals.

Other towns include: **Lake Tanglewood** (796); **Palisades** (325); **Timbercreek Canyon** (418); **Umbarger** (327) German sausage festival in November. Part of **Happy** (678, mostly in Swisher County).



For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Reagan County

Physical Features: Western county; level to hilly, broken by draws, Big Lake (intermittent); sandy, loam, clay soils.

Economy: Oil and natural gas production, hunting, ranching.

History: Comanches in the area until the mid-1870s. Ranching began in the 1880s. Hispanic migration increased after 1950. County named for Texas' U.S. Sen. John H. Reagan, first chairman of the Texas Railroad Commission; county created and organized in 1903 from Tom Green County.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 34.51; Black, 1.89; Hispanic, 62.36; Asian, 0.24; Other, 1.00.

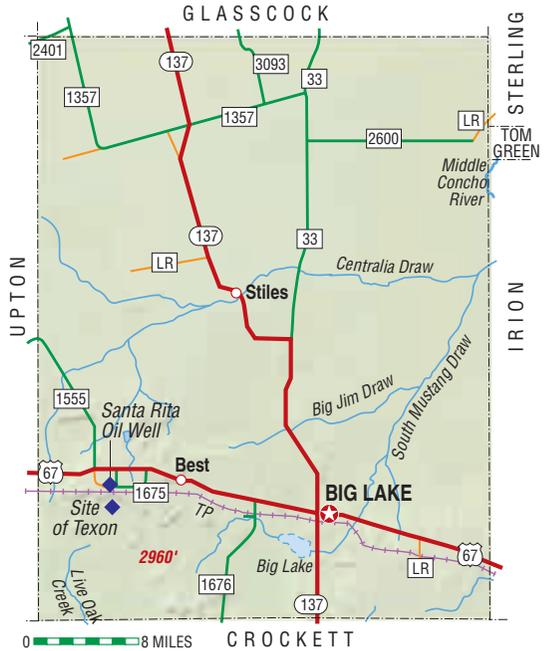
Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 52; deaths, 26; marriages, 31; divorces, 22.

Recreation: Site of 1923 discovery well Santa Rita No. 1 on University of Texas land, Texon reunion held each June.

Minerals: Gas, oil.

Agriculture: Cotton, beef cattle, sheep, goats. Market value \$16.5 million. Hunting leases an important source of farm revenue.

BIG LAKE (2,936) county seat; center for oil activities, agriculture, government/services; hospital; Spring bluegrass festival, St. Rita festival in August.



Population	3,475
Change fm 2010	3.2
Area (sq. mi.)	1,175.98
Land Area (sq. mi.)	1,175.30
Altitude (ft.)	2,370-2,960
Rainfall (in.)	18.79
Jan. mean min.	29.1
July mean max.	93.4
Civ. Labor	3,107

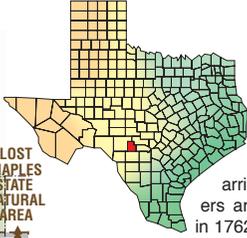
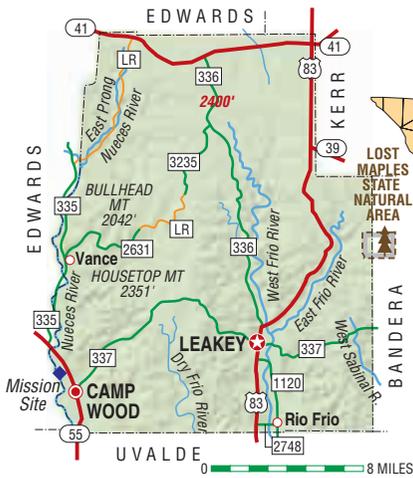
Unemployed	2.5
Wages	\$28,755,588
Per Capita Income	\$33,474
Prop. Value	\$2,307,326,735
Retail Sales	\$20,722,206

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.



In Randall County, a sign welcomes visitors to Happy, 'The Town without a Frown.' Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Real County



Physical Features: Hill Country, spring-fed streams, scenic canyons; Frio, Nueces rivers; cedars, pecans, walnuts, live oaks.

Economy: Ranching, tourism, government/services, cedar cutting.

History: Tonkawa area; Lipan Apaches arrived in early 1700s; later, Comanche hunters arrived in area. Spanish mission established in 1762. Anglo-Americans arrived in 1850s. County created and organized in 1913 from Bandera, Edwards and Kerr counties; named for legislator-ranchman Julius Real.

created and organized in 1913 from Bandera, Edwards and Kerr counties; named for legislator-ranchman Julius Real.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 70.34; Black, 0.82; Hispanic, 26.50; Asian, 0.12; Other, 2.22.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 37; deaths, 43; marriages, 20; divorces, 5.

Recreation: Tourist and hunting center, birding, fishing, camping, scenic drives, state natural area.

Minerals: Not significant.

Agriculture: Goats, sheep, beef cattle produce most income. Market value \$2.8 million. Cedar posts processed.

Population.....	3,369
Change fm 2010.....	1.8
Area (sq. mi.).....	700.04
Land Area (sq. mi.).....	699.91
Altitude (ft.).....	1,400-2,400
Rainfall (in.).....	27.99
Jan. mean min.....	33.1

July mean max.....	94.2
Civ. Labor.....	1,218
Unemployed.....	7.7
Wages.....	\$3,688,664
Per Capita Income.....	\$30,296
Prop. Value.....	\$1,092,590,294
Retail Sales.....	\$15,623,144

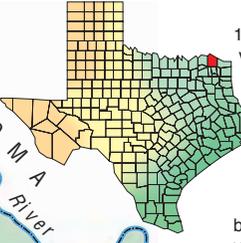
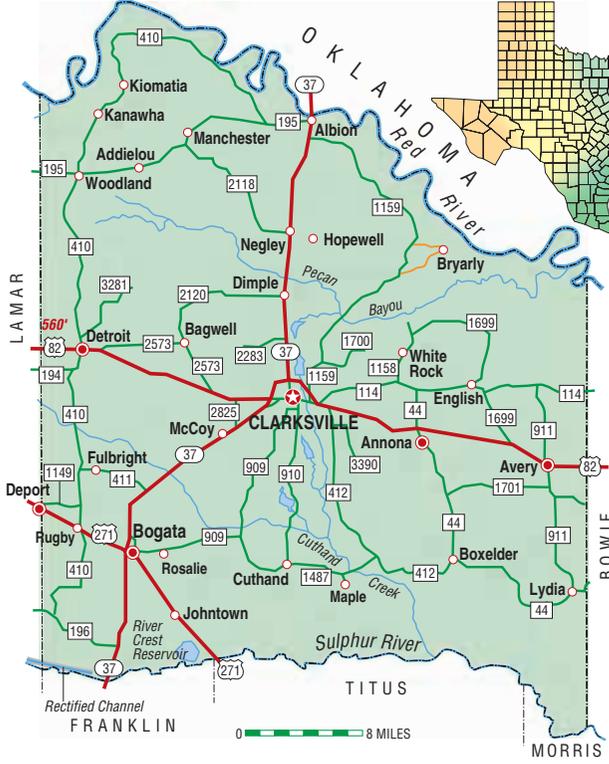
Physical Features: On Red-Sulphur rivers' divide; 39 different soil types; half timbered; reservoir.

Economy: Manufacturing, government/services, agriculture.

History: Caddo Indians abandoned

Red River County

area in 1790s. One of the oldest counties; settlers were moving in from the United States in 1810s. Kickapoo and other tribes arrived in 1820s. Antebel-



lum slaveholding area. County created 1836 as original county of the Republic; organized 1837; named for Red River, its northern boundary.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 73.42; Black, 17.20; Hispanic, 6.95; Asian, 0.28; Other, 2.15.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 139; deaths, 179; marriages, 72; divorces, 61.

Recreation: Historical sites include pioneer homes, birthplace of John Nance Garner; fall foliage; water activities; hunting of deer, turkey, duck, small game.

Minerals: Small oil flow.

Agriculture: Beef cattle, corn, soybeans, wheat, sorghum, hay. Market value \$35.9 million. Timber sales substantial.

CLARKSVILLE (3,285) county seat; varied manufacturing; hospital, library; Historical Society bazaar in October.

Other towns include: **Annona** (315); **Avery** (482); **Bagwell** (150); **Bogata** (1,153); **Detroit** (732) commercial center in west. Part of **Deport** (578).

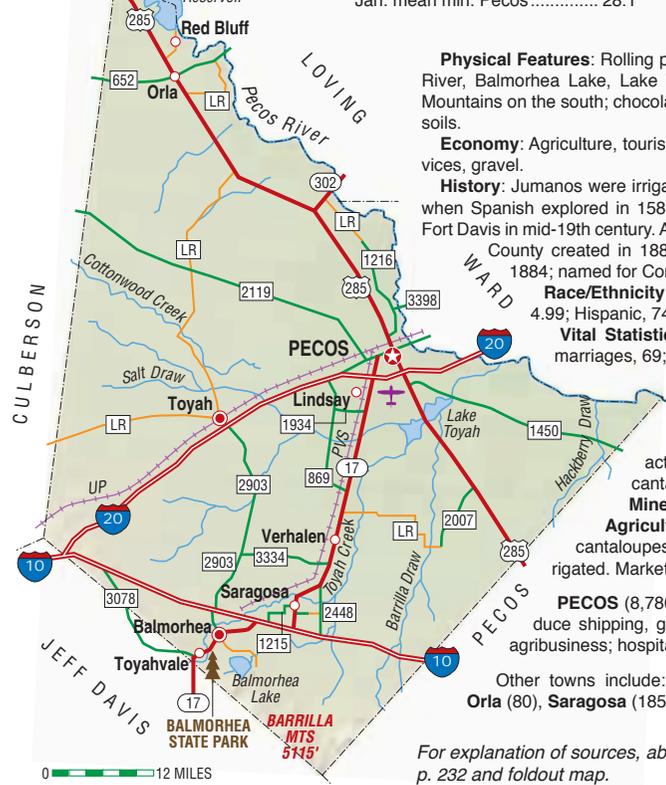
Population.....	12,694
Change fm 2010.....	- 1.3
Area (sq. mi.).....	1,057.61
Land Area (sq. mi.).....	1,050.18
Altitude (ft.).....	260-560
Rainfall (in.).....	47.83
Jan. mean min.....	29.7
July mean max.....	92.2
Civ. Labor.....	5,336
Unemployed.....	10.8
Wages.....	\$18,367,896
Per Capita Income.....	\$31,664
Prop. Value.....	\$1,268,463,894
Retail Sales.....	\$52,023,335

Reeves County

Population	13,798
Change fm 2010	0.1
Area (sq. mi.)	2,641.95
Land Area (sq. mi.)	2,635.88
Altitude (ft.)	2,460-5,115
Rainfall (in.) Pecos	11.61
Rainfall (in.) Balmorhea	14.19
Jan. mean min. Pecos	28.1

Jan. mean min. Balmorhea	30.1
July mean max. Pecos	98.5
July mean max. Balmorhea	94.7
Civ. Labor	4,403
Unemployed	9.9
Wages	\$33,086,088
Per Capita Income	\$23,505
Prop. Value	\$961,435,800
Retail Sales	\$150,246,213

MOUNTAIN
TIME ZONE
CENTRAL
TIME ZONE



Physical Features: Rolling plains, broken by many draws, Pecos River, Balmorhea Lake, Lake Toyah, Red Bluff Reservoir; Barrilla Mountains on the south; chocolate loam, clay, sandy, mountain wash soils.

Economy: Agriculture, tourism, food processing, government/services, gravel.

History: Jumanos were irrigating crops from springs (Balmorhea) when Spanish explored in 1583. Mexican farmers supplied nearby Fort Davis in mid-19th century. Anglo-Americans arrived in the 1870s. County created in 1883 from Pecos County; organized in 1884; named for Confederate Col. George R. Reeves.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 19.71; Black, 4.99; Hispanic, 74.00; Asian, 0.92; Other, 0.39.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 165; deaths, 99; marriages, 69; divorces, 15.

Recreation: Replica of Judge Roy Bean store, West of Pecos museum; park with javelina, prairie dogs; scenic drives; water activities; state park; night in old Pecos, cantaloupe festival in July.

Minerals: Oil, gas, gravel.

Agriculture: Ranching, dairies, hay, cotton, cantaloupes, pecans, pistachios, 15,000 acres irrigated. Market value \$17.2 million.

PECOS (8,780) county seat; food processing, produce shipping, government/services, prison, tourism, agribusiness; hospital; 16th of September fiesta.

Other towns include: **Balmorhea** (479), **Lindsay** (271); **Orla** (80), **Saragosa** (185), **Toyah** (90), **Toyahvale** (60).

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

San Solomon Springs pool at Balmorhea State Park. Photo by Robert Plocheck.



Refugio County

Physical Features: Coastal plain, broken by streams, bays; sandy, loam, black soils; mesquite, oak, huisache motts.

Economy: Petroleum, petrochemical production, agribusinesses, tourism, commuting to Corpus Christi, Victoria.

History: Karankawa area. Spanish mission, for which the county is named, Our Lady of Refuge, established in 1793. Colonists from Ireland and United States arrived in the 1830s. Original county of the Republic created in 1836, organized in 1837.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 44.48; Black, 5.84; Hispanic, 48.07; Asian, 0.56; Other, 1.04.

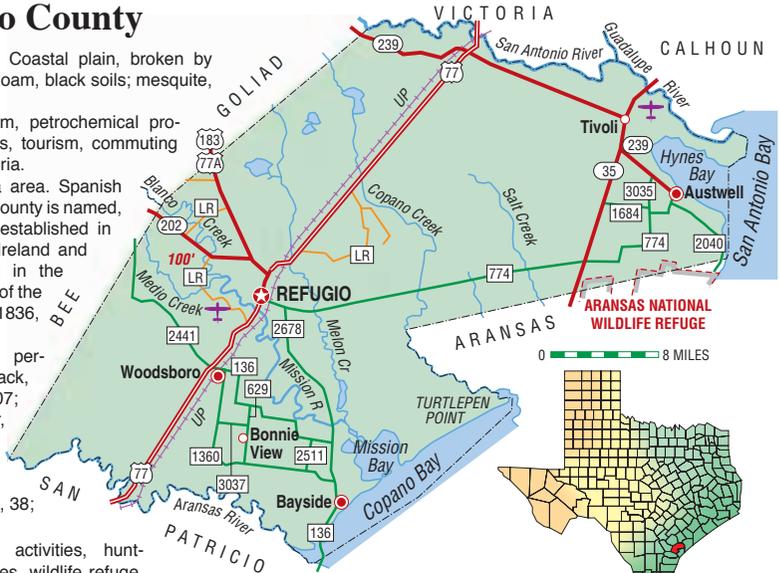
Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 86; deaths, 112; marriages, 38; divorces, 21.

Recreation: Water activities, hunting, fishing, historic sites, wildlife refuge, home of the whooping crane; chili cook-off in August, Festival of Flags in October.

Minerals: Oil, natural gas.

Agriculture: Cotton, beef cattle, sorghum, corn, soybeans, horses. Market value \$29.4 million. Hunting leases.

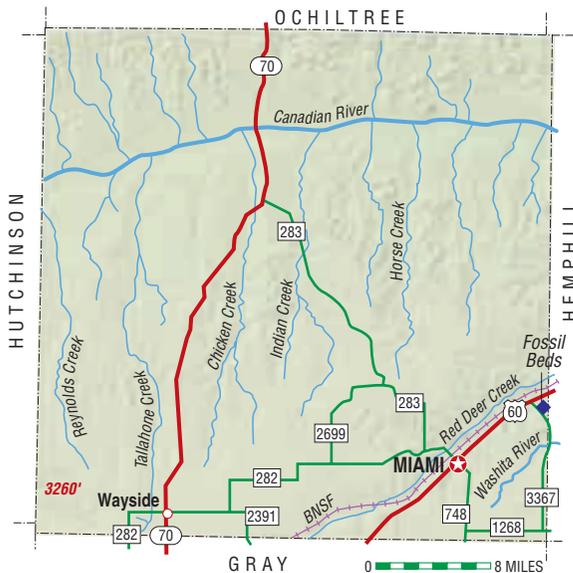
REFUGIO (2,890) county seat; petroleum, agribusiness center; hospital; museum, historic homes.



Other towns include: **Austwell** (147); **Bayside** (325) resorts; **Tivoli** (479); **Woodsboro** (1,512) commercial center.

Population 7,259
 Change fm 2010 - 1.7
 Area (sq. mi.) 818.64
 Land Area (sq. mi.) 770.21
 Altitude (ft.) sea level-100

Rainfall (in.) 40.10
 Jan. mean min. 45.0
 July mean max. 94.0
 Civ. Labor 4,578
 Unemployed 4.7
 Wages \$23,015,138
 Per Capita Income \$39,958
 Prop. Value \$1,577,062,810
 Retail Sales \$69,977,951



Roberts County

Physical Features:

Rolling, broken by Canadian and tributaries; Red Deer Creek; black, sandy loam, alluvial soils.

Economy: Oil-field operations, agribusiness.
History: Apaches; pushed out by Comanches who were removed in 1874–1875 by U.S. Army. Ranching began in the late 1870s. County created in 1876 from Bexar District; organized in 1889; named for Texas leaders John S. Roberts and Gov. O.M. Roberts.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 85.66; Black, 0.61; Hispanic, 11.03; Asian, 0.37; Other, 2.33.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 14; deaths, 9; marriages, 9; divorces, 5.

Recreation: Scenic drives, hunting, museum; national cow-calling contest in June.

Minerals: Production of gas, oil.

Agriculture: Beef cattle; wheat, sorghum, corn, soybeans, hay; 10,000 acres irrigated. Market value \$16.7 million.

Population 854
 Change fm 2010 - 8.1
 Area (sq. mi.) 924.19
 Land Area (sq. mi.) 924.09
 Altitude (ft.) 2,380-3,260
 Rainfall (in.) 23.30
 Jan. mean min. 20.6
 July mean max. 92.4

Civ. Labor 555
 Unemployed 3.8
 Wages \$1,725,795
 Per Capita Income \$50,759
 Prop. Value \$807,752,559
 Retail Sales \$2,693,431

MIAMI (597) county seat; ranching, oil center, some manufacturing.

For explanation of sources, symbols and abbreviations, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Physical Features: Rolling in north and east, draining to bottoms along Brazos, Navasota rivers; sandy soils, heavy in bottoms; Lake Limestone, Twin Oaks Reservoir, Camp Creek Reservoir.

Economy: Agribusiness, government/services, oil and gas.

History: Tawakoni, Waco, Comanche and other tribes. Anglo-Americans arrived in the 1820s. Antebellum slaveholding area. County created in 1837, organized in 1838, subdivided into many others later; named for pioneer Sterling Clack Robertson.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 57.39; Black, 21.11; Hispanic, 19.41; Asian, 0.69; Other, 1.40.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 205; deaths, 193; marriages, 96; divorces, 37.

Recreation: Hunting, fishing; historic sites; dogwood trails, wildlife preserves.

Minerals: Gas, oil, lignite coal.

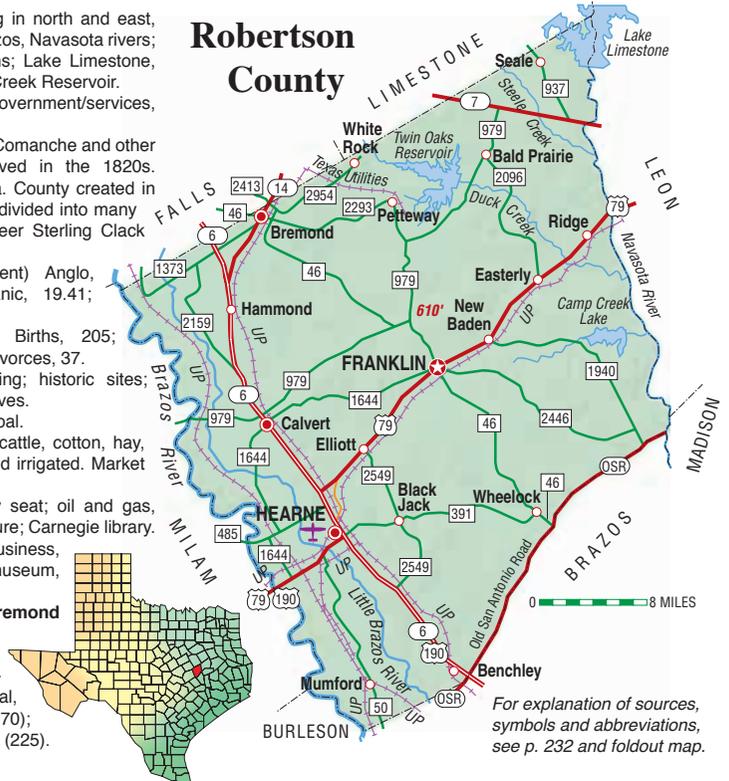
Agriculture: Poultry, beef cattle, cotton, hay, corn; 20,000 acres of cropland irrigated. Market value \$116 million.

FRANKLIN (1,564) county seat; oil and gas, power plants, mining, agriculture; Carnegie library.

HEARNE (4,459) agribusiness, varied manufacturing; depot museum, World War II POW camp.

Other towns include: **Bremond** (929) power plant, coal mining, Polish Days in June; **Calvert** (1,192) agriculture, tourism, antiques, Maypole festival, tour of homes; **Mumford** (170); **New Baden** (150); **Wheelock** (225).

Robertson County



For explanation of sources, symbols and abbreviations, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Population	16,545	Unemployed.....	7.9
Change fm 2010.....	- 0.5	Wages.....	\$37,630,530
Area (sq. mi.).....	865.67	Per Capita Income.....	\$35,859
Land Area (sq. mi.).....	854.56	Prop. Value.....	\$5,271,450,460
Altitude (ft.).....	230-610	Retail Sales.....	\$98,698,468
Rainfall (in.).....	39.03		
Jan. mean min.....	38.2		
July mean max.....	95.1		
Civ. Labor.....	6,981		



Daybreak in the Panhandle, along FM 283 in central Roberts County. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Rockwall County

Physical Features: Rolling prairie, mostly Blackland soil; Lake Ray Hubbard. Texas' smallest county.

Economy: Industrial employment in local plants and in Dallas; in Dallas metropolitan area; residential development around Lake Ray Hubbard.

History: Caddo area. Cherokees arrived in 1820s. Anglo-American settlers arrived in 1840s. County created 1873 from Kaufman, organized the same year; named for wall-like rock formation.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 73.27; Black, 5.87; Hispanic, 16.56; Asian, 2.47; Other, 1.83.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 941; deaths, 426; marriages, 1,173; divorces, 394.

Recreation: Lake activities; proximity to Dallas; unusual rock outcrop.

Minerals: Not significant.

Agriculture: Small grains, cattle, horticulture, horses. Market value \$3.9 million.

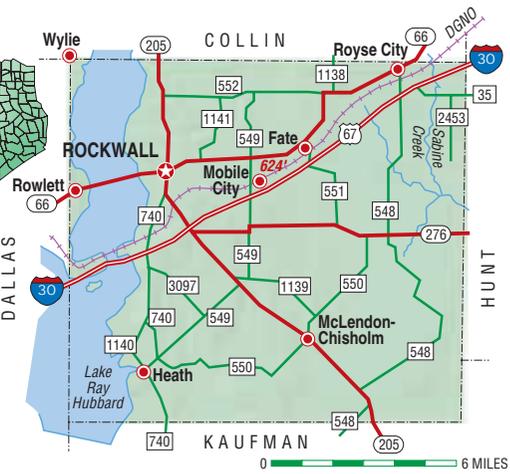
ROCKWALL (37,490) county seat; commuters, varied manufacturing, government/services, varied manufacturing, agribusiness, museum, library, Fun-fest in October.

Other towns include: **Fate** (6,357); **Heath** (6,921); **McLendon-Chisholm** (1,373) chili cookoff in October; **Mobile City** (188); **Royle City** (9,349) govern-

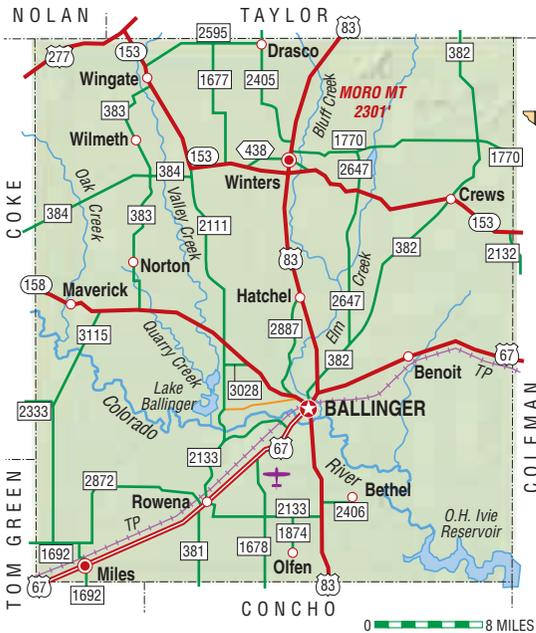
ment/services, varied manufacturing, agribusiness, museum, library, Fun-fest in October.

Part [7,011] of **Rowlett**, hospital, and a small part [1,055] of **Wylie**.

Population	83,021
Change fm 2010	6.0
Area (sq. mi.)	148.70



Land Area (sq. mi.)	128.79
Altitude (ft.)	430-624
Rainfall (in.)	39.40
Jan. mean min.	33.0
July mean max.	96.0
Civ. Labor	41,797
Unemployed	6.3
Wages	\$188,391,259
Per Capita Income	\$51,116
Prop. Value	\$7,587,925,240
Retail Sales	\$1,826,029,749



Runnels County



Physical Features: Level to rolling; bisected by Colorado and tributaries, lakes; sandy loam, black waxy soils.

Economy: Agribusiness, oil, government/services, manufacturing.

History: Spanish explorers found Jumanos in area in 1650s; later, Apaches and Comanches driven out in 1870s by U.S. military. First Anglo-Americans arrived in 1850s; Germans, Czechs around 1900. County named for planter-legislator H.G. Runnels; created 1858 from Bexar, Travis counties; organized 1880.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 63.63; Black, 1.68; Hispanic, 33.34; Asian, 0.32; Other, 1.03.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 130; deaths, 141; marriages, 56; divorces, 36.

Recreation: Deer, dove and turkey hunting; lakes; fishing; antique car museum; historical markers in county.

Minerals: Oil, gas, sand.

Agriculture: Cattle, cotton, wheat, sorghum, dairies, sheep and goats. Market value \$53.8 million.

BALLINGER (3,767) county seat; varied manufacturing, oil-field services, meat processing; Carnegie Library, hospital, Western Texas College extension; the Cross, 100-ft. tall atop hill south of city; Festival of Ethnic Cultures in April.

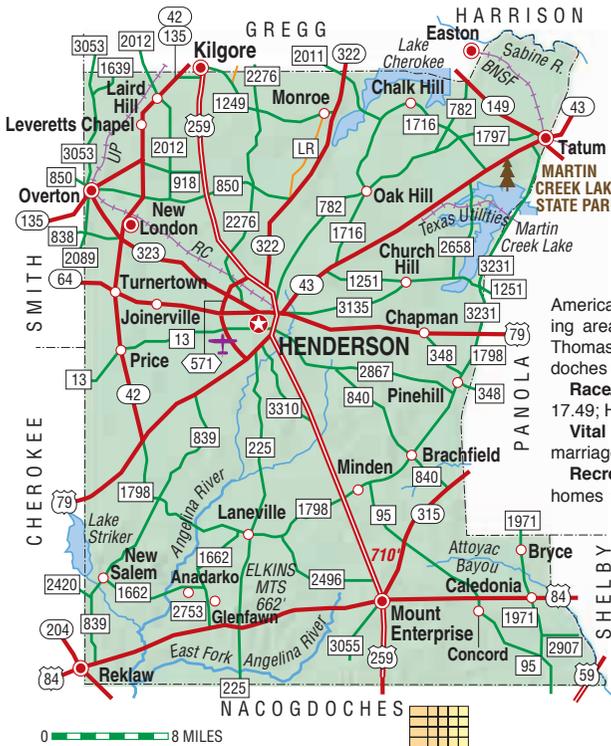
Other towns include: **Miles** (829); **Norton** (50); **Rowena** (349); **Wingate** (100); **Winters** (2,562) manufacturing, museum, hospital.

Population	10,449
Change fm 2010	- 0.5
Area (sq. mi.)	1,057.13
Land Area (sq. mi.)	1,050.73
Altitude (ft.)	1,915-2,301
Rainfall (in.)	23.76
Jan. mean min.	28.5
July mean max.	94.3
Civ. Labor	4,500

Unemployed	6.0
Wages	\$23,093,483
Per Capita Income	\$29,355
Prop. Value	\$1,165,881,680
Retail Sales	\$77,274,623

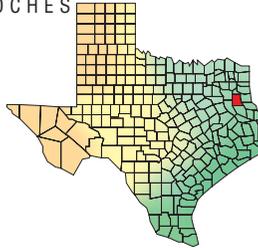
For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Rusk County



0 8 MILES

Population	54,026
Change fm 2010	1.3
Area (sq. mi.)	938.62
Land Area (sq. mi.)	923.55
Altitude (ft.)	250-710
Rainfall (in.)	48.22
Jan. mean min.	33.1
July mean max.	93.1
Civ. Labor	26,938
Unemployed	6.6
Wages	\$154,224,987
Per Capita Income	\$30,821
Prop. Value	\$6,124,414,270
Retail Sales	\$393,505,389



For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Physical Features: East Texas county on Sabine-Angelina divide; varied deep, sandy soils; over half in pines, hardwoods; Martin Creek Lake, Lake Cherokee, Lake Striker.

Economy: Lignite mining, electricity generation, oil and gas, lumbering, brick production, agribusiness, government/services.

History: Caddo area. Cherokees settled in the 1820s; removed in 1839. First Anglo-Americans arrived in 1829. Antebellum slaveholding area. County named for Republic, state leader Thomas J. Rusk; created and organized from Nacogdoches County in 1843.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 65.22; Black, 17.49; Hispanic, 15.15; Asian, 0.44; Other, 1.70.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 687; deaths, 571; marriages, 329; divorces, 201.

Recreation: Water sports, state park, historic homes and sites, scenic drives, site of East Texas Field discovery oil well; Henderson syrup festival in November.

Minerals: Oil, natural gas, lignite, clays.

Agriculture: Beef cattle, hay, broilers, nursery plants. Market value \$56.1 million. Timber income substantial.

HENDERSON (13,712) county seat; power plant, mining, lumber, state jails; hospital, museum.

Other towns include: **Joinerville** (140); **Laird Hill** (300); **Laneville** (169); **Minden** (150); **Mount Enterprise** (447); **New London** (998) site of 1937 school explosion that killed 293 students and faculty; **Overton** (2,554, partly in Smith County) oil, lumbering center, petroleum processing, prison, A&M research center, blue grass festival in July; **Price** (275); **Tatum** (1,385, partly in Panola County); **Turnertown-Selman City** (271).

Also, part of **Easton** (510, mostly in Gregg County), part of **Reklaw** (379, mostly in Cherokee County) and part [3,013] of **Kilgore** (12,975 total).



A plant nursery near Price, Rusk County. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Sabine County

Physical Features: Eighty percent forested; 114,498 acres in national forest; Sabine River, Toledo Bend Reservoir on east; Sam Rayburn Reservoir on southwest.

Economy: Timber, government/services, tourism.

History: Caddo area. Spanish land grants in 1790s brought first Spanish and Anglo settlers. An original county, created 1836; organized 1837. Name means cypress in Spanish.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 87.15; Black, 7.23; Hispanic, 3.55; Asian, 0.33; Other, 1.75.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 88; deaths, 164; marriages, 70; divorces, 18.

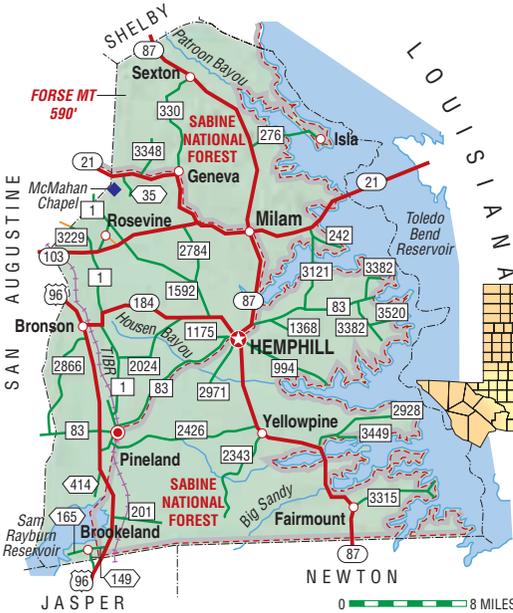
Recreation: Lake activities, hunting, campsites, marinas, historic homes; McMahan's Chapel, pioneer Protestant church; Sabine National Forest.

Minerals: Glauconite, oil.

Agriculture: Beef cattle; forage, fruit raised. Market value \$8.5 million. Significant timber industry.

HEMPHILL (1,198) county seat; timber, livestock center, retail trade, tourism, manufacturing; hospital; jail museum, library; Deer-fest in September.

Other towns include: **Bronson** (377); **Brookeland** (300); **Geneva** (200); **Milam** (1,480); **Pineland** (850) timber processing.



Population	10,433
Change fm 2010	- 3.7
Area (sq. mi.)	576.61
Land Area (sq. mi.)	490.27
Altitude (ft.)	164-590

Rainfall (in.)	54.40
Jan. mean min.	36.0
July mean max.	93.0
Civ. Labor	3,139

Unemployed	16.6
Wages	\$22,395,054
Per Capita Income	\$31,382
Prop. Value	\$908,274,851
Retail Sales	\$62,764,930

San Augustine County

Physical Features: Hilly East Texas county, 80 percent forested with 66,799 acres in Angelina National Forest, 4,317 in Sabine National Forest; Sam Rayburn Reservoir; varied soils, sandy to black alluvial.

Economy: Lumbering, poultry, varied manufacturing.

History: Presence of Ais Indians attracted Spanish mission in 1717. First Anglos and Indians from U.S. southern states arrived around 1800. Antebellum slaveholding area. County created and named for Mexican municipality in 1836; an original county; organized in 1837.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 68.68; Black, 22.92; Hispanic, 6.63; Asian, 0.37; Other, 1.40.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 97; deaths, 164; marriages, 55; divorces, 4.

Recreation: Lake activities, historic homes, tourist facilities in national forests; sassafras festival in October.

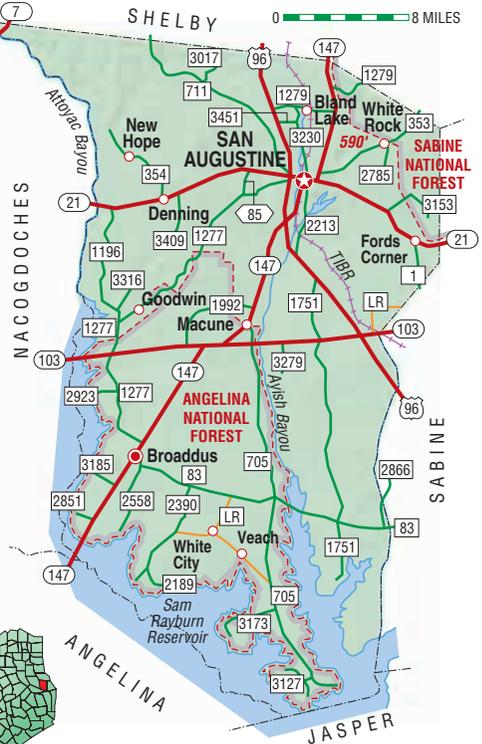
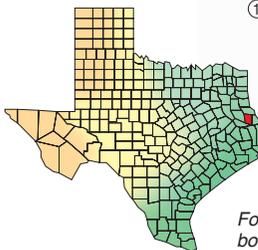
Minerals: Small amount of oil.

Agriculture: Poultry, cattle, horses; watermelons, peas, corn, truck crops. Market value \$55.7 million. Timber sales significant.

SAN AUGUSTINE (2,108) county seat; oil and gas, poultry farms, logging, tourism; hospital; Mission Dolores museum.

Other towns include: **Broaddus** (207).

Population	8,818
Change fm 2010	- 0.5
Area (sq. mi.)	592.21
Land Area (sq. mi.)	527.87
Altitude (ft.)	164-590
Rainfall (in.)	51.10
Jan. mean min.	35.0
July mean max.	93.0
Civ. Labor	3,411
Unemployed	11.3
Wages	\$11,989,519
Per Capita Income	\$28,703
Prop. Value	\$744,943,580
Retail Sales	\$58,605,835



For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.



Physical Features: East Texas county north of Houston; rolling hills; 80 percent forested; Sam Houston National Forest; Trinity, East Fork San Jacinto rivers; Lake Livingston.

Economy: Timber and oil.

History: Atakapa Indian area. Anglo-Americans arrived in the 1820s. Land grants issued to Mexican families in the early 1830s. County created from Liberty, Montgomery, Polk, and Walker counties in 1869; organized in 1870; named for the battle.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 75.70; Black, 10.08; Hispanic, 11.76; Asian, 0.48; Other, 1.99.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 288; deaths, 294; marriages, 120; divorces, 139.

Recreation: Lake activities, hunting, old courthouse and jail. Approximately 60 percent of county in national forest.

Minerals: Oil, rock, gravel and iron ore.

Agriculture: Beef cattle and forages. Market value \$6.9 million. Timber principal product.

COLDSRING (853) county seat; lumbering, oil, farming center, tourism; historic sites.

SHEPHERD (2,319) lumbering, tourism, ranching.

Other towns include: **Oakhurst** (233); **Point Blank** (688) logging, agribusiness, construction.

Population	27,126
Change fm 2010	2.8
Area (sq. mi.).....	627.90
Land Area (sq. mi.).....	570.65
Altitude (ft.).....	62-430
Rainfall (in.).....	51.77

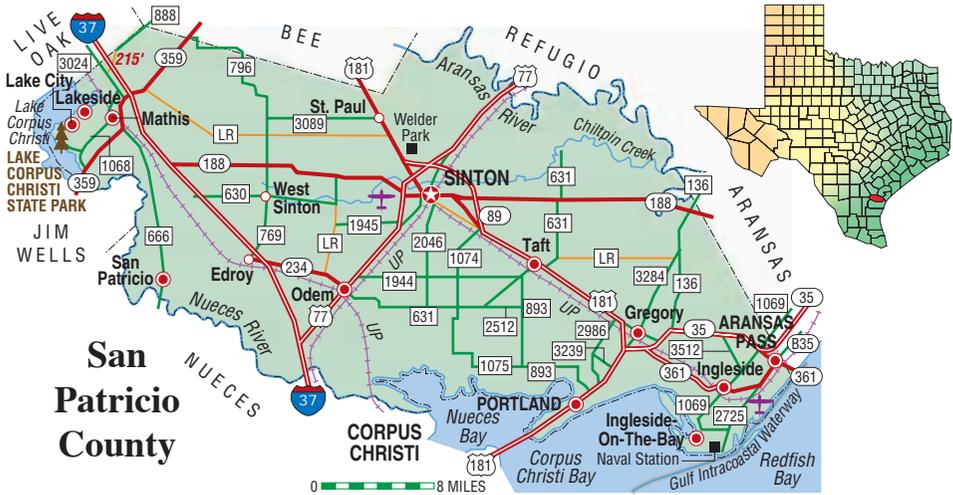
Jan. mean min.	37.5
July mean max.	93.8
Civ. Labor	11,333
Unemployed	8.2
Wages	\$16,430,610
Per Capita Income.....	\$31,607

Prop. Value	\$2,131,036,490
Retail Sales	\$55,965,836

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.



Bouton Lake in Angelina National Forest. USDA photo.



San Patricio County

Physical Features: Grassy, coastal prairie draining to Aransas, Nueces rivers and to bays; sandy loam, clay, black loam soils; Lake Corpus Christi.

Economy: Oil, petrochemicals, agribusiness, manufacturing, tourism, in Corpus Christi metropolitan area.

History: Karankawa area. Mexican sheep herders in area before colonization. Settled by Irish families in 1830 (name is Spanish for St. Patrick). Created, named for municipality 1836; organized 1837, reorganized 1847.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 41.44; Black, 1.63; Hispanic, 54.89; Asian, 0.79; Other, 1.24.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 914; deaths, 603; marriages, 302; divorces, 214.

Recreation: Water activities, hunting, Corpus Christi Bay, state park, Welder Wildlife Foundation and Park, birdwatching.

Minerals: Oil, gas, gravel, caliche.

Agriculture: Cotton, grain sorghum, beef cattle, corn. Market value \$109.2 million. Fisheries income significant.

SINTON (5,665) county seat; oil, agribusiness, tourism; Go Texan Days in October.

ARANSAS PASS (8,204, part [724] in Aransas County) deepwater port, shrimping, tourism, offshore oil-well servicing, aluminum and chemical plants; hospital; Shrimporree in May.

PORTLAND (15,099) retail center, petrochemicals, commuters to Corpus Christi; Indian Point pier; Windfest in April.

Other towns include: **Edroy** (331); **Gregory** (1,907); **Ingleside** (9,387) offshore well servicing, chemical and manufacturing plants, commuters, birding, Round Up Days in April; **Ingleside-on-the-Bay** (615); **Lake City** (509); **Lakeside** (312); **Mathis** (4,942); **Odem** (2,389); **St. Paul** (584); **San Patricio** (395); **Taft** (3,048) ag-

riculture, drug rehabilitation center, commuters, wind farm, blackland museum, barbecue, tamale and hot sauce cook-off in December; **Taft Southwest** (1,460).

Population	65,600
Change fm 2010	1.2
Area (sq. mi.)	707.06
Land Area (sq. mi.)	691.65
Altitude (ft.)	sea level-215
Rainfall (in.)	35.54
Jan. mean min.	44.2
July mean max.	91.7
Civ. Labor	29,169
Unemployed	8.0
Wages	\$200,401,913
Per Capita Income	\$38,087
Prop. Value	\$4,776,340,705
Retail Sales	\$807,952,281

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

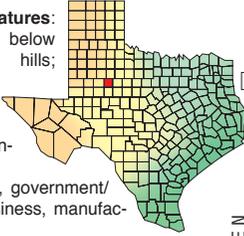


The San Saba County Courthouse. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Scurry County

Physical Features:

Plains county below Caprock, some hills; drained by Colorado, Brazos tributaries; Lake J.B. Thomas; sandy, loam soils.



Economy: Oil, government/services, agribusiness, manufacturing.

History: Apaches; displaced later by Comanches who were relocated to Indian Territory in 1875. Ranching began in late 1870s. County created from Bexar District 1876; organized 1884; named for Confederate Gen. W.R. Scurry.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 56.91; Black, 4.64; Hispanic, 36.96; Asian, 0.38; Other, 1.11.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 280; deaths, 139; marriages, 130; divorces, 72.

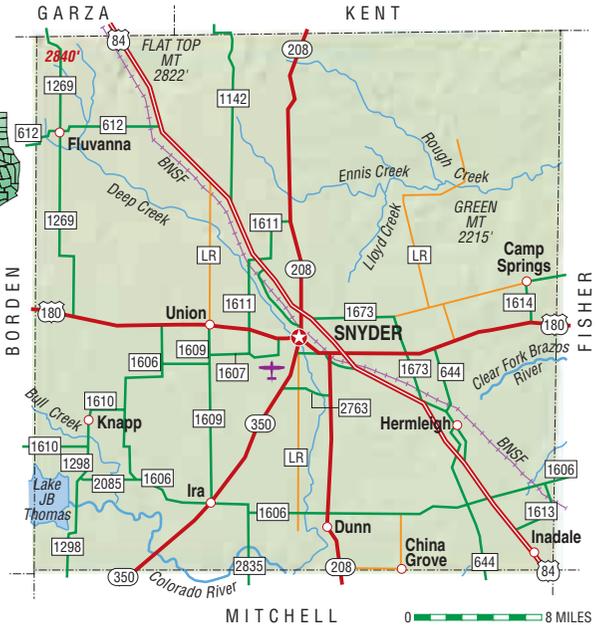
Recreation: Lake recreation; Towle Memorial Park; museums, community theater, White Buffalo Days and Bikefest in October.

Minerals: Oil, gas.

Agriculture: Cotton, wheat, cattle, hay. Market value \$43.4 million.

SNYDER (11,202) county seat; oil, wind energy, agriculture; Western Texas College, hospital, museum; Western Swing days in June.

Other towns include: **Dunn** (75); **Fluvanna** (180); **Hermleigh** (345); **Ira** (250).



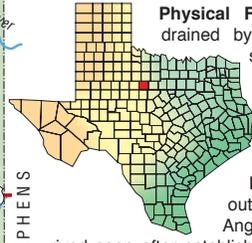
Population	17,126
Change fm 2010	1.2
Area (sq. mi.)	907.53
Land Area (sq. mi.)	902.50
Altitude (ft.)	1,800-2,840
Rainfall (in.)	22.51
Jan. mean min.	26.7

July mean max.	94.6
Civ. Labor	9,202
Unemployed	4.3
Wages	\$92,176,022
Per Capita Income	\$37,970
Prop. Value	\$3,562,397,980
Retail Sales	\$245,881,400

HASKELL THROCKMORTON

Shackelford County

Physical Features: Rolling, hilly, drained by tributaries of Brazos; sandy and chocolate loam soils; lake.



Economy: Oil and ranching, some manufacturing, and hunting leases.

History: Apaches; driven out by Comanches. First Anglo-American settlers arrived soon after establishment of military outpost in the 1850s. County created from Bosque County in 1858; organized in 1874; named for Dr. Jack Shackelford (sometimes referred to as John), Texas Revolutionary hero.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 86.77; Black, 0.87; Hispanic, 10.46; Asian, 0.27; Other, 1.63.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 27; deaths, 33; marriages, 21; divorces, 15.

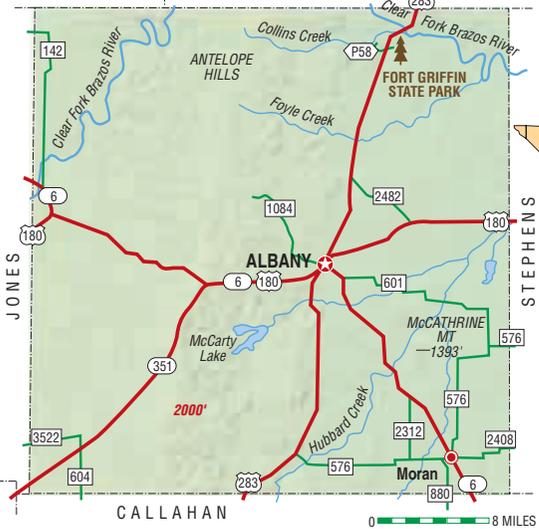
Recreation: Fort Griffin State Park, courthouse historical district, hunting, lake, outdoor activities, June Fandangle musical about area history.

Minerals: Oil, natural gas.

Agriculture: Beef cattle, wheat, hay, cotton. Market value \$16.1 million. Hunting leases are an important source of ranch revenue.

ALBANY (2,034) county seat; tourism, hunting, oil, ranching; historical district, Old Jail art center.

Other town: **Moran** (270).



Population	3,356
Change fm 2010	- 0.7
Area (sq. mi.)	915.54
Land Area (sq. mi.)	913.95
Altitude (ft.)	1,150-2,000
Rainfall (in.)	28.45
Jan. mean min.	28.4
July mean max.	95.4
Civ. Labor	2,806
Unemployed	3.0

Wages	\$17,116,822
Per Capita Income	\$51,496
Prop. Value	\$1,502,526,148
Retail Sales	\$16,182,353

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Shelby County

Physical Features: East Texas county; partly hills, much bottomland; well-timbered, 67,762 acres in national forest; Attoyac Bayou, other streams; Toledo Bend Reservoir, Pinkston Reservoir; sandy, clay, alluvial soils.

Economy: Poultry, timber, cattle, tourism.

History: Caddo Indian area. First Anglo-Americans settled in the 1810s. Antebellum slaveholding area. Original county of the Republic, created in 1836; organized in 1837; named for Isaac Shelby of the American Revolution.

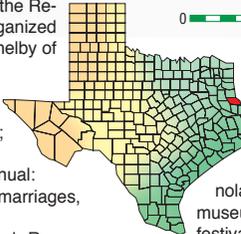
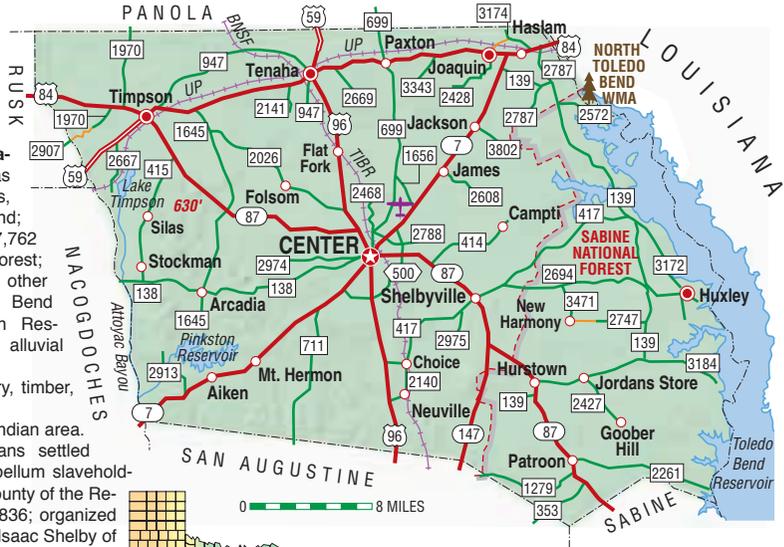
Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 64.30; Black, 17.22; Hispanic, 17.09; Asian, 0.36; Other, 1.03.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 359; deaths, 330; marriages, 188; divorces, 47.

Recreation: Toledo Bend Reservoir activities; Sabine National Forest; hunting, fishing; camping; historic sites, restored 1885 courthouse.

Minerals: Natural gas, oil.

Agriculture: First in poultry and egg production. Beef cattle. Hay. Market value \$403.1 million. Timber sales significant.



CENTER (5,193) county seat; poultry, timber production, oil and natural gas, tourism; hospital, Panola College extension, museum; What-A-Melon festival in July, poultry festival in October.

Other towns: **Huxley** (385); **Joaquin** (824); **Shelbyville** (600); **Tenaha** (1,150); **Timpson** (1,155) livestock, timber production, farming, commuters to Nacogdoches, genealogy library, Frontier Days in July.

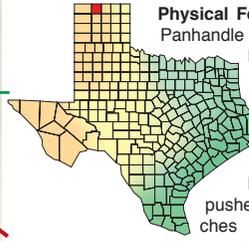
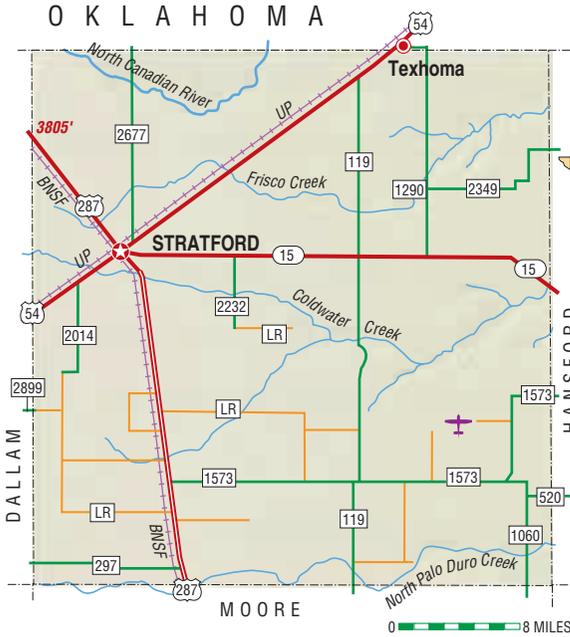
Population	26,019
Change fm 2010.....	2.2
Area (sq. mi.).....	834.53
Land Area (sq. mi.).....	794.11
Altitude (ft.).....	174-630
Rainfall (in.).....	53.01
Jan. mean min.....	34.9
July mean max.....	93.9
Civ. Labor.....	13,188
Unemployed.....	7.1
Wages.....	\$66,646,652
Per Capita Income.....	\$31,737
Prop. Value.....	\$2,230,008,357
Retail Sales.....	\$337,406,921

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.



The 1885 Shelby County Courthouse in Center. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Sherman County



Physical Features: A northern Panhandle county; level, broken by creeks, playas; sandy to dark loam soils; underground water.

Economy: Agribusiness, tourism.

History: Apaches; pushed out by Comanches in the 1700s. Comanches removed to Indian Territory in 1875. Ranching began around 1880; farming after 1900. County named for Republic of Texas Gen. Sidney Sherman; created from Bexar District in 1876; organized in 1889.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 57.40; Black, 0.56; Hispanic, 40.59; Asian, 0.20; Other, 1.25.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 30; deaths, 25; marriages, 0; divorces, 2.

Recreation: Depot museum; pheasant, pronghorn hunting, jamboree and rodeo in July, carriage driving event in September.

Minerals: Natural gas, oil.

Agriculture: Beef and stocker cattle, wheat, corn, milo, cotton; 145,000 acres irrigated. Market value \$448.9 million.

STRATFORD (2,017) county seat; agribusiness, petroleum, tourism, birdseed packaging; VA clinic; science and art museum.

Texhoma (1,295 [with 346 in Texas]) other principal town.

Population	3,073
Change fm 2010	1.3
Area (sq. mi.)	923.20
Land Area (sq. mi.)	923.03
Altitude (ft.)	3,200-3,805
Rainfall (in.)	17.89
Jan. mean min.	18.5
July mean max.	91.1
Civ. Labor	1,246

Unemployed	5.4
Wages	\$7,436,376
Per Capita Income	\$57,622
Prop. Value	\$938,011,410
Retail Sales	\$19,990,746

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.



At Texhoma a sign welcomes travelers into the northern tip of Texas. Photo by Robert Plocheck.



Physical Features: Populous East Texas county of rolling hills, many timbered; Sabine, Neches rivers, other streams; Lake Palestine, Lake Tyler, Lake Tyler East; alluvial, gray, sandy loam, clay soils.

Economy: Medical facilities, education, government/services, agribusiness, petroleum production, manufacturing, distribution center, tourism.

History: Caddoes of area reduced by disease and other tribes in the 1790s. Cherokees settled in the 1820s; removed in 1839. In the late 1820s, first Anglo-American settlers arrived. Antebellum slaveholding area. County named for Texas Revolutionary Gen. James Smith; county created and organized in 1846 from Nacogdoches County.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 61.58; Black, 17.60; Hispanic, 17.90; Asian, 1.28; Other, 1.64.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 2,992; deaths, 1,857; marriages, 1,699; divorces, 651.

Recreation: Activities on Palestine, Tyler lakes; Rose Garden; state park; Goodman Museum; Caldwell Zoo; collegiate events; Juneteenth celebration,

Rose Festival in October, Azalea Trail, East Texas Fair in September/October.
Minerals: Oil, gas.
Agriculture: Horticultural crops and nurseries, beef cattle, forages, fruits and vegetables, horses, Christmas trees (first in acreage). Market value \$68 million. Timber sales substantial.
TYLER (98,900) county seat; health services, education, retail center, varied manufacturing; University of Texas at Tyler, Tyler Junior College, Texas College, University of Texas Health Center; hospitals, nursing school; museums, Camp Ford historic park; claims title, "Rose Capital of the Nation."

Other towns include: **Arp** (970)

Strawberry Festival in April; **Bullard** (2,463, part in Cherokee County); **Flint** (2,500); **Hideaway** (3,083); **Lindale** (4,818) distribution center, foundry, varied manufacturing, Country Fest in October; **New Chapel Hill** (594); **Noonday** (777) Sweet Onion festival in June; **Troup** (7,660) part in Cherokee County); **Whitehouse** (7,660) commuters to Tyler, government/services, Yesteryear festival in June; **Winona** (576).

Part of **Overton** (2,554, mostly in Rusk County).

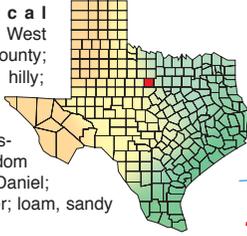
Population	214,821
Change fm 2010.....	2.4
Area (sq. mi.).....	949.45
Land Area (sq. mi.).....	928.38
Altitude (ft.).....	275-671
Rainfall (in.).....	45.40
Jan. mean min.....	38.0
July mean max.....	94.0
Civ. Labor.....	102,147
Unemployed.....	7.2
Wages.....	\$915,915,333
Per Capita Income.....	\$38,515
Pop. Value.....	\$15,896,694,373
Retail Sales.....	\$3,333,392,351

For explanation of sources, symbols and abbreviations, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Stephens County

Physical Features:

West central county; broken, hilly; Hubbard Creek Reservoir, Possum Kingdom Lake, Lake Daniel; Brazos River; loam, sandy soils.



Economy: Oil, agribusiness, manufacturing, recreation.

History: Comanches, Tonkawas in area when Anglo-American settlement began in the 1850s. County created as Buchanan in 1858 from Bosque; renamed in 1861 for Confederate Vice President Alexander H. Stephens; organized 1876.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 74.79; Black, 2.34; Hispanic, 21.25; Asian, 0.37; Other, 1.26.

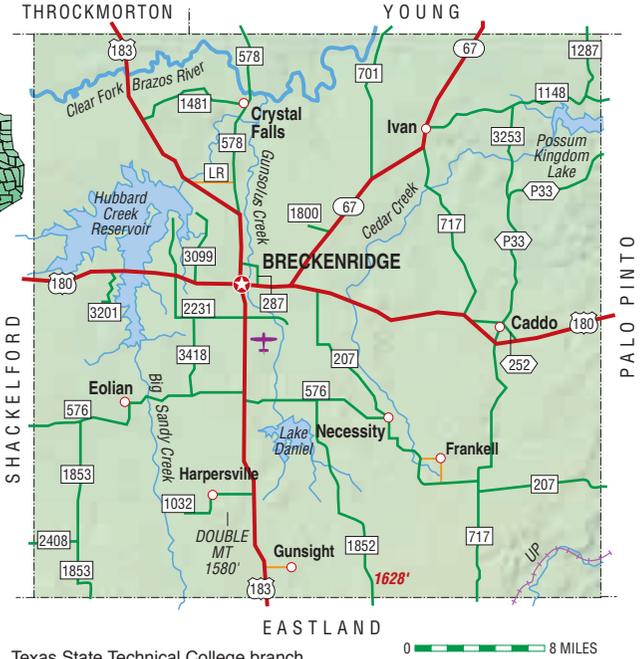
Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 112; deaths, 138; marriages, 82; divorces, 39.

Recreation: Lakes activities, hunting, campsites, historical points, Swenson Museum, Sandefer Oil Museum, aviation museum, festival and car show in fall.

Minerals: Oil, natural gas, stone.

Agriculture: Beef cattle, hogs, goats, sheep; wheat, oats, hay, peanuts, grain sorghums, cotton, pecans. Market value \$12.4 million.

BRECKENRIDGE (5,780) county seat; oil, agriculture, oil-field equipment, aircraft parts; hospital, prison,



Texas State Technical College branch, library.

Other towns include: **Caddo** (70) gateway to Possum Kingdom State Park.

Population	9,630
Change fm 2000	-0.46
Area (sq. mi.)	921.48
Land Area (sq. mi.)	894.64
Altitude (ft.)	995-1,628
Rainfall (in.)	27.04
Jan. mean min.	30.9

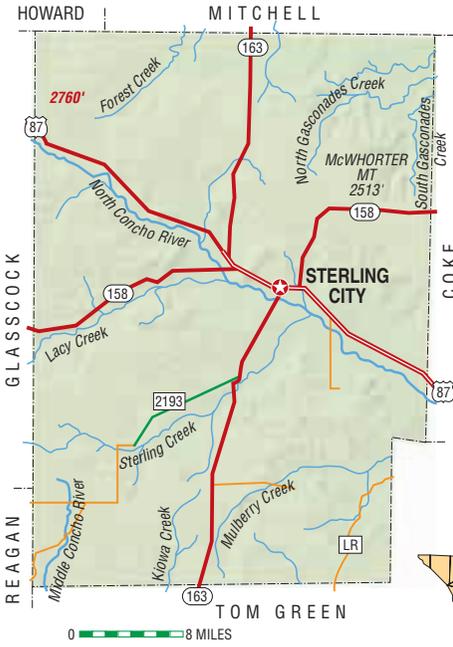
July mean max.	96.8
Civ. Labor	4,669
Unemployed	8.7
Wages	\$29,552,074
Av. Weekly Wage	\$716
Prop. Value	\$1,421,988,215
Retail Sales	\$116,972,911

For explanation of sources, symbols and abbreviations, see p. 232 and foldout map.



Rincon, on the Rio Grande Plain in central Starr County. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Sterling County



Physical Features: Central prairie, surrounded by hills, broken by Concho River and tributaries; sandy to black soils.

Economy: Ranching, oil and gas, hunting leases.

History: Ranching began in late 1870s after Comanches, Kickapoos and other tribes removed by U.S. Army. County named for buffalo hunter W.S. Sterling; created 1891 from Tom Green County, organized the same year.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 62.87; Black, 1.55; Hispanic, 32.90; Asian, 0.09; Other, 2.59.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 15; deaths, 14; marriages, 4; divorces, 4.

Recreation: Hunting of deer, quail, turkey, dove; hunters appreciation dinner in November; junior livestock show in January.

Minerals: Oil, natural gas.

Agriculture: Meat goats, sheep, beef cattle, wheat, hay; about 1,000 acres irrigated. Market value not available.

STERLING CITY (888) county seat; farm, ranch trade center, oil-field services.

Population	1,191
Change fm 2010	4.2
Area (sq. mi.)	923.49
Land Area (sq. mi.)	923.36
Altitude (ft.)	2,000-2,760
Rainfall (in.)	19.40
Jan. mean min.	27.4
July mean max.	94.7
Civ. Labor	822
Unemployed	3.6
Wages	\$5,984,165
Per Capita Income	\$35,840
Prop. Value	\$1,427,811,280
Retail Sales	\$3,663,254



Physical Features: Western county on Rolling Plains below Caprock, bisected by Brazos forks; sandy loam, sandy, other soils; some hills.

Economy: Agribusiness, light fabrication, government/services.

History: Anglo-American ranchers arrived in 1870s after Comanches and other tribes removed by U.S. Army. German farmers settled after 1900. County named for Confederate Gen. T.J. (Stonewall) Jackson; created from Bexar District 1876, organized 1888.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 79.01; Black, 3.06; Hispanic, 15.63; Asian, 0.82; Other, 1.49.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 12; deaths, 23; marriages, 14; divorces, 3.

Recreation: Deer, quail, feral hog, turkey hunting; rodeos in June, September.

Minerals: Gypsum, gravel, oil.

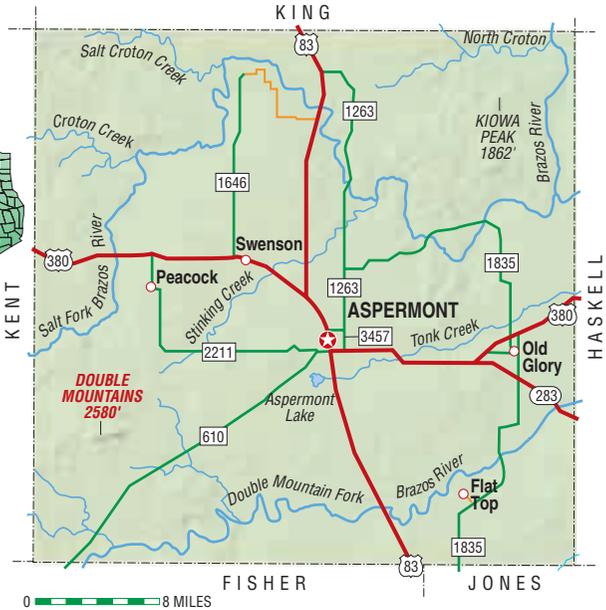
Agriculture: Beef, wheat, cotton, peanuts, hay. Also, grain sorghum, meat goats and swine. Market value \$13.7 million.

ASPERMONT (919) county seat; oil field and ranching center, light fabrication; hospital; livestock show in February, Springfest.

Other towns include: **Old Glory** (100) farming center.

For explanation of sources, symbols and abbreviations, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Stonewall County



Population	1,475	July mean max.	97.4
Change fm 2010	1.0	Civ. Labor	787
Area (sq. mi.)	920.23	Unemployed	4.1
Land Area (sq. mi.)	918.67	Wages	\$4,090,700
Altitude (ft.)	1,450-2,580	Per Capita Income	\$40,298
Rainfall (in.)	23.24	Prop. Value	\$649,293,960
Jan. mean min.	27.2	Retail Sales	\$7,375,550

Sutton County



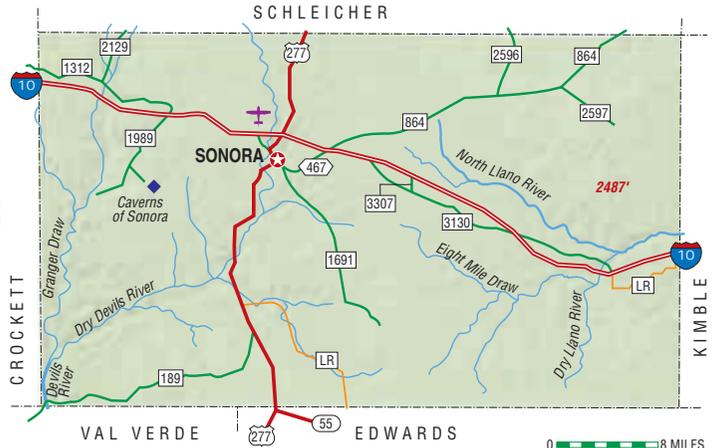
Physical Features: South-western county; level in west, rugged terrain in east, broken by tributaries of Devils, Llano rivers; black, red loam soils.

Economy: Natural gas, hunting, tourism, agriculture.

History: Lipan Apaches drove out Tonkawas in 1600s. Comanches, military outpost and disease forced Apaches south. Anglo-Americans settled in 1870s. Mexican immigration increased after 1890. County created from Crockett 1887; organized 1890; named for Confederate Col. John S. Sutton.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 39.16; Black, 0.22; Hispanic, 60.09; Asian, 0.15; Other, 0.37.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 42; deaths, 31; marriages, 22; divorces, 13.



Recreation: Hunting, Meirs Museum, ranch museum, Caverns of Sonora, wildlife sanctuary, Cinco de Mayo.

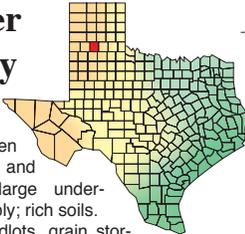
Minerals: Oil, natural gas.

Agriculture: Meat goats, sheep, cattle, Angora goats (first in number of goats). Exotic wildlife. Wheat and oats raised for grazing, hay; minor irrigation. Market value \$9.6 million. Hunting leases important.

SONORA (3,027) county seat; oil and gas production, ranching, tourism; hospital; wool, mohair show in June.

Population	3,950
Change fm 2010.....	- 4.3
Area (sq. mi.).....	1,454.40
Land Area (sq. mi.).....	1,453.76
Altitude (ft.).....	1,840-2,487
Rainfall (in.).....	22.40
Jan. mean min.....	27.2
July mean max.....	94.7
Civ. Labor.....	2,883
Unemployed.....	3.6
Wages.....	\$41,794,580
Per Capita Income.....	\$79,103
Prop. Value.....	\$1,352,630,269
Retail Sales.....	\$34,403,402

Swisher County



Physical Features: High Plains; level, broken by Tule Canyon and Creek; playas; large underground water supply; rich soils.

Economy: Feedlots, grain storage, manufacturing, tourism, prison.

History: Apaches; displaced by Comanches around 1700. U.S. Army removed Comanches in 1874. Ranching began in the late 1870s. Farming developed after 1900. County named for J.G. Swisher of Texas Revolution; county created from Bexar, Young territories in 1876; organized in 1890.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 49.97; Black, 7.19; Hispanic, 41.21; Asian, 0.09; Other, 1.54.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 113; deaths, 81; marriages, 36; divorces, 24.

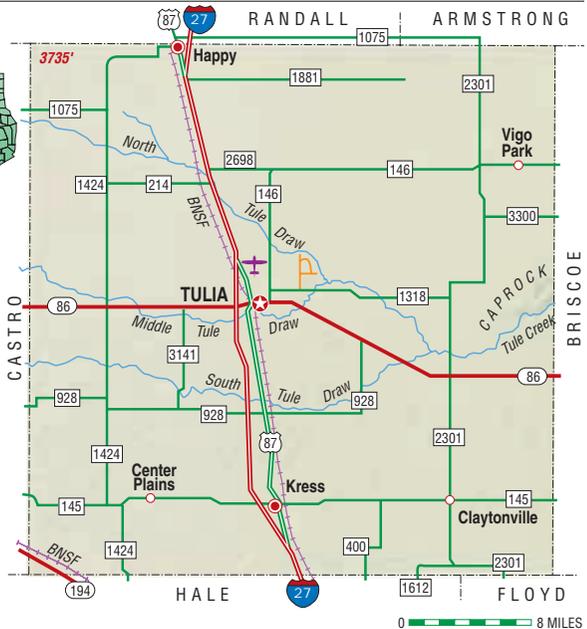
Recreation: Mackenzie battle site, Ozark Trail marker festival in May.

Minerals: Not significant.

Agriculture: Stocker cattle, feedlots. Cotton, corn, wheat, sorghum. Some 400,000 acres irrigated. Market value \$453.7 million.

TULIA (4,967) county seat; wind energy, feedlots, manufacturing, cotton storage, prison; hospital, library, museum; stock show in January.

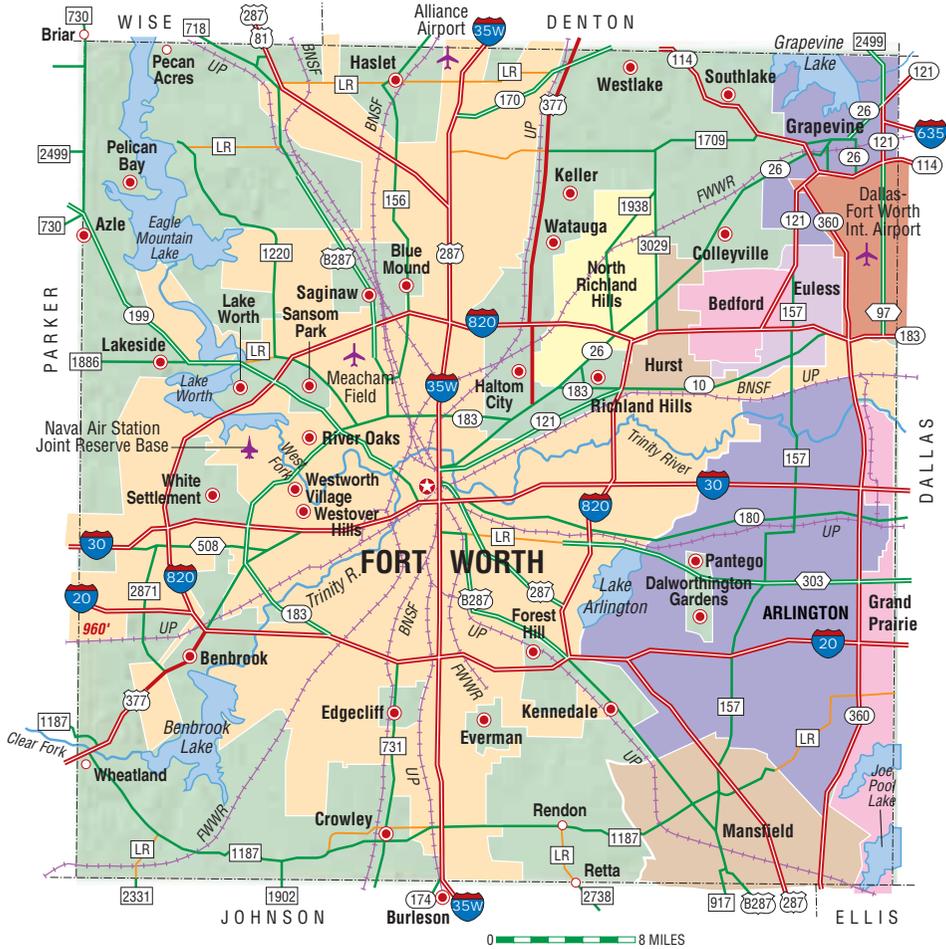
Other towns include: **Happy** (678, partly in Randall County); **Kress** (715); **Vigo Park** (36).



Population	7,891
Change fm 2010.....	0.5
Area (sq. mi.).....	900.68
Land Area (sq. mi.).....	900.43
Altitude (ft.).....	3,160-3,735
Rainfall (in.).....	20.71
Jan. mean min.....	22.2
July mean max.....	91.1
Civ. Labor.....	3,231

Unemployed.....	6.7
Wages.....	\$15,101,205
Per Capita Income.....	\$36,463
Prop. Value.....	\$519,048,180
Retail Sales.....	\$53,029,522

For explanation of sources, symbols and abbreviations, see p. 232 and foldout map.



Physical Features: Part Blackland, level to rolling; drains to Trinity; Lake Worth, Grapevine Lake, Eagle Mountain Lake, Benbrook Lake, Joe Pool Lake, Lake Arlington.

Economy: Tourism, planes, helicopters, foods, mobile homes, electronic equipment, chemicals, plastics among products of more than 1,000 factories, large federal expenditure, D/FW International Airport, economy closely associated with Dallas urban area.

History: Caddoes in area. Comanches, other tribes arrived about 1700. Anglo-Americans settled in the 1840s. Named for Republic of Texas Gen. Edward H. Tarrant, who helped drive Indians from area. County was created in 1849 from Navarro County; organized in 1850.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 51.27; Black, 14.55; Hispanic, 27.33; Asian, 4.67; Other, 2.19.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 27,885; deaths, 10,984; marriages, 12,590; divorces, 7,944.

Recreation: Scott Theatre; Amon G.

Tarrant County



Carter Museum; Kimbell Art Museum; Modern Art Museum; Museum of Science and History; Casa Mañana; Botanic Gardens; Fort Worth Zoo; Log Cabin Village, all in Fort Worth.

Also, Six Flags Over Texas at Arlington; Southwestern Exposition, Stock Show; Convention Center; Stockyards Historical District; Texas Rangers and Dallas Cowboys at Arlington, other athletic events.

Minerals: Production of cement, sand, gravel, stone, gas.

Agriculture: Hay, beef cattle, wheat, horses, horticulture. Market value \$61.4 million. Firewood marketed.

Education: Texas Christian University, University of Texas at Arlington, Texas Wesleyan University, Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary and several other academic centers including a junior college system with five campus and various centers.

FORT WORTH (741,206, small parts in Denton, Parker and Wise counties) county seat; a major mercantile, commercial and financial center; airplane, helicopter and other manufacturing plants.

A cultural center with renowned art museums, Bass Performance Hall; many conventions held in downtown center; agribusines center for wide area with grain-storage and feed-mill operations; adjacent to D/FW International Airport; hospitals.

ARLINGTON (365,438) UT-Arlington, General Motors plant, tourism, the Texas Rangers baseball team, Cow-

boys Stadium, retail, hospitals, bowling museum; Scottish festival held in June.

Other towns include: **Hurst** (37,337); **Eules** (51,277); **Bedford** (46,979) helicopter plant, hospital, Celtic festival in fall. These three cities in the northeast part of the county are sometimes referred to as **HEB**.

Azle (10,947, partly in Parker County) government/services, varied industries, natural gas, hospital, commuters to Fort Worth, Jumpin' Jack Jamboree in September; **Benbrook** (21,234) varied manufacturing, hospitals; **Blue Mound** (2,394); **Briar** (5,665, parts in Wise and Parker counties).

Also, **Colleyville** (22,807) medical services, commuters, government/services, barbecue cook-off in April; **Crowley** (12,838) varied manufacturing, government/services, hospital; **Dalworthington Gardens** (2,259); **Edgecliff** (2,776); **Everman** (6,108); **Forest Hill** (12,355).

Also, **Grapevine** (46,334) manufacturing, distribution, near the D/FW International Airport, tourist center, hospital, Grapefest in September; **Haltom City** (42,409) light manufacturing, food processing, medical center; library; **Haslet** (1,517) commuters, government/services, chili fest and rodeo in May; **Keller** (39,627) Bear Creek Park, Wild West Fest.

Largest U.S. Media Markets

Rank	TV Homes
1. New York	7.38 million
2. Los Angeles	5.61 million
3. Chicago	3.48 million
4. Philadelphia	2.95 million
5. Dallas/Fort Worth	2.59 million
6. San Francisco	2.50 million
7. Boston	2.37 million
8. Washington, D.C.	2.36 million
9. Atlanta	2.33 million
10. Houston	2.22 million

Source: Nielsen Media Research, 2013.

Also, **Kennedale** (6,763) commuters, printing, manufacturing, library, drag strip, custom car show in May; **Lakeside** (1,307); **Lake Worth** (4,584) retail, tourism, museum, nature center; **Mansfield** (56,368, partly in Johnson, Ellis counties) varied manufacturing, retail, government/services, commuters, hospital, community college, library, museum, parks, Pecan festival in September; **North Richland Hills** (63,343) hospital; **Pantego**

For explanation of sources, symbols and abbreviations, see p. 232 and foldout map.

(2,394); **Pelican Bay** (1,547); **Rendon** (12,552); **Richland Hills** (7,801).

Also, **River Oaks** (7,427); **Saginaw** (19,806) grain milling, manufacturing, distribution, library, aquatic center; **Sansom Park** (4,686); **Southlake** (26,575) technology, financial, retail center, hospital, parks, Oktoberfest; **Watauga** (23,497); **Westlake** (992); **Westover Hills** (682); **Westworth Village** (2,472).

Also, **White Settlement** (16,116) aircraft manufacturing, drilling equipment, technological services, Civil War museum, parks, historical sites; industrial park; settlers day festival in fall.

Also, part [7,579] of **Burleson** (36,690); part [51,864] of **Grand Prairie** (175,396), and part of **Pecan Acres** (4,099).

Population	1,880,153
Change fm 2010	3.9
Area (sq. mi.)	897.48
Land Area (sq. mi.)	863.42
Altitude (ft.)	420-960
Rainfall (in.)	34.01
Jan. mean min.	31.4
July mean max.	96.6
Civ. Labor	963,830
Unemployed	6.8
Wages	\$9,496,930,175
Per Capita Income	\$40,965
Prop. Value	\$135,435,906,792
Retail Sales	\$26,025,707,972



A marker in front of the Swisher County Courthouse celebrates Tulia High School and the Ozark Trail. The trail was a network of highways that was established in the 1920s across the south central part of the nation and that predated the U.S. federal highway system. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Physical Features: Prairies, with Callahan Divide, draining to Colorado tributaries, forks of the Brazos River; Lake Abilene, Lake Kirby; mostly loam soils.

Economy: Agribusiness, oil and natural gas, education, Dyess Air Force Base.

History: Comanches were in the area about 1700. Anglo-American settlers arrived in the 1870s. Named for Alamo heroes Edward, James and George Taylor, brothers; county created from Bexar, Travis counties in 1858; organized in 1878.

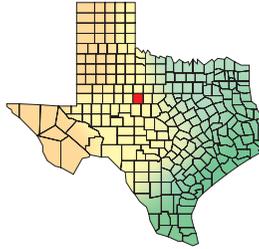
Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 66.42; Black, 7.07; Hispanic, 22.65; Asian, 1.57; Other, 2.29.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 1,981; deaths, 1,222; marriages, 1,269; divorces, 687.

Recreation: Abilene State Park, lake activities, Nelson Park Zoo, college events, Buffalo Gap historical tour and arts festival held in April, Western Heritage ranch rodeo held in May and West Texas Fair in September at Abilene.

Minerals: Oil, natural gas.

Taylor County



Agriculture: Beef cattle, small grain, cotton, milo. Market value \$50.6 million.

Education: Abilene Christian University, Hardin-Simmons University, McMurry University, Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center pharmacy school and branch campus, Cisco Junior College branch.

ABILENE (117,063, a small part in Jones County) county seat; oil-field service, retail center, military, tourism, colleges; hospitals, Abilene State School, West Texas Rehabilitation

Center; Fort Phantom Hill (in Jones County).

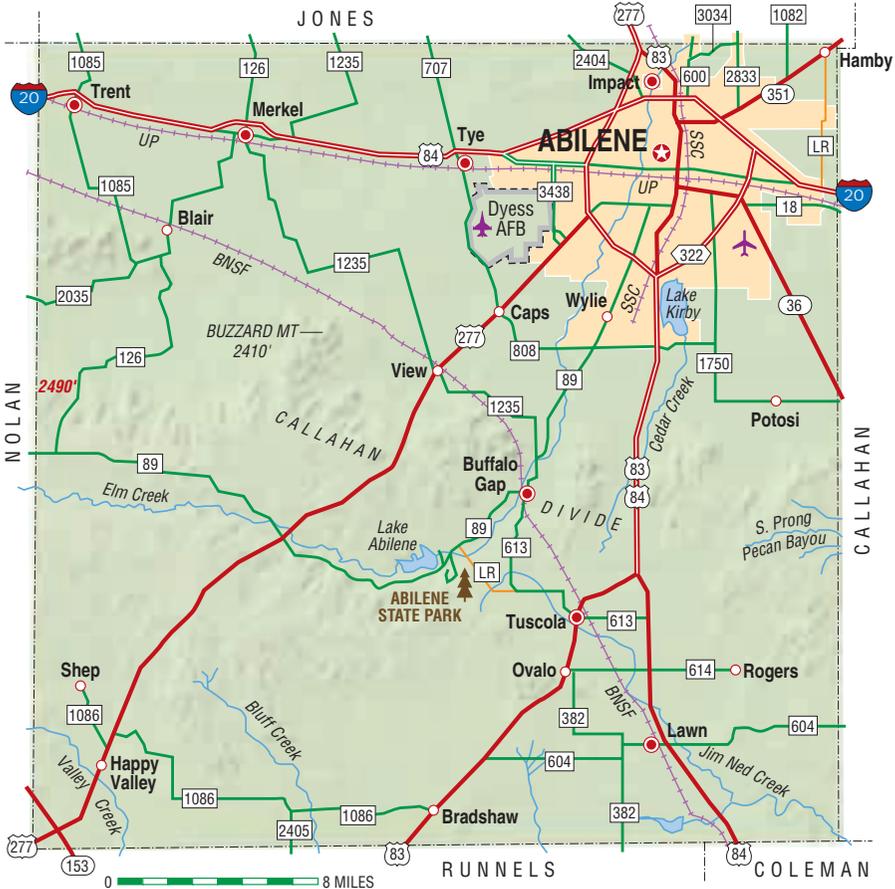
Wylie is now part of Abilene.

Other communities include: **Buffalo Gap** (464) historic sites; **Impact** (35); **Lawn** (314); **Merkel** (2,590) agribusiness center, clothing manufacturing, oil-field services; **Ovalo** (225); **Potosi** (2,991); **Trent** (337); **Tuscola** (742); **Tye** (1,242).

Population **133,473**

Change fm 2010	1.5
Area (sq. mi.)	919.25
Land Area (sq. mi.)	915.63
Altitude (ft.)	1,640-2,490
Rainfall (in.)	23.78
Jan. mean min.	31.8
July mean max.	94.8
Civ. Labor	69,678
Unemployed	5.3
Wages	\$5k05,882,777
Per Capita Income	\$37,132
Prop. Value	\$7,634,515,260
Retail Sales	\$2,159,090,347

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.



Terrell County

Physical Features: Trans-Pecos southwestern county; semi-mountainous, many canyons; rocky, limestone soils.

Economy: Ranching, hunting leases, oil and gas exploration, tourism.

History: Coahuiltecan, Jumanos and other tribes left many pictographs in area caves. Sheep ranching began in 1880s. Named for Confederate Gen. A.W. Terrell; county created 1905 from Pecos County, organized the same year.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 50.42; Black, 0.73; Hispanic, 46.77; Asian, 0.52; Other, 1.56.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 14; deaths, 8; marriages, 18; divorces, 3.

Recreation: Nature tourism, hunting, especially white-tailed and mule deer, Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River, varied wildlife, hiking trail; Snake Days in June, Cactus Pachanga in October.

Minerals: Gas, oil, limestone.

Agriculture: Goats (meat, Angora); sheep (meat, wool); some beef cattle. Market value \$4 million. Wildlife leases important.

SANDERSON (837) county seat; ranching, hunting, tourism, government/services; museum.

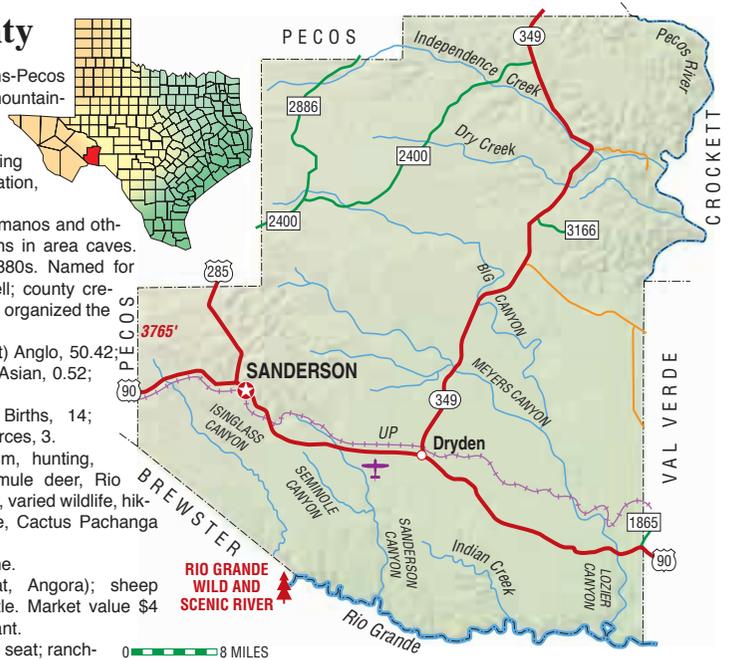
Other town: **Dryden** (13).

Population917
 Change fm 2010- 6.8
 Area (sq. mi.)2,357.75
 Land Area (sq. mi.)2,357.72

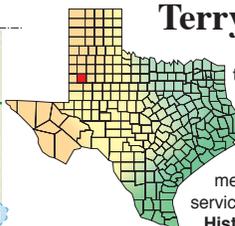
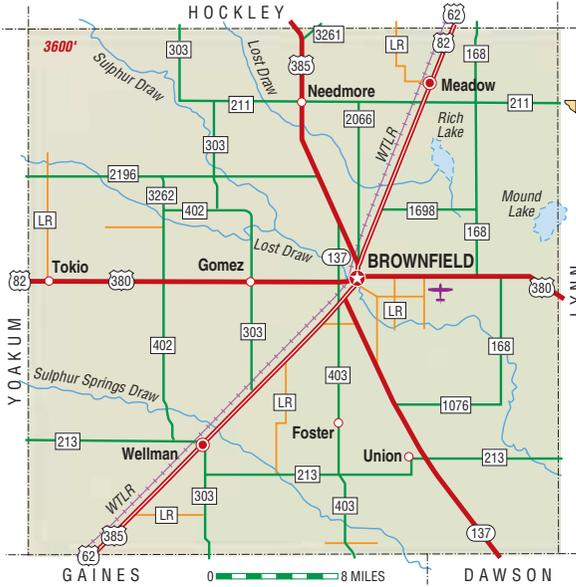
Altitude (ft.) 1,180-3,765
 Rainfall (in.) 14.94
 Jan. mean min. 30.5
 July mean max. 91.9
 Civ. Labor 422
 Unemployed 7.1
 Wages \$3,797,140
 Per Capita Income \$46,475

Prop. Value \$879,870,489
 Retail Sales \$2,484,722

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.



The Horse Hollow wind farm in Taylor and Nolan counties. Photo by Robert Plocheck.



Terry County

Physical Features: South Plains, broken by draws, playas; sandy, sandy loam, loam soils.

Economy: Government/services, oil-field services, agribusiness.

History: Comanches removed in 1870s by U.S. Army. Ranching developed in 1890s; farming after 1900. Oil discovered in 1940. County named for Confederate Col. B.F. Terry, head of the Eighth Texas Cavalry (Terry's Texas Rangers). Created from Bexar District 1876; organized 1904.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 44.35; Black, 4.47; Hispanic, 50.07; Asian, 0.27; Other, 0.85.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 179; deaths, 143; marriages, 94; divorces, 58.

Recreation: Museum, aquatic center, quilt show in April, harvest festival in October.

Minerals: Oil, gas, salt mining.

Agriculture: Cotton is principal crop; peanuts (third in acreage), grain sorghum, guar, wheat, melons, cucumbers, sesame. 170,000 acres irrigated. Market value \$124.8 million.

BROWNFIELD (9,657) county seat; oil-field services, wind energy, agribusiness, minerals and peanut processing; hospital; prison.

Other towns include: **Meadow** (593); **Tokio** (5); **Wellman** (203).

Population	12,613
Change fm 2010.....	- 0.3
Area (sq. mi.).....	890.93
Land Area (sq. mi.).....	889.88
Altitude (ft.).....	3,080-3,600
Rainfall (in.).....	18.89
Jan. mean min.....	26.1

July mean max.....	92.5
Civ. Labor.....	5,657
Unemployed.....	7.1
Wages.....	\$37,587,736
Per Capita Income.....	\$30,313
Prop. Value.....	\$1,362,580,437
Retail Sales.....	\$140,453,778

Throckmorton County

Physical Features: Northwest county southwest of Wichita Falls; rolling, between Brazos forks; red to black soils.

Economy: Oil, agribusiness, hunting.

History: Site of Comanche Indian Reservation 1854-59. Ranching developed after Civil War. County named for Dr. W.E. Throckmorton, father of Gov. J.W. Throckmorton; county created from Fannin 1858; organized 1879.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 87.51; Black, 0.81; Hispanic, 9.76; Asian, 0.44; Other, 1.49.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 16; deaths, 21; marriages, 12; divorces, 5.

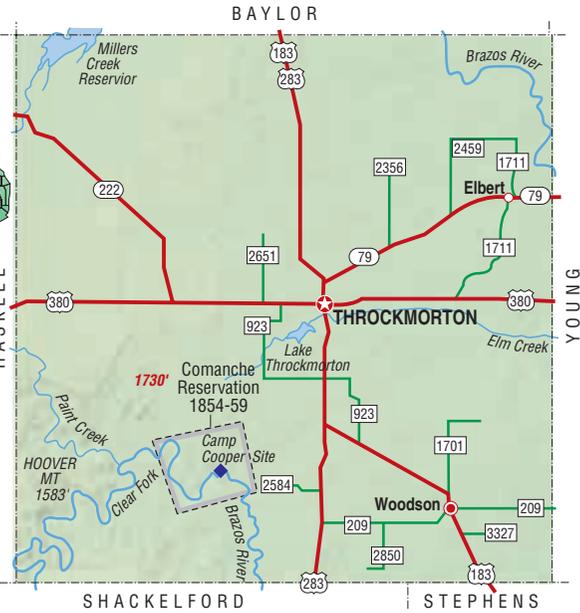
Recreation: Hunting, fishing; historic sites include Camp Cooper, site of former Comanche reservation, restored ranch home; Millers Creek Reservoir; wild game dinner in January.

Minerals: Natural gas, oil.

Agriculture: Beef cattle, horses, wheat, hay. Market value \$21.9 million. Mesquite firewood sold. Hunting leases important.

THROCKMORTON (828) county seat; varied manufacturing, oil-field services; hospital; Old Jail museum.

Other towns include: **Elbert** (30), **Woodson** (264).

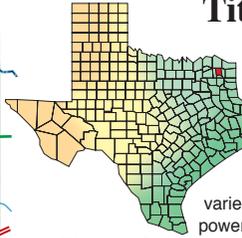


Population	1,601
Change fm 2010.....	- 2.4
Area (sq. mi.).....	915.47
Land Area (sq. mi.).....	912.34
Altitude (ft.).....	1,100-1,730
Rainfall (in.).....	26.60
Jan. mean min.....	28.0
July mean max.....	97.0
Civ. Labor.....	885

Unemployed.....	5.0
Wages.....	\$3,331,066
Per Capita Income.....	\$48,144
Prop. Value.....	\$710,705,924
Retail Sales.....	\$10,878,006

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Titus County



Physical Features: Northeast Texas county; hilly, timbered; drains to Big Cypress Creek, Sulphur River; Lake Bob Sandlin, Welsh Reservoir, Monticello Reservoir.

Economy: Agribusiness, varied manufacturing, electric power generation.

History: Caddo area. Cherokees and other tribes settled in 1820s. Anglo-American settlers arrived in 1840s. Named for pioneer settler A.J. Titus; county created from Bowie, Red River counties in 1846, organized the same year.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 48.16; Black, 9.29; Hispanic, 40.58; Asian, 0.73; Other, 1.25.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 508; deaths, 231; marriages, 240; divorces, 102.

Recreation: Fishing, hunting, lake activities, state park, rodeo, railroad museum, flower gardens.

Minerals: Lignite coal, oil, gas.

Agriculture: Poultry, beef cattle, hay, horticulture, horses. Market value \$79.5 million. Timber sales significant.

MOUNT PLEASANT (15,564) county seat; tourism, varied manufacturing, food-processing plants; hospital; Northeast Texas Community College; jubilee and out-house races in May.

Other towns include: **Cookville** (105), **Millers Cove** (149), **Talco** (516), **Winfield** (524).



0 8 MILES

Population	32,663
Change fm 2010	1.0
Area (sq. mi.)	425.69
Land Area (sq. mi.)	410.54
Altitude (ft.)	250-530
Rainfall (in.)	48.57

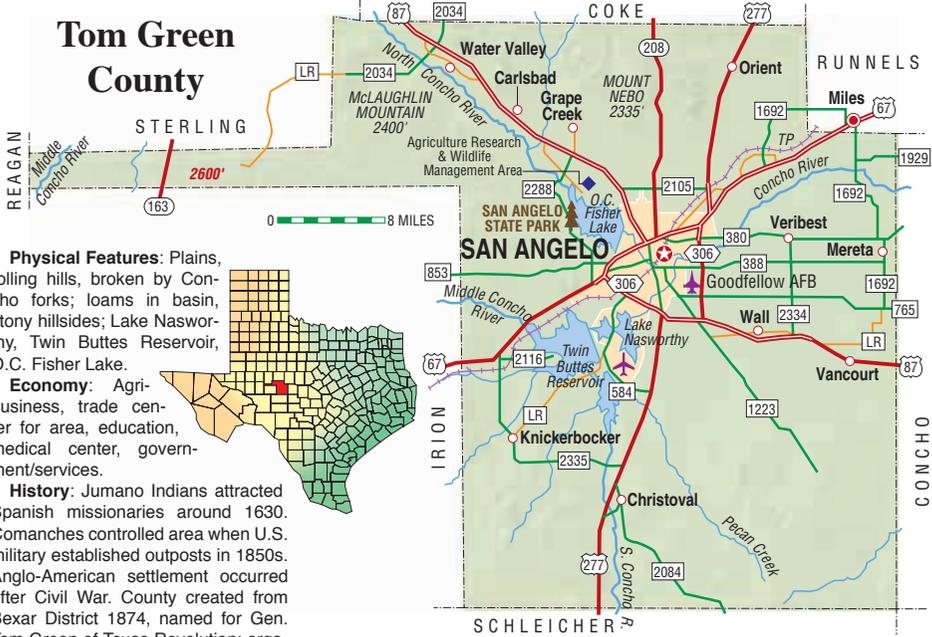
Jan. mean min.	29.3
July mean max.	94.2
Civ. Labor	13,530
Unemployed	7.3
Wages	\$124,923,400
Per Capita Income	\$28,542
Prop. Value	\$3,501,831,252
Retail Sales	\$551,953,731

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.



The Terry County Courthouse in Brownfield. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Tom Green County



Physical Features: Plains, rolling hills, broken by Concho forks; loams in basin, stony hillsides; Lake Nasworthy, Twin Buttes Reservoir, O.C. Fisher Lake.

Economy: Agribusiness, trade center for area, education, medical center, government/services.

History: Jumano Indians attracted Spanish missionaries around 1630. Comanches controlled area when U.S. military established outposts in 1850s. Anglo-American settlement occurred after Civil War. County created from Bexar District 1874, named for Gen. Tom Green of Texas Revolution; organized 1875; 12 other counties created from original.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 56.96; Black, 3.95; Hispanic, 36.30; Asian, 1.02; Other, 1.77.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 1,549; deaths, 991; marriages, 1,052; divorces, 434.

Recreation: Water sports, hunting, Fort Concho museum, symphony, baseball team, Christmas at Old Fort Concho, February rodeo.

Minerals: Oil, natural gas.

Agriculture: Cotton, cattle, goats, sheep, small grains, milo. About 30,000 acres irrigated. Market value

\$133 million; first in sheep and goat production.

SAN ANGELO (93,200) county seat; government/services, retail, transportation, education; hospitals, Angelo State University, Howard Junior College branch; riverwalk; Museum of Fine Arts, drag boat races in June.

Other towns include: **Carlsbad** (719); **Christoval** (504); **Grape Creek** (3,154); **Knickerbocker** (94); **Mereta**

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

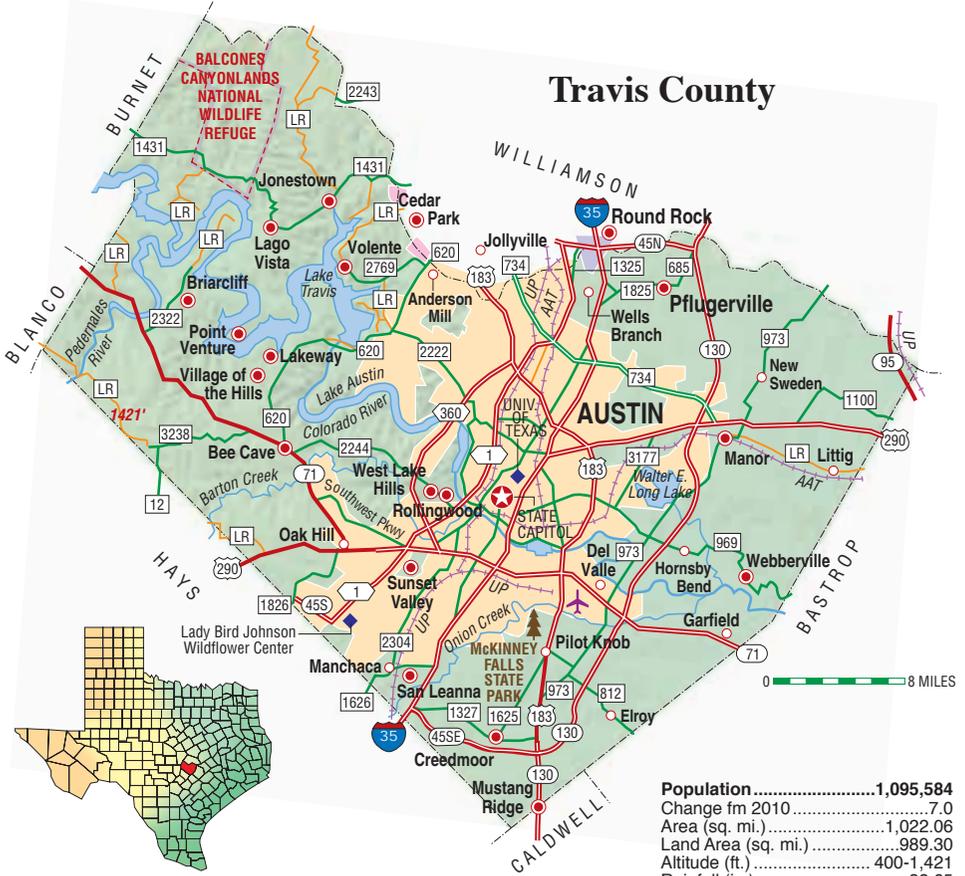
(131); **Vancourt** (131); **Veribest** (115); **Wall** (329); **Water Valley** (203).

Population	113,281
Change fm 2010.....	2.8
Area (sq. mi.).....	1,540.54
Land Area (sq. mi.).....	1,522.10
Altitude (ft.).....	1,675-2,600
Rainfall (in.).....	20.91
Jan. mean min.	31.8
July mean max.	94.4
Civ. Labor	55,636
Unemployed	5.4
Wages	\$407,940,123
Per Capita Income.....	\$37,279
Prop. Value	\$6,421,880,875
Retail Sales	\$1,594,626,729



The State Capitol in Austin. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Travis County



Population	1,095,584
Change fm 2010	7.0
Area (sq. mi.)	1,022.06
Land Area (sq. mi.)	989.30
Altitude (ft.)	400-1,421
Rainfall (in.)	33.65
Jan. mean min.	40.0
July mean max.	95.0
Civ. Labor	596,361
Unemployed	5.7
Wages	\$8,169,287,009
Per Capita Income	\$43,198
Prop. Value	\$116,480,196,936
Retail Sales	\$15,190,597,032

Physical Features: Central county of scenic hills, broken by Colorado River; Lake Travis, Lake Austin, Lady Bird Lake, Walter E. Long Lake; cedars, pecans, other trees; diverse soils, mineral deposits.

Economy: Government/services, education, technology, research and industry.

History: Tonkawa and Lipan Apache area; Comanches, Kiowas arrived about 1700. Spanish missions from East Texas temporarily relocated near Barton Springs in 1730 before removing to San Antonio. Anglo-Americans arrived in the early 1830s. County created in 1840, when Austin became Republic's capital, from Bastrop County; organized in 1843; named for Alamo commander Col. William B. Travis; many other counties created from its original area.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 50.29; Black, 8.09; Hispanic, 33.87; Asian, 5.78; Other, 1.97.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 15,792; deaths, 4,600; marriages, 8,113; divorces, 3,595.

Recreation: Colorado River lakes, hunting, fishing; McKinney Falls State Park; Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center; collegiate, metropolitan, gov-

ernmental events; official buildings and historic sites; museums, including Bullock state history museum; Sixth St. restoration area; scenic drives; many city parks; South by Southwest film, music festival in March.

Minerals: Production of lime, stone, sand, gravel, oil and gas.

Agriculture: Cattle, nursery crops, hogs; sorghum, corn, cotton, small grains, pecans. Market value \$22.8 million.

Education: University of Texas, St. Edward's University, Concordia Lutheran University, Huston-Tillotson College, Austin Community College, Episcopal and Presbyterian seminaries.

AUSTIN (790,390, part [35,697] in Williamson County) county seat and state capital; state and federal payrolls, IRS center, tourism, Lyndon B. Johnson Library, research, high-tech industries; hospitals, including state institutions for blind, deaf, mental illnesses; popular retirement area. **Anderson Mill, Del Valle and Oak Hill** are now part of Austin.

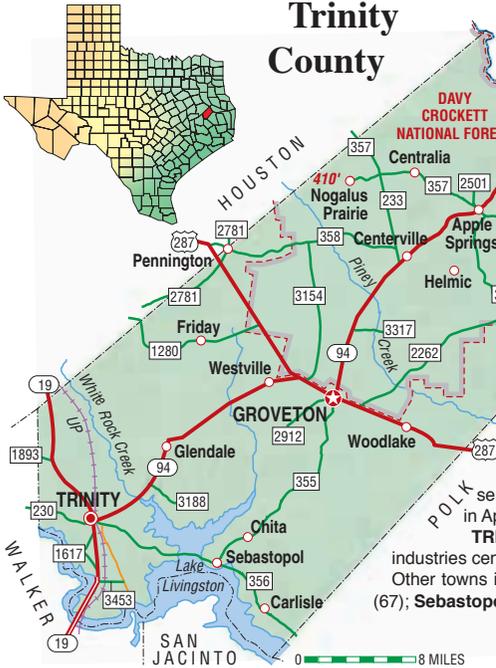
For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Other towns include: **Bee Cave** (3,925) retail, tourism, SpringFest in April; **Briarcliff** (1,438); **Creedmoor** (202); **Garfield** (1,698); **Jonestown** (1,834) tourism, retail, commuters, Chili Pod chili cook-off in April; **Lago Vista** (6,041); **Lakeway** (11,391) residential real estate, retail, tourism, lake activities; **Manchuca** (1,133); **Manor** (5,037); **Mustang Ridge** (861, partly in Caldwell County).

Also, **Pflugerville** (46,936) high-tech industries, agriculture, government/services, Deutchenfest in May; **Point Venture** (800); **Rollingwood** (1,412); **San Leanna** (497); **Sunset Valley** (749); **The Hills** (2,472) residential community; **Volente** (520); **Webberville** (392); **Wells Branch** (12,120); **West Lake Hills** (3,063).

Also, part [489] of **Cedar Park**, part [882] of **Jollyville** and part [1,362] of **Round Rock**, all mostly in Williamson County.

Trinity County



Physical Features: Heavily forested East Texas county of hills, between Neches and Trinity (Lake Livingston) rivers; rich alluvial soils, sandy upland; 67,910 acres in national forest.

Economy: Forestry, cattle, tourism, government/services.

History: Caddoes, reduced by disease in late 1700s. Kickapoo, Alabama, Coushatta in area when Anglo-Americans settled in 1840s. Named for river; county created in 1850 out of Houston County, organized the same year.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 79.37; Black, 9.55; Hispanic, 9.06; Asian, 0.31; Other, 1.71.

Vital Statistics: annual: Births, 178; deaths, 210; marriages, 82; divorces, 30.

Recreation: Lake activities, fishing, hiking, hunting, national forest, historic site.

Minerals: Limited oil, gas, sand and gravel.

Agriculture: Beef cattle. Market value \$9.2 million. Timber sales significant. Hunting leases, fishing.

GROVETON (1,057) county seat; logging, government/services, recreation; museum, library; Bear Chase marathon in April.

TRINITY (2,697) government/services, steel fabrication, forest-industries center, commuters; hospital.

Other towns include: **Apple Springs** (185); **Centralia** (53); **Pennington** (67); **Sebastopol** (120) historic town; **Woodlake** (98).

Population	14,309
Change fm 2010	- 1.9
Area (sq. mi.)	714.00
Land Area (sq. mi.)	692.84
Altitude (ft.)	131-410

Rainfall (in.)	48.10
Jan. mean min.	37.1
July mean max.	94.8
Civ. Labor	5,636
Unemployed	8.2

Wages	\$15,513,812
Per Capita Income	\$28,395
Prop. Value	\$1,298,567,815
Retail Sales	\$76,700,767

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Tyler County

Physical Features: Hilly East Texas county; densely timbered; drains to Neches River; B.A. Steinhagen Lake; Big Thicket is unique plant and animal area.

Economy: Lumbering, government/services, some manufacturing, tourism, hunting leases.

History: Caddoan area. Cherokees, Alabama and Coushatta pushed into area from U.S. South in 1820s. Anglo-Americans settled in 1830s. Named for U.S. President John Tyler; county created in 1846 from Liberty County, organized the same year.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 79.85; Black, 10.96; Hispanic, 7.36; Asian, 0.24; Other, 1.58.

Vital Statistics: annual: Births, 224; deaths, 240; marriages, 149; divorces, 111.

Recreation: Big Thicket NP; Heritage Village; lake activities; Allan Shivers Museum; state forest; historic sites; dogwood festival in spring; rodeo, frontier frolics in September; gospel music fest in June.

Minerals: Oil, natural gas.

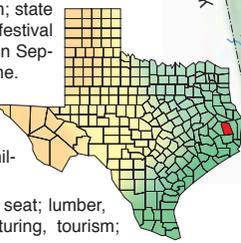
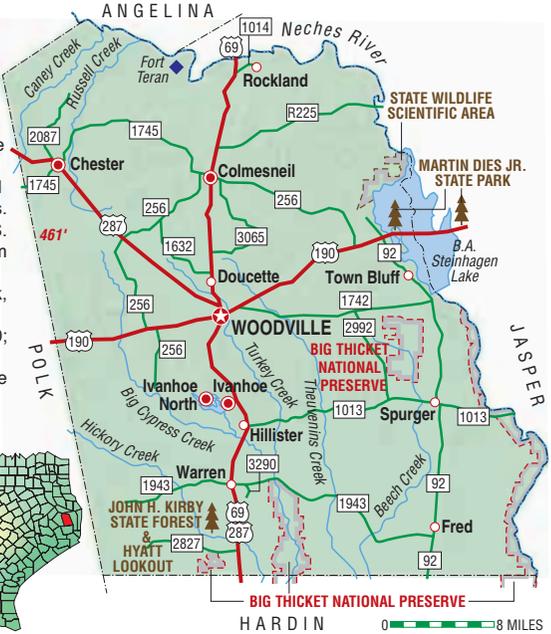
Agriculture: Cattle, hay, nursery crops, blueberries, horses. Market value \$21.8 million. Timber sales significant.

WOODVILLE (2,586) county seat; lumber, cattle market, varied manufacturing, tourism; hospital, prison.

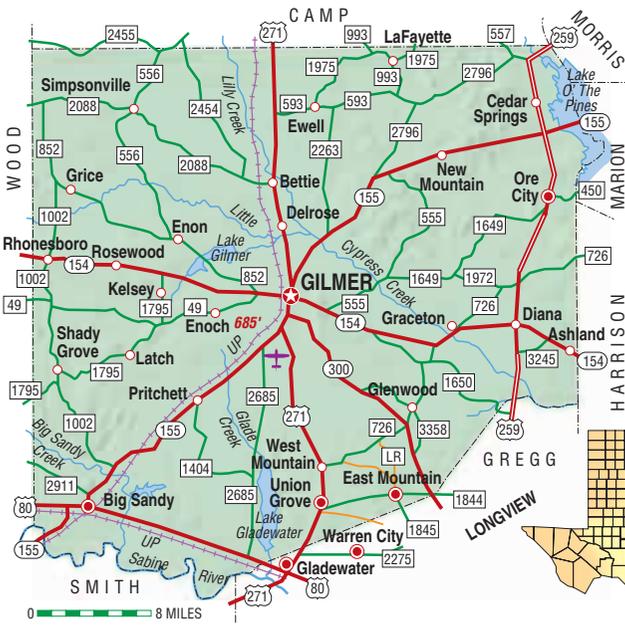
Other towns include: **Chester** (312) **Colmesneil** (596), **Doucette** (160), **Fred** (299), **Hillister** (250), **Ivanhoe** (887), **Ivanhoe North** (538), **Spurger** (590), **Warren** (757).

Population	21,458
Change fm 2010	- 1.4
Area (sq. mi.)	935.71
Land Area (sq. mi.)	922.90
Altitude (ft.)	50-461
Rainfall (in.)	54.79
Jan. mean min.	38.3

July mean max.	92.1
Civ. Labor	8,216
Unemployed	10.6
Wages	\$28,751,646
Per Capita Income	\$29,607
Prop. Value	\$2,117,47,452
Retail Sales	\$107,246,545



Upshur County



Physical Features: East Texas county; rolling to hilly, over half forested; drains to Sabine River, Little Cypress Creek, Lake O' the Pines, Lake Gilmer, Lake Gladewater.

Economy: Manufacturing, oil, gas, agribusiness, timber.

History: Caddoes; reduced by epidemics in 1700s. Cherokees in area in 1820s. Anglo-American settlement in mid-1830s. County created from Harrison, Nacogdoches counties in 1846, organized the same year; named for U.S. Secretary of State A.P. Upshur.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 80.94; Black, 8.96; Hispanic, 7.36; Asian, 0.44; Other, 2.29.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 507; deaths, 435; marriages, 223; divorces, 263.

Recreation: Scenic trails, hunting, fishing, fall foliage, East Texas Yamboree in October.

Minerals: Oil, gas, sand, gravel.

Agriculture: Dairies, beef cattle, hay, vegetable crops, poultry. Market value \$48.9 million. Timber a major product.

GILMER (4,905) county seat; manufacturing, communications, electric power; hospital; museums; Texas Motorized Trails.

Other towns include: **Big Sandy** (1,343); **Diana** (585); **East Mountain** (797); **Ore City** (1,144); **Union Grove** (357).

Part [2,447] of **Gladewater** (6,441).

Population	39,995
Change fm 2010	1.7
Area (sq. mi.)	592.67
Land Area (sq. mi.)	587.64
Altitude (ft.)	228-685
Rainfall (in.)	47.08
Jan. mean min.	31.4
July mean max.	93.4
Civ. Labor	20,868

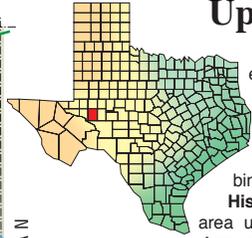
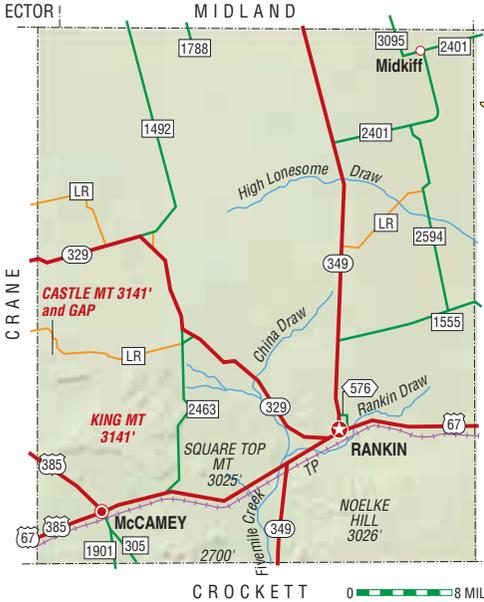
Unemployed	6.3
Wages	\$55,336,402
Per Capita Income	\$35,663
Prop. Value	\$2,805,988,510
Retail Sales	\$301,958,983

For explanation of sources, symbols and abbreviations, see p. 232 and foldout map.



A foggy day in a Trinity County forest. Photo by Ron Billings, Texas A&M Forest Service.

Upton County



Physical Features: Western county; north is flat, south is rolling, hilly; limestone, sandy loam soils, drains to creeks.

Economy: Oil, wind turbines, farming, ranching.

History: Apache and Comanche area until tribes removed by U.S. Army in the 1870s. Sheep, cattle ranching developed in the 1880s. Oil discovered in 1925. County created in 1887 from Tom Green County; organized in 1910; name honors brothers John and William Upton, Confederate colonels.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 46.20; Black, 1.64; Hispanic, 50.36; Asian, 0.18; Other, 1.61.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 38; deaths, 34; marriages, 21; divorces, 18.

Recreation: Historic sites, Mendoza Trail museum, scenic areas; McCamey chili cookoff in October, pecan show in November.

Minerals: Oil, natural gas.

Agriculture: Cotton, sheep, goats, beef cattle, watermelons, pecans. Extensive irrigation. Market value \$8.6 million.

RANKIN (778) county seat, oil, ranching, farming; hospital; Barbados cookoff held in May, All Kid rodeo held in June.

MCCAMEY (1,887) oil, gas, wind; hospital; Wind Energy bluegrass festival in September.

Other town: **MIDKIFF** (182).

Population	3,283
Change fm 2010	- 2.1
Area (sq. mi.)	1,241.83
Land Area (sq. mi.)	1,241.68
Altitude (ft.)	2,310-3,141
Rainfall (in.)	14.45
Jan. mean min.	33.1

July mean max.	95.6
Civ. Labor	1,966
Unemployed	3.7
Wages	\$22,712,296
Per Capita Income	\$45,030
Prop. Value	\$4,052,623,192
Retail Sales	\$24,447,976

Uvalde County

Physical Features: Edwards Plateau, rolling hills below escarpment; spring-fed Sabinal, Frio, Leona, Nueces rivers; cypress, cedar, other trees, including maple groves.

Economy: Agribusinesses, hunting leases, light manufacturing, tourism.

History: Spanish mission Nuestra Señora de la Candelaria founded in 1762 for Lipan Apaches near present-day Montell; Comanches harassed mission. U.S. military outpost established in 1849. County created from Bexar 1850; re-created, organized 1856; named for 1778 governor of Coahuila, Juan de Ugalde, with name Anglicized.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 28.62; Black, 0.56; Hispanic, 69.65; Asian, 0.51; Other, 0.65.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 416; deaths, 218; marriages, 154; divorces, 37.

Recreation: Deer, turkey hunting; Garner State Park; water activities on rivers; John Nance Garner museum; Uvalde Memorial Park; scenic trails, historic sites.

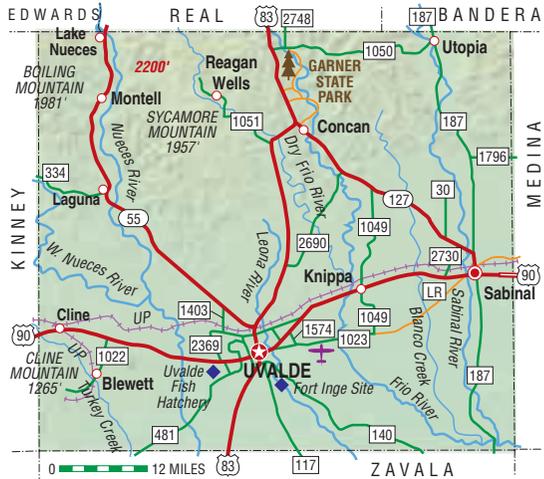
Minerals: Asphalt, stone, sand, gravel.

Agriculture: Cattle, vegetables, corn, cotton, sorghum, sheep, goats, hay, wheat. Substantial irrigation. Market value \$77.7 million.

UVALDE (15,751) county seat; vegetable, wool, mohair processing, tourism; opera house; junior college, A&M research center; hospital; Fort Inge Day in April.

Sabinal (1,695) farm, ranch center, tourism, retirement area.

Other towns include: **Concan** (225); **Knippa** (689); **Utopia** (277) resort; **Uvalde Estates** (2,171).



Population	26,752
Change fm 2010	1.3
Area (sq. mi.)	1,558.60
Land Area (sq. mi.)	1,556.55
Altitude (ft.)	650-2,200
Rainfall (in.)	23.30
Jan. mean min.	37.0
July mean max.	96.0
Civ. Labor	11,542
Unemployed	8.3
Wages	\$69,362,046
Per Capita Income	\$32,404
Prop. Value	\$2,786,597,003
Retail Sales	\$359,263,430

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Val Verde County

Physical Features: Southwestern county bordering Mexico, rolling, hilly; brushy; Devils, Pecos rivers, Rio Grande and Amistad Reservoir; limestone, alluvial soils.

Economy: Agribusiness, tourism, trade center, military, Border Patrol, hunting leases, fishing.

History: Apaches, Coahuiltecos, Jumanos present when Spanish came through in late 1500s. Comanches arrived later. U.S. military outposts established in 1850s to protect settlers. Only county named for Civil War battle; Val Verde means green valley. Created 1885 from Crockett, Kinney, Pecos counties, organized the same year.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 17.35; Black, 1.29; Hispanic, 80.09; Asian, 0.52; Other, 0.76.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 897; deaths, 334; marriages, 407; divorces, 200.

Recreation: Gateway to Mexico; deer hunting, fishing; Amistad lake activities; two state parks; Langtry restoration of Judge Roy Bean's saloon; ancient pictographs; San Felipe Springs; winery.

Minerals: Production sand and gravel, gas, oil.

Agriculture: Sheep (second in numbers), Angora and meat goats (third in numbers); cattle; minor irrigation. Market value \$12 million.

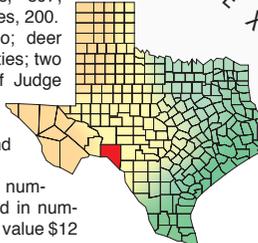
DEL RIO (35,591) county seat; government/services including federal agencies and military, agribusiness, tourism; hospital, extension colleges; Fiesta de Amistad in October.

Laughlin Air Force Base (1,569).

Other towns and places include: **Cienegas Terrace** (3,424); **Comstock**

(344); **Langtry** (30); **Val Verde Park** (2,384).

Population	48,705
Change fm 2010	- 0.4
Area (sq. mi.)	3,232.40
Land Area (sq. mi.)	3,170.38
Altitude (ft.)	845-2,343
Rainfall (in.)	18.80

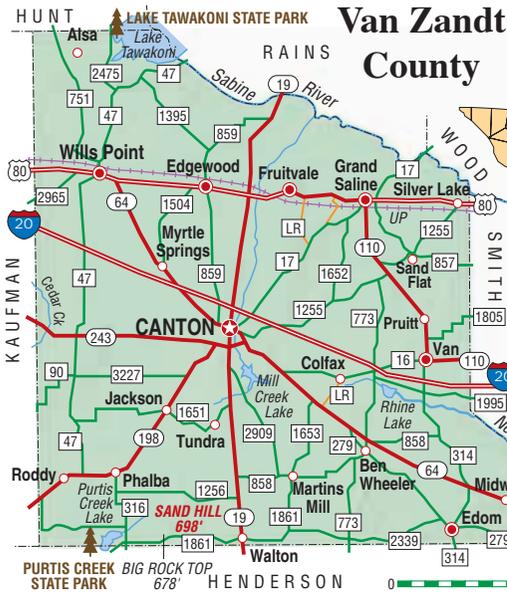


Jan. mean min.	39.7
July mean max.	96.2
Civ. Labor	20,737
Unemployed	8.2
Wages	\$145,772.847
Per Capita Income	\$30,702
Prop. Value	\$2,334,840.613
Retail Sales	\$524,693,747

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.



The old store, at left, of Judge Roy Bean in Langtry, Val Verde County. Photo by Robert Plocheck.



Population	52,424
Change fm 2010	- 0.3
Area (sq. mi.)	859.48
Land Area (sq. mi.)	848.64
Altitude (ft.)	330-698
Rainfall (in.)	43.68
Jan. mean min.	31.4
July mean max.	93.3
Civ. Labor	25,840

Unemployed	6.6
Wages	\$73,060,775
Per Capita Income	\$33,942
Prop. Value	\$3,869,379,913
Retail Sales	\$432,868,989

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Victoria County

Physical Features: Rolling prairies, intersected by many streams; sandy loams, clay soils, alluvial soils.

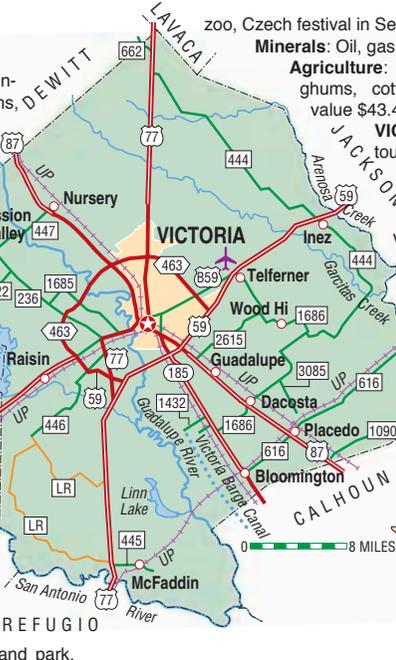
Economy: Petrochemical plants, government/services, oil, manufacturing, agribusiness, tourism.

History: Karankawas and other tribes in area when Spanish arrived in 1528. Comanches, Tawakonins arrived later. La Salle's camp on Garcitas Creek 1685–1687. Spanish ranching developed in the 1750s. Anglo-Americans arrived after 1836. An original county, created in 1836 from Mexican municipality named for President Guadalupe Victoria of Mexico.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 47.32; Black, 6.00; Hispanic, 44.52; Asian, 1.04; Other, 1.13.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 1,300; deaths, 707; marriages, 636; divorces, 413.

Recreation: Fishing, hunting; salt-water activities, historic homes, sites, riverside park, Coletto Creek Reservoir and park,

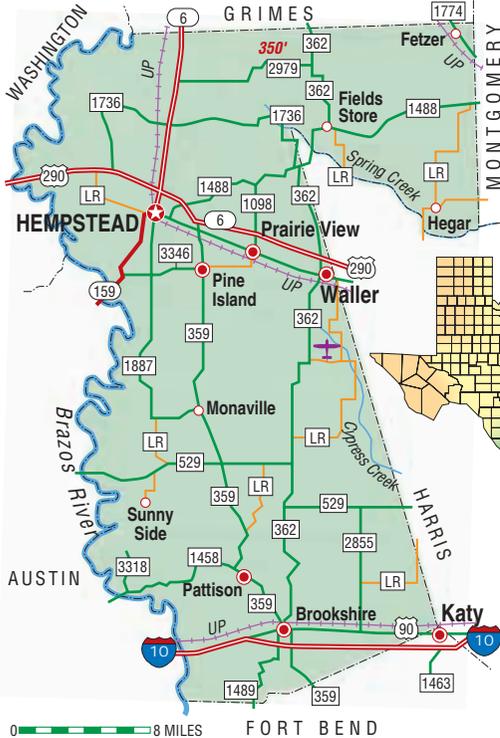


Population	89,289
Change fm 2010	2.9
Area (sq. mi.)	888.73
Land Area (sq. mi.)	882.50
Altitude (ft.)	sea level-230

Rainfall (in.)	40.10
Jan. mean min.	43.6
July mean max.	93.4
Civ. Labor	47,662
Unemployed	5.7

Wages	\$392,577,858
Per Capita Income	\$42,452
Prop. Value	\$6,518,442,089
Retail Sales	\$1,650,326,568

Waller County



Physical Features: South central county near Houston on rolling prairie; drains to Brazos; alluvial soils; about 20 percent forested.

Economy: Agribusiness, education, equine-related businesses, part of Houston metropolitan area.

History: Bidais Indians reduced to about 100 when Anglo-Americans settled in the 1820s. Antebellum slaveholding area. County named for Edwin Waller, Republic leader; created in 1873 from Austin, Grimes counties, organized the same year.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent), Anglo, 44.23; Black, 23.35; Hispanic, 30.45; Asian, 0.55; Other, 1.43.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 594; deaths, 284; marriages, 270; divorces, 172.

Recreation: Fishing, hunting; historic sites; museum.

Minerals: Oil, gas.

Agriculture: Beef cattle, hay, rice, greenhouse nurseries, turf grass. 10,000 acres irrigated. Market value \$55.1 million. Some timber marketed.

HEMPSTEAD (5,770) county seat; varied manufacturing, commuting to Houston, agribusiness center, large vegetable market; watermelon fest in July.

Prairie View (5,576) home of Prairie View A&M University.

Other towns include: **Brookshire** (4,702), **Pattison** (472), **Pine Island** (988), **Waller** (2,326, partly in Harris County) agriculture, education, construction.

Also, part [1,156] of **Katy** (14,102, mostly in Harris County) hospitals.

Population	44,357	Unemployed	6.9
Change fm 2010	2.6	Wages	\$153,116,773
Area (sq. mi.)	518.49	Per Capita Income	\$29,320
Land Area (sq. mi.)	513.63	Prop. Value	\$4,678,359,535
Altitude (ft.)	100-350	Retail Sales	\$423,399,442
Rainfall (in.)	38.20		
Jan. mean min.	38.0		
July mean max.	95.0		
Civ. Labor	20,501		

Ward County

Physical Features: Western county on Pecos River; plain covered by grass, brush; sandy, loam soils.

Economy: Oil, gas, government/services.

History: Jumano Indians in area when Spanish explored in 1580s. Comanches arrived later. Railroad stations established in 1880s. Oil discovered in 1920s. County named for Republic leader Thomas W. Ward; county created from Tom Green in 1887; organized in 1892.

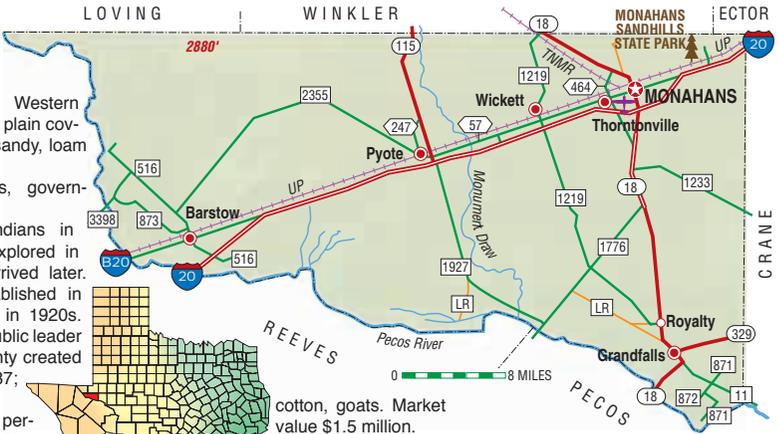
Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 44.50; Black, 4.37; Hispanic, 49.14; Asian, 0.50; Other, 1.48.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 136; deaths, 96; marriages, 77; divorces, 30.

Recreation: Sandhills state park, camel treks, Million Barrel museum in Monahans, county park, Butterfield stagecoach festival in July.

Minerals: Oil, gas, caliche, sand, gravel.

Agriculture: Cattle, alfalfa, horses,



cotton, goats. Market value \$1.5 million.

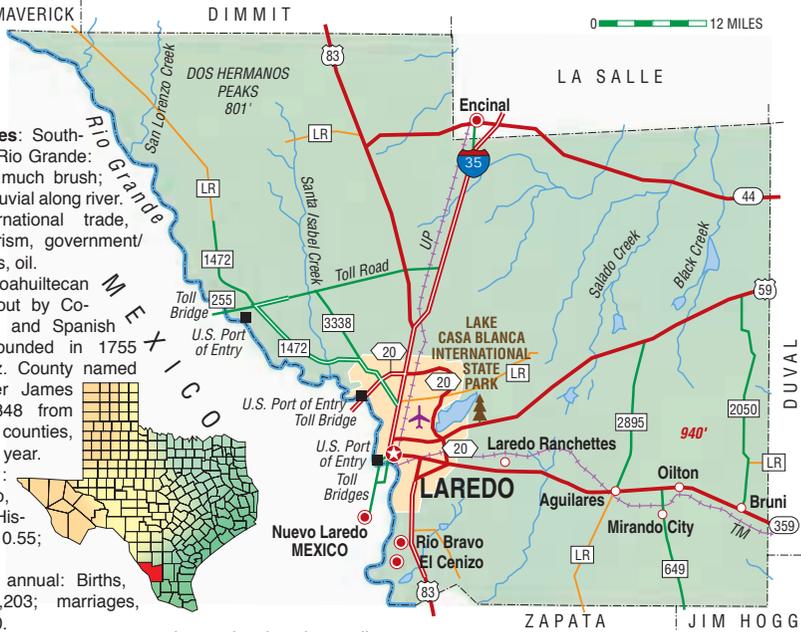
MONAHANS (6,953) county seat; oil and gas, ranching; hospital, nursing school extension.

Other towns: **Barstow** (349); **Grandfalls** (360); **Pyote** (114) Rattlesnake bomber base museum; **Thorntonville** (476); **Wickett** (498).

Population	10,879
Change fm 2010	2.1
Area (sq. mi.)	835.74
Land Area (sq. mi.)	835.49
Altitude (ft.)	2,400-2,880
Rainfall (in.)	13.23
Jan. mean min.	26.5
July mean max.	98.6
Civ. Labor	5,824
Unemployed	4.6
Wages	\$53,988,715
Per Capita Income	\$38,699
Prop. Value	\$1,901,768,410
Retail Sales	\$143,484,734

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Webb County



Physical Features: South-western county on Rio Grande: rolling, some hills; much brush; sandy, gray soils; alluvial along river.

Economy: International trade, manufacturing, tourism, government/ services, natural gas, oil.

History: Coahuiltecan groups squeezed out by Comanches, Apaches and Spanish settlers. Laredo founded in 1755 by Tomás Sánchez. County named for Republic leader James Webb; created 1848 from Nueces and Bexar counties, organized the same year.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 3.61; Black, 0.25; Hispanic, 95.44; Asian, 0.55; Other, 0.15.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 5,526; deaths, 1,203; marriages, 1,789; divorces, 140.

Recreation: Tourist gateway to Mexico; hunting, fishing; Lake Casa Blanca park, water recreation; historic sites; Museum of Republic of the Rio Grande; Fort McIntosh; minor league baseball, hockey; Washington’s Birthday celebration.

Minerals: Natural gas, oil, coal.

Agriculture: Onions, melons, nursery crops, cattle, horses, goats. About 4,500 acres irrigated. Market value \$24.7 million. Mesquite sold. Hunting leases important.

LAREDO (236,091) county seat;

international trade, retail center, government/services; rail, highway gateway to Mexico; junior college, Texas A&M International University, community college; hospitals; entertainment/ sports arena; “El Grito” on Sept. 15; Jalapeño festival in February.

Other towns and places include: **Bruni** (379); **El Cenizo** (3,273); **Mirando City** (375); **Oilton** (353); **Rio Bravo** (4,794).

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Population	259,172
Change fm 2010	3.5
Area (sq. mi.)	3,375.53
Land Area (sq. mi.)	3,356.83
Altitude (ft.)	310-940
Rainfall (in.)	21.53
Jan. mean min.	43.7
July mean max.	101.6
Civ. Labor	101,727
Unemployed	7.2
Wages	\$731,752,606
Per Capita Income	\$24,985
Prop. Value	\$16,430,220,762
Retail Sales	\$3,294,362,499



A colorful shop in Laredo. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Physical Features: Gulf prairie; bisected by the Colorado River; alluvial, black, sandy loam soils.

Economy: Oil, agribusiness, hunting, varied manufacturing, government/services.

History: Karankawas in area until 1840s. Anglo-American colonists settled in 1823. Czechs, Germans arrived in 1880s. Mexican migration increased after 1950. County named for John A. and William H. Wharton, brothers active in the Texas Revolution; created 1846 from Jackson, Matagorda and Colorado counties, organized the same year.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 46.94; Black, 13.59; Hispanic, 38.27; Asian, 0.41; Other, 0.79.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 567; deaths, 399; marriages, 210; divorces, 127.

Recreation: Waterfowl hunting, fishing, big-game, birding; art, historical museums; river-front park at Wharton; historic sites; old Plaza Theater at Wharton.

Minerals: Oil, gas.

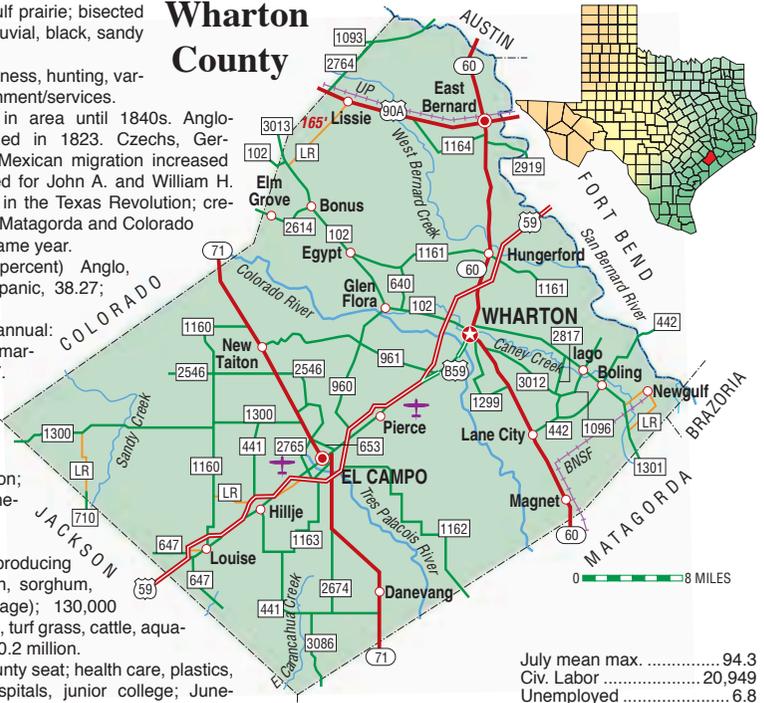
Agriculture: Top rice producing county; cotton, milo, corn, sorghum, soybeans (first in acreage); 130,000 acres irrigated. Also, eggs, turf grass, cattle, aquaculture. Market value \$240.2 million.

WHARTON (8,832) county seat; health care, plastics, government/services; hospitals, junior college; June-teenth, wine and arts festival in October.

EL CAMPO (11,602) rice processing, plastic, styrofoam processing; hospital; Polka Expo in November.

Other towns include: **Boling** (1,122); **Danevang** (61); **East Bernard** (2,272) commuters, agribusiness, retail, klobase-kolache festival in June; **Egypt** (26); **Glen Flora** (210); **Hungerford** (347); **Lane City** (111); **Lissie** (72); **Louise** (995); **Pierce** (51).

Wharton County



Population	41,285
Change fm 2010	0.0
Area (sq. mi.)	1,094.43
Land Area (sq. mi.)	1,090.13
Altitude (ft.)	50-165
Rainfall (in.)	45.92
Jan. mean min.	41.8

July mean max.	94.3
Civ. Labor	20,949
Unemployed	6.8
Wages	\$126,538,902
Per Capita Income	\$35,556
Prop. Value	\$4,195,441,715
Retail Sales	\$672,970,089

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Wheeler County

Physical Features: Panhandle county adjoining Oklahoma. Plain, on edge of Caprock; Red River, Sweetwater Creek; some canyons; red sandy loam, black clay soils.

Economy: Oil, gas, agribusiness, tourism.

History: Apaches, displaced by Kiowas, Comanches around 1700. Fort Elliott established in 1875 after Indians forced into Oklahoma. Ranching began in late 1870s. Oil boom in 1920s. County named for pioneer jurist R.T. Wheeler; county created from Bexar, Young districts in 1876; organized in 1879.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 69.86; Black, 2.25; Hispanic, 25.75; Asian, 0.44; Other, 1.70.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 77; deaths, 58; marriages, 122; divorces, 11.

Recreation: Pioneer West museum at Shamrock; historic sites; Old Mobeetie jail, trading post, Fort Elliott.

Minerals: Oil, natural gas.

Agriculture: Fed beef, cow-calf and stocker cattle, swine, horses; wheat, rye, grain sorghum, cotton. Market value \$129.5 million.

WHEELER (1,592) county seat; agribusiness, petroleum center, tourism, slaughter plant; hospital, library.

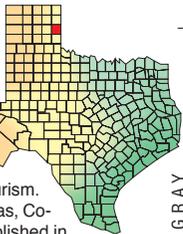
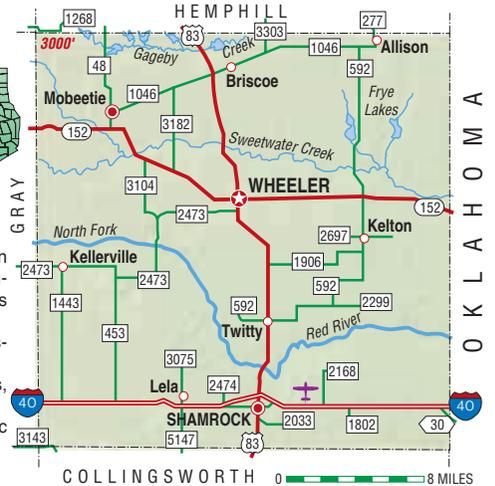
SHAMROCK (1,910) tourism, agribusiness antiques shops; hospital,

library, old Route 66 sites; St. Patrick's Day event.

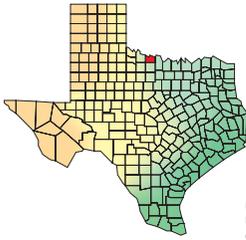
Other towns include: **Allison** (135); **Briscoe** (135); **Mobeetie** (101).

Population	5,626
Change fm 2010	4.0
Area (sq. mi.)	915.34
Land Area (sq. mi.)	914.26

Altitude (ft.)	2,005-3,000
Rainfall (in.)	24.32
Jan. mean min.	22.9
July mean max.	93.3
Civ. Labor	3,330
Unemployed	4.1
Wages	\$23,330,353
Per Capita Income	\$44,463
Prop. Value	\$2,653,453,350
Retail Sales	\$71,315,585



Wichita County



Physical Features: Northwest county in prairie bordering Oklahoma; drained by Red, Wichita rivers; North Fork Buffalo Creek Reservoir, Lake Wichita; sandy, loam soils.

Economy: Manufacturing, retail trade center for large area, air base, government/ services, agriculture.

History: Wichitas and other Caddoan tribes in area in 1700s; Comanches, Apaches also present until 1850s. Anglo-American settlement increased after 1870. County named for tribe; created from Young Territory 1858; organized 1882.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 67.90; Black, 10.22; Hispanic, 17.21; Asian, 2.00; Other, 2.68.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 1,789; deaths, 1,328; marriages, 1,687; divorces, 642.

Recreation: Museums; historic sites; Texas-Oklahoma High School Oil Bowl football game; collegiate activities; water sports on lakes; Fiestas Patrias parade, Ranch Round-up in August.

Minerals: Oil.



Agriculture: Beef cattle, horticulture, wheat, hay. Seventy-five percent of hay irrigated; 10 percent of wheat/cotton. Market value \$27.2 million.

WICHITA FALLS (104,553) county seat; distribution center for large area of Texas and Oklahoma, government/ services, varied manufacturing, oil-field services; hospitals, including North Texas state hospital; Midwestern State University, vocational-technical training center; hiking trails; Hotter'n Hell bicycle race in August; Sheppard Air Force Base.

Other cities include: **Burkburnett** (10,811) some manufacturing, Trails

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

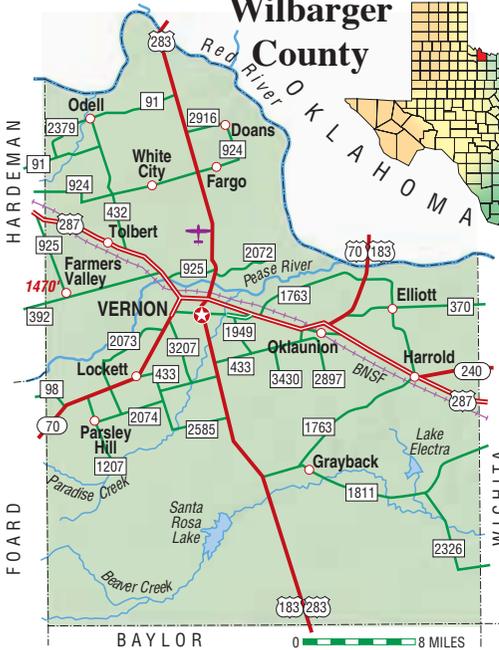
and Tales of Boomtown USA display and tours; **Cashion** (348); **Electra** (2,791) oil, agriculture, manufacturing, commuters to Wichita Falls; hospital; goat barbecue in May; **Iowa Park** (6,355) manufacturing, prison, Park-fest in May; **Kamay** (640); **Pleasant Valley** (336).

Population	131,559
Change fm 2010	0.0
Area (sq. mi.)	633.01
Land Area (sq. mi.)	627.66
Altitude (ft.)	912-1,240
Rainfall (in.)	28.83
Jan. mean min.	28.9
July mean max.	97.2
Civ. Labor	61,514
Unemployed	6.5
Wages	\$471,176,632
Per Capita Income	\$35,477
Prop. Value	\$6,700,665,983
Retail Sales	\$1,675,651,663



The Willacy County Courthouse in Raymondville. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Wilbarger County



Physical Features: Gently rolling prairie draining to Red, Pease rivers, tributaries; sandy, loam, waxy soils; Santa Rosa Lake, Lake Electra.

Economy: Agribusiness, electricity generating plant, government/services.

History: Anglo-American settlement developed after removal of Comanches into Indian Territory in 1875. County named for pioneers Josiah and Mathias Wilbarger; created from Bexar District 1858; organized 1881.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 61.93; Black, 8.04; Hispanic, 27.14; Asian, 0.75; Other, 2.13.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 181; deaths, 160; marriages, 171; divorces, 28.

Recreation: Doan's Crossing, on route of cattle drives; Waggoner Ranch, other historic sites; hunting, fishing; Red River Valley Museum; Santa Rosa roundup in May.

Minerals: Oil.

Agriculture: Wheat, cattle, cotton, alfalfa, peanuts; 25,000 acres irrigated. Market value \$42.9 million.

VERNON (11,002) county seat; government/services, agribusiness, manufacturing, electricity-generating plant; college; state hospital/mental health center, private hospital, prison; museums; vintage car show in August.

Other towns include: **Harrold** (200); **Lockett** (150) A&M extension center; **Odell** (100); **Oklaunion** (138).

Population	13,258	Altitude (ft.)	1,030-1,470
Change fm 2010	- 2.0	Rainfall (in.)	28.55
Area (sq. mi.)	978.10	Jan. mean min.	25.7
Land Area (sq. mi.)	971.06	July mean max.	97.2

Civ. Labor	7,594
Unemployed	4.8
Wages	\$54,940,088
Per Capita Income	\$34,571
Prop. Value	\$1,432,891,630
Retail Sales	\$116,894,290

Willacy County

Physical Features: Flat coastal prairie sloping toward Gulf; alluvial, sandy, marshy soils; Padre Island; La Sal Vieja, salt lake; wildlife refuge.

Economy: Agribusiness, oil, government/services.

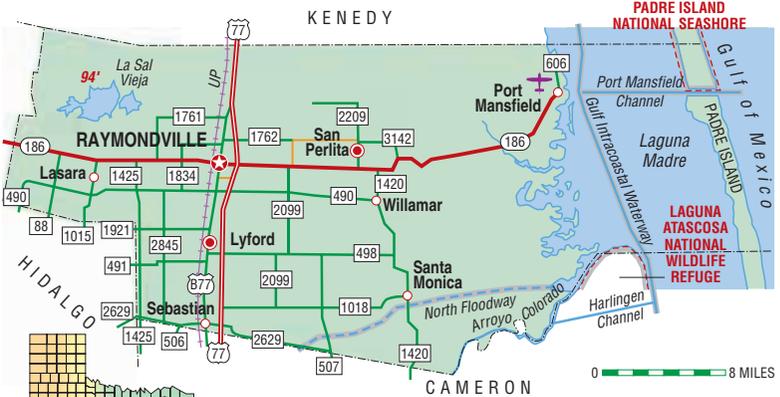
History: Coahuiltecan area when Spanish explored in the 1500s. Spanish ranching began in the 1790s. County named for Texas legislator John G. Willacy; created in 1911 from Cameron, Hidalgo counties; reorganized in 1921.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 9.94; Black, 1.81; Hispanic, 87.21; Asian, 0.67; Other, 0.37.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 361; deaths, 143; marriages, 98; divorces, 45.

Recreation: Fresh and saltwater fishing, hunting of deer, turkey, dove; mild climate attracts many winter tourists.

Minerals: Oil, natural gas.



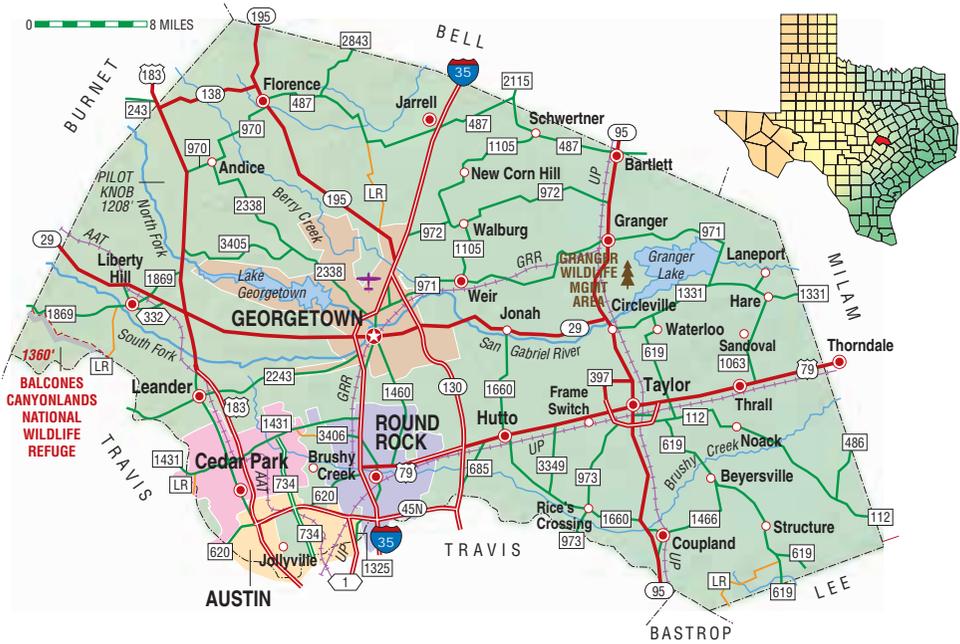
Agriculture: Cotton, sorghum, corn, vegetables, sugar cane; 20 percent of cropland irrigated. Livestock includes beef cattle, horses, goats, hogs. Market value \$51.2 million.

RAYMONDVILLE (11,284) county seat; agribusiness, oil center, food processing, tourism, enterprise zone, prison; museum; Boot Fest held in October.

Other towns include: **Lasara** (1,039); **Lyford** (2,611); **Port Mansfield** (226) sport-fishing, birding, tourism, fishing tournament in July; **San Perilita** (573); **Sebastian** (1,917).

Population	22,058
Change fm 2010	- 0.3
Area (sq. mi.)	784.23
Land Area (sq. mi.)	596.68
Altitude (ft.)	sea level-94
Rainfall (in.)	27.97
Jan. mean min.	47.5
July mean max.	95.3
Civ. Labor	8,850
Unemployed	15.1
Wages	\$30,710,124
Per Capita Income	\$26,462
Prop. Value	\$1,058,258,888
Retail Sales	\$105,056,992

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.



Williamson County

Physical Features: Central county near Austin. Level to rolling; mostly Blackland soil, some loam, sand; drained by San Gabriel River and tributaries; Granger Lake, Lake Georgetown.

Economy: Agribusinesses, varied manufacturing, education center, government/services; the county is part of Austin metropolitan area.

History: Tonkawa area; later, other tribes. Comanches raided until 1860s. Anglo-American settlement began in late 1830s. County named for Robert M. Williamson, pioneer leader; created from Milam and organized in 1848.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 63.09; Black, 6.13; Hispanic, 23.61; Asian, 4.90; Other, 2.27.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 6,164; deaths, 1,870; marriages, 2,213; divorces, 820.

Recreation: Lake recreation; Inner Space Cavern; historic sites; deer hunting, fishing; Gov. Dan Moody Museum at Taylor; San Gabriel Park; old settlers park; walking tours, rattlesnake sacking, barbecue cookoff, frontier days in summer; Round Rock minor league baseball; Cedar Park Center, home of Austin Toros basket-

ball and Texas Stars hockey.

Minerals: Building stone, sand and gravel.

Agriculture: Corn, cattle, sorghum, cotton, wheat, hay, nursery crops. Market value \$190.4 million.

GEORGETOWN (47,400) county seat; education, health, government/services, manufacturing, retail; hospital; Southwestern University; Red Poppy festival in April.

ROUND ROCK (99,887, part [1,362] in Travis County) semiconductor, varied manufacturing, tourism and distribution center; hospital; Texas Baptist Children's Home.

Cedar Park (48,937, part [489] in Travis County) energy equipment manufacturing, millwork, concrete production, commuting to Austin; hospital, community college extension; steam-engine train; Cedar Fest in the spring.

Taylor (15,191) agribusiness, publishing center, varied manufacturing including cottonseed and meat processing; hospital.

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Other towns include: **Andice** (300); **Bartlett** (1,623, partly in Bell County) cotton, corn production, commuters, prison, first rural electrification in nation in 1933, clinic, library, Friendship Fest in September; **Brushy Creek** (21,764); **Coupland** (280); **Florence** (1,136).

Also, **Granger** (1,419); **Hutto** (14,698) agriculture, manufacturing, government/services, commuters to Austin, museum, Olde Tyme Days in October; **Jarrell** (984); **Jollyville** (16,151, partly in Travis County); **Leander** (26,521); **Liberty Hill** (967) artisans center; **Schwertner** (175); **Thrall** (839); **Walburg** (277); **Weir** (450).

Also, part [35,697] of **Austin**.

Population	456,556
Change fm 2010	7.9
Area (sq. mi.)	1,134.74
Land Area (sq. mi.)	1,122.77
Altitude (ft.)	400-1,360
Rainfall (in.)	35.11
Jan. mean min.	35.8
July mean max.	95.3
Civ. Labor	236,717
Unemployed	5.9
Wages	\$2,063,273.698
Per Capita Income	\$40,067
Prop. Value	\$39,028,698.641
Retail Sales	\$7,119,519,932



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Wilson County

Physical Features: Upper Coastal Plains; mostly sandy soils, some heavier; San Antonio River, Cibolo Creek.

Economy: Agribusiness, commuters to San Antonio; part of San Antonio metropolitan area.

History: Coahuiltecan Indians in area when Spanish began ranching around 1750. Anglo-American settlers arrived in 1840s. Germans, Polish settled in 1850s. County created from Bexar, Karnes counties and organized in 1860; named for James C. Wilson, a member of the Mier Expedition.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 58.20; Black, 1.72; Hispanic, 38.52; Asian, 0.37; Other, 1.18.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 429; deaths, 324; marriages, 240; divorces, 135.

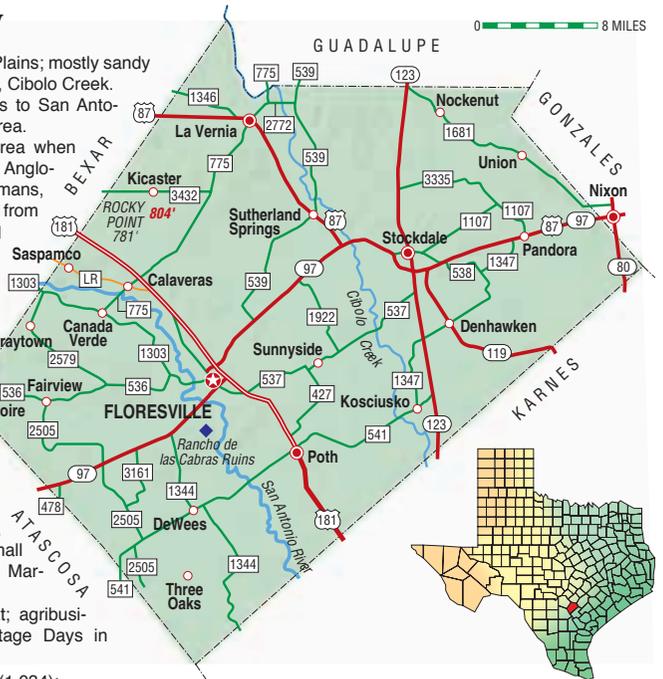
Recreation: Mission ranch ruins, historic homes; Stockdale watermelon jubilee in June; Floresville peanut festival in October.

Minerals: Oil, gas, clays.

Agriculture: Cattle, dairies, hogs, poultry; peanuts, sorghum, corn, small grains, vegetables, watermelons, fruit. Market value \$52.9 million.

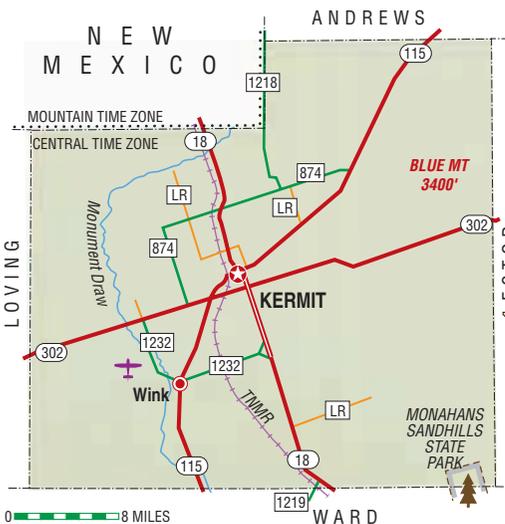
FLORESVILLE (6,448) county seat; agribusiness; hospital, veterans home; Heritage Days in spring.

Other towns include: **La Vernia** (1,034); **Pandora** (110); **Poth** (1,908) agriculture, commuting to San Antonio; bicycle ride in September; **Stockdale** (1,442) agriculture, commuting to San Antonio, museum, nature center, watermelon jubilee in June; **Sutherland Springs** (420). Part of **Nixon** (2,385, mostly in Gonzales County).



Population	44,370
Change fm 2010	3.4
Area (sq. mi.)	808.57
Land Area (sq. mi.)	806.99
Altitude (ft.)	300-804
Rainfall (in.)	27.60
Jan. mean min.	38.4

July mean max.	95.7
Civ. Labor	20,151
Unemployed	6.2
Wages	\$48,204,043
Per Capita Income.....	\$34,810
Prop. Value	\$3,495,544,748
Retail Sales	\$364,224,391

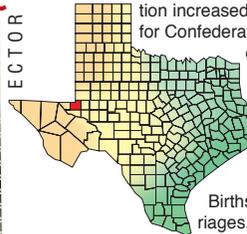


Winkler County

Physical Features: Western county adjoining New Mexico on plains, partly sandy hills.

Economy: Oil, natural gas, ranching, prison, some farming.

History: Apache area until arrival of Comanches in the 1700s. Anglo-Americans began ranching in the 1880s. Oil discovered in 1926. Mexican migration increased after 1960. County named for Confederate Col. C.M. Winkler; created from Tom Green County in 1887; organized in 1910.



Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 42.46; Black, 2.06; Hispanic, 53.96; Asian, 0.33; Other, 1.18.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 103; deaths, 70; marriages, 44; divorces, 30.

Recreation: Monahans Sandhills State Park; museum; zoo; wooden oil derrick; Roy Orbison festival in June at Wink; Wink Sink, large sinkhole.

Population	7,330
Change fm 2010	3.1
Area (sq. mi.)	841.24
Land Area (sq. mi.)	841.05
Altitude (ft.)	2,665-3,400
Rainfall (in.)	12.92
Jan. mean min.	27.8
July mean max.	96.1
Civ. Labor	3,845
Unemployed	4.8

Wages	\$38,506,091
Per Capita Income.....	\$35,493
Prop. Value	\$1,514,450,001
Retail Sales	\$77,497,473

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Minerals: Oil, gas.

Agriculture: Major producer of chip potatoes; meat goats, beef cattle. Market value \$3.3 million.

KERMIT (5,708) county seat; oil, gas, ranching, some farming; hospital; Celebration Days in August.

Wink (940) oil, gas, ranching.

Wise County

Physical Features: Northwest county of rolling prairie, some oaks; clay, loam, sandy soils; Lake Bridgeport, Eagle Mountain Lake.

Economy: Petroleum, sand and gravel, agribusiness, many residents work in Fort Worth.

History: Caddo Indian groups. Delaware tribe present when Anglo-Americans arrived in 1850s. County created 1856 from Cooke County, organized the same year; named for Virginian, U.S. Sen. Henry A. Wise, who favored annexation of Texas.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 78.45; Black, 1.32; Hispanic, 17.89; Asian, 0.46; Other, 1.88.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 791; deaths, 437; marriages, 406; divorces, 333.

Recreation: Lake activities, hunting, exotic deer preserve, historical sites, Lyndon B. Johnson National Grassland, heritage museum; Decatur Chisholm trail days in June, Bridgeport Butterfield stage days in July.

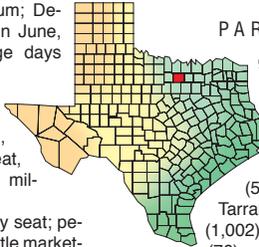
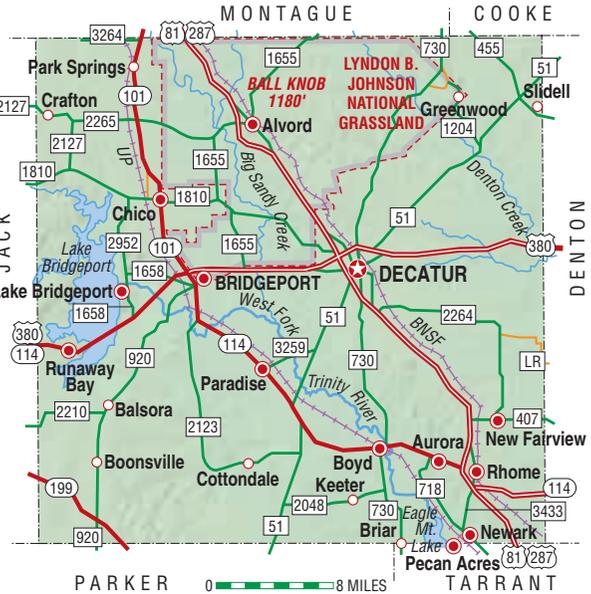
Minerals: Gas, oil, sand, gravel.

Agriculture: Beef cattle, hay, dairies, horses, wheat, goats. Market value \$41.1 million.

DECATUR (6,042) county seat; petroleum center, dairying, cattle marketing, some manufacturing; hospital.

BRIDGEPORT (5,976) trade center for lake resort, oil and gas production, manufacturing, prison release facility; time-share housing, art community.

Other towns include: **Alvord** (1,334); **Aurora** (1,220) sand and



gravel, manufacturing, equestrian center, "alien crash" site; **Boyd** (1,207) chili cook-off in May; **Briar** (5,665, mostly in Tarrant County); **Chico** (1,002); **Greenwood** (76); **Lake Bridgeport** (340); **Newark** (1,005); **New Fairview** (1,258); **Paradise** (441); **Pecan Acres** (4,099, partly in Tarrant County); **Rhome** (1,522); **Runaway Bay** (1,286) tourism, fishing, boating, Spring Fest at Easter; **Slidell** (175).

Population	60,432
Change fm 2010	2.2
Area (sq. mi.)	922.77
Land Area (sq. mi.)	904.61
Altitude (ft.)	649-1,180
Rainfall (in.)	34.02
Jan. mean min.	30.5
July mean max.	98.0
Civ. Labor	29,075
Unemployed	6.2
Wages	\$240,434,254
Per Capita Income	\$35,494
Prop. Value	\$9,375,491,981
Retail Sales	\$617,599,120

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.



A windmill sculpture on the courthouse square in Plains. In the background are the old and new Yoakum County courthouses. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Wood County

Physical Features: Hilly northeastern county almost half forested; sandy to alluvial soils; drained by Sabine and tributaries; Lake Fork Reservoir, Lake Quitman, Lake Winnsboro, Lake Hawkins, Holbrook Lake.

Economy: Agribusiness, oil, gas, tourism.

History: Caddo Indians, reduced by disease. Anglo-American settlement developed in 1840s. County created from Van Zandt County in 1850, organized the same year; named for Gov. George T. Wood.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 84.03; Black, 4.94; Hispanic, 8.94; Asian, 0.46; Other, 1.63.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 430; deaths, 573; marriages, 234; divorces, 146.

Recreation: Autumn trails; lake activities; hunting, fishing, birding; Gov. Hogg shrine and museum; historic sites; scenic drives; Mineola depot.

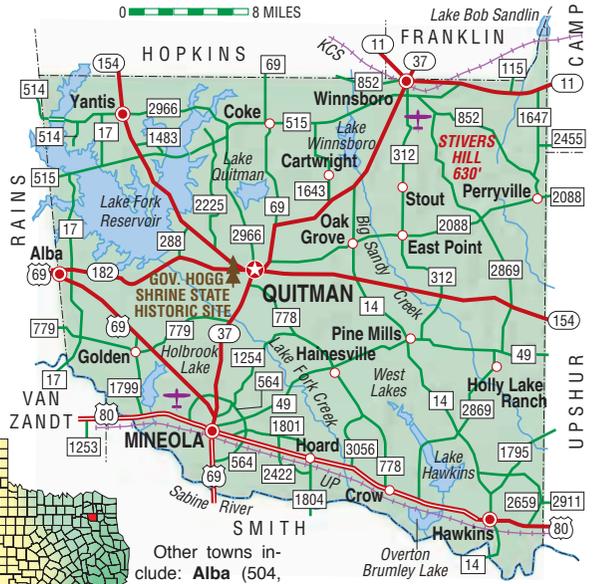
Minerals: Gas, oil, sand, gravel.

Agriculture: Cattle, dairies, poultry, forages, vegetables, nurseries. Market value \$104 million. Timber production significant.

QUITMAN (1,809) county seat; tourism, food processing, some manufacturing; hospital; botanical gardens; Dogwood Fiesta.

MINEOLA (4,515) agribusiness, some manufacturing, railroad center (Amtrak), antiques shops; museum, library; nature preserve; Ironhorse Festival.

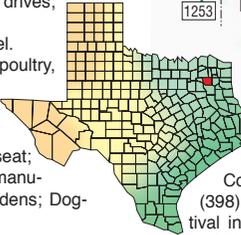
Winnsboro (3,434, partly in Franklin County) poultry production, dairies, distribution, prison; hospital.



Other towns include: **Alba** (504, partly in Rains County); **Golden** (398) Sweet Potato festival in October; **Hawkins** (1,278) petroleum, water bottling, Jarvis Christian College; oil festival in October; **Holly Lake Ranch** (2,774); **Yantis** (388).

Population **42,022**
Change fm 2010 0.1

Area (sq. mi.)	695.80
Land Area (sq. mi.)	650.22
Altitude (ft.)	270-630
Rainfall (in.)	45.88
Jan. mean min.	31.2
July mean max.	93.1
Civ. Labor	17,779
Unemployed	7.6
Wages	\$73,488,608
Per Capita Income	\$31,575
Prop. Value	\$3,699,181,052
Retail Sales	\$367,966,596



Yoakum County

Physical Features: Western county is level to rolling; playas, draws; sandy, loam, chocolate soils.

Economy: Oil, gas, agriculture.

History: Comanche hunting area. Anglo-Americans began ranching in 1890s. Oil discovered 1936. Mexican migration increased in 1950s. County named for Henderson Yoakum, pioneer historian; created from Bexar District in 1876; organized in 1907.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 38.08; Black, 0.94; Hispanic, 59.39; Asian, 0.34; Other, 1.26.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 128; deaths, 65; marriages, 40; divorces, 28.

Recreation: Tsa Mo Ga museum at Plains; Plains watermelon roundup on Labor Day weekend.

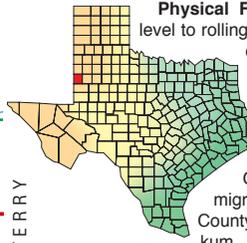
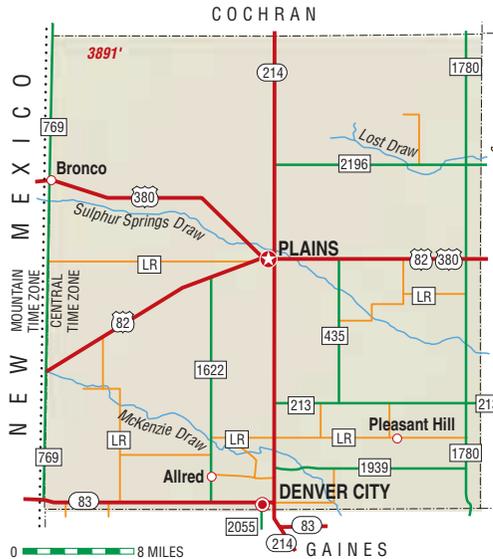
Minerals: Oil, natural gas.

Agriculture: Cotton, peanuts (second in acreage), sorghum, wheat, watermelons, cattle. 100,000 acres irrigated. Market value \$90.1 million.

PLAINS (1,481) county seat; oil, agribusiness center.

DENVER CITY (4,479) center for oil, agriculture activities in two counties; hospital, library, museum; Fly-In Breakfast at airport in June.

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.



Population **8,075**
Change fm 2010 2.5
Area (sq. mi.) 799.76
Land Area (sq. mi.) 799.75
Altitude (ft.) 3,400-3,891
Rainfall (in.) 18.41
Jan. mean min. 25.1

July mean max. 91.7
Civ. Labor 4,999
Unemployed 3.5
Wages \$63,872,208
Per Capita Income \$41,060
Prop. Value \$4,355,510,397
Retail Sales \$74,228,305

Young County

Physical Features: Hilly, broken; drained by Brazos and tributaries; Possum Kingdom Lake, Lake Graham.

Economy: Oil, agribusiness, tourism, hunting leases.

History: U.S. military outpost established in 1851. Site of Brazos Indian Reservation from 1854–1859 with Caddoes, Wacos, other tribes. Anglo-American settlers arrived in the 1850s. County named for early Texan, Col. W.C. Young; created from Bosque and Fannin counties, and organized in 1856; reorganized 1874.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 79.67; Black, 1.44; Hispanic, 17.00; Asian, 0.33; Other, 1.55.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 228; deaths, 241; marriages, 128; divorces, 80.

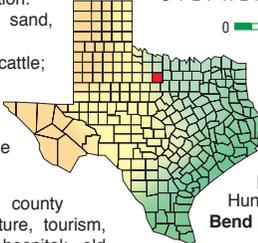
Recreation: Lake activities including boating, swimming; Fort Belknap; hunting; marker at oak tree in Graham where ranchers formed forerunner of Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association.

Minerals: Oil, gas, sand, gravel.

Agriculture: Beef cattle; wheat is the chief crop, also hay, cotton, pecans, nursery plants. Market value \$21.2 million.

GRAHAM (8,903) county seat; oil, gas, agriculture, tourism, government/services; hospital; old post office museum/art center; Western heritage days in September.

Other towns include: **Loving**



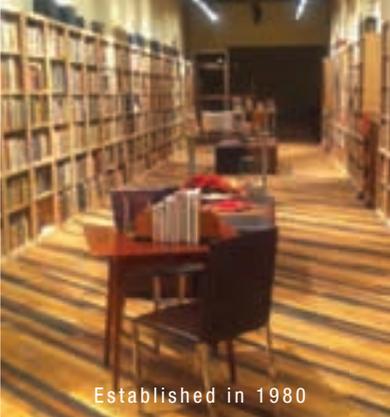
(300); **Newcastle** (585) old coal-mining town; **Olney** (3,285) aluminum, varied manufacturing, hospital; One-Arm Dove Hunt in September; **South Bend** (140).

For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Population	18,339
Change fm 2010	- 1.1
Area (sq. mi.)	930.84
Land Area (sq. mi.)	922.33
Altitude (ft.)	995-1,522
Rainfall (in.)	31.35
Jan. mean min.	27.1
July mean max.	96.6
Civ. Labor	9,609
Unemployed	5.2
Wages	\$66,466,762
Per Capita Income	\$39,998
Prop. Value	\$1,744,140,480
Retail Sales	\$219,529,972

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Zapata County

Physical Features: South Texas county of rolling, brushy topography; broken by tributaries of Rio Grande; Falcon Reservoir.

Economy: Natural gas, oil, ranching, Falcon Reservoir activities, government/services.

History: Coahuiltecan Indians in area when the ranch settlement of Nuestra Señora de los Dolores was established in 1750. Anglo-American migration increased after 1980. County named for Col. Antonio Zapata, pioneer rancher; created and organized in 1858 from Starr, Webb counties.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 6.40; Black, 0.36; Hispanic, 92.83; Asian, 0.21; Other, 0.20.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 340; deaths, 86; marriages, 62; divorces, 0.

Recreation: Lake, state park, Dolores Hacienda site, rock hunting, hang gliding encampment June/July.

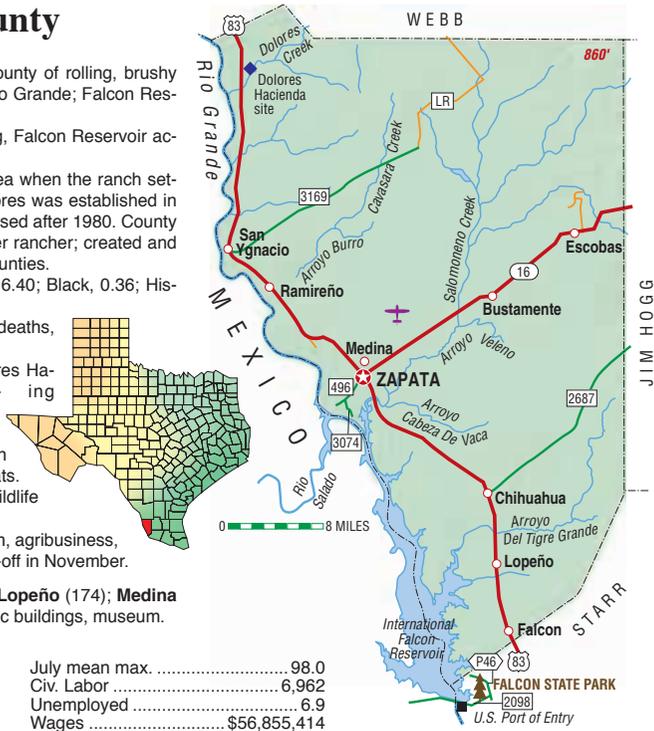
Minerals: Natural gas, oil, caliche.

Agriculture: Cattle, onions (third in acreage), cantaloupes, melons, goats. Market value \$13.1 million. Hunting/wildlife leases.

ZAPATA (5,089) county seat; tourism, agribusiness, oil, retirement center; clinic; fajita cook-off in November.

Other towns include: **Falcon** (191); **Lopeño** (174); **Medina** (3,935), and **San Ygnacio** (667) historic buildings, museum.

Population	14,290	July mean max.	98.0
Change fm 2010	1.9	Civ. Labor	6,962
Area (sq. mi.)	1,058.10	Unemployed	6.9
Land Area (sq. mi.)	996.76	Wages	\$56,855,414
Altitude (ft.)	301-860	Per Capita Income	\$25,162
Rainfall (in.)	19.53	Prop. Value	\$2,863,322,229
Jan. mean min.	45.4	Retail Sales	\$76,496,396



For explanation of sources, abbreviations and symbols, see p. 232 and foldout map.

Zavala County

Physical Features: Southwestern county near Mexican border; rolling plains broken by much brush; Nueces, Leona, other streams; Upper Nueces Reservoir.

Economy: Agribusiness, food packaging, leading county in Winter Garden truck-farming area, government/services.

History: Coahuiltecan area; Apaches, Comanches arrived later. Ranching developed in late 1860s. County created from Maverick, Uvalde counties 1858; organized 1884; named for Texas Revolutionary leader Lorenzo de Zavala.

Race/Ethnicity: (In percent) Anglo, 6.03; Black, 0.45; Hispanic, 93.17; Asian, 0.07; Other, 0.28.

Vital Statistics, annual: Births, 201; deaths, 65; marriages, 30; divorces, 3.

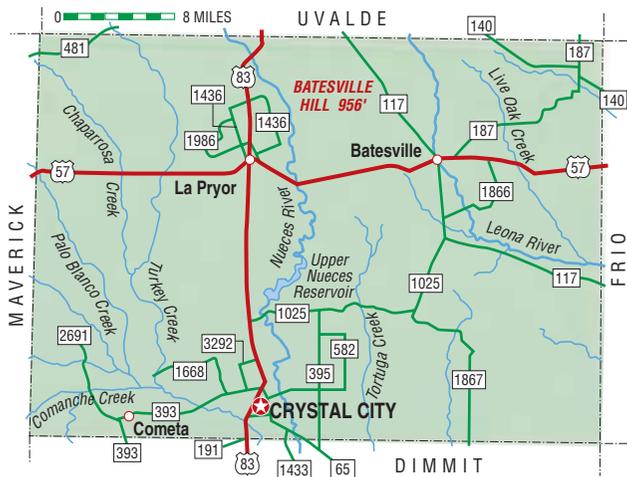
Recreation: Hunting, fishing; spinach festival in November.

Minerals: Oil, natural gas.

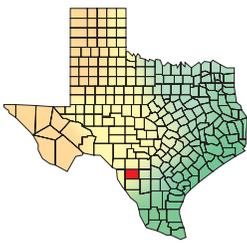
Agriculture: Cattle, grains, vegetables, cotton, pecans. About 50,000 acres irrigated. Market value \$59.8 million. Hunting leases important.

CRYSTAL CITY (7,136) county seat; agribusiness, food processing, oil-field services; site of Japanese detention center. Home of Popeye statue.

Other towns include: **Batesville** (1,068) and **La Pryor** (1,643).



Population	11,961
Change fm 2010	2.4
Area (sq. mi.)	1,301.72
Land Area (sq. mi.)	1,298.48
Altitude (ft.)	540-956
Rainfall (in.)	20.70
Jan. mean min.	42.6
July mean max.	97.1
Civ. Labor	4,272
Unemployed	14.7
Wages	\$17,879,864
Per Capita Income	\$20,926
Prop. Value	\$1,432,273,460
Retail Sales	\$53,442,083



Population



A sign proclaims the population on entry into Bryson. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

2010 U.S. Census of Towns
2000 U.S. Census of Towns
State Growth Analysis
Metro Areas
Center of Population by Decade

Recent Population Growth in Texas

The estimated population of Texas on July 1, 2012, was 26,059,203, according to the U.S. Census, an increase of 913,642 persons from the 2010 census count. Texas is the second largest state after California, which has a 2012 estimated population of 38,041,430.

Texas' estimated rate of population increase over the two years, 3.6 percent, outpaced that of the nation as a whole, 1.7 percent.

Several counties of the state were among the 100 fastest-growing in the nation from 2010 to 2012. Andrews County was the 13th fastest-growing with a 9.0 percent population increase.

Others, with national rank and increase rate:

- 16. Williamson County, up 7.9 percent
- 21. Kendall County, up 7.6 percent
- 22. Hays County, up 7.6 percent
- 27. Fort Bend County, up 7.2 percent
- 28. Midland County, up 7.1 percent
- 33. Travis County, up 7.0 percent
- 34. Denton County, up 6.7 percent

The growth of Andrews and Midland counties reflects the oil and gas boom taking place in the Permian Basin, and the other fast-growing counties are suburban parts of the major metro areas of the state.

While there was a population increase in these places, contributing to the nearly 1 million person increase statewide, many of the smaller rural counties of the state continued to decline in population.

From 2010 to 2012, a total of 96 of the state's 254 counties had declining populations. That continues a trend of decline for most of them from the decade of

2000 to 2010, when 79 of the counties had population decreases.

The population growth in Texas between 2000 and 2010 was the largest of any state in raw numbers, and was the third largest in percentage terms, exceeded only by Arizona and Nevada.

According to the Texas State Data Center, the population of Texas grows rapidly through both natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) and immigration.

The Hispanic population of Texas grew by 41.9 percent between 2000 and 2010, while the non-Hispanic white population grew by only 4.2 percent. So, the racial and ethnic composition has changed. In 2000, non-Hispanic whites made up 53 percent of the population, Hispanics made up 32 percent, blacks were 11 percent, while 4 percent were classified as "other," mainly Asian descent.

In 2010, non-Hispanic whites made up 45 percent of the population of the state, blacks remained at 11 percent, "other" was at 6 percent, while the Hispanic portion increased to 38 percent of the state's population.

A large majority of population growth in the state occurs in its four largest metropolitan areas: Dallas-Fort Worth, Houston, San Antonio and Austin. With the 2012 estimates, Houston moved past Philadelphia to rank fifth nationally in metro size. With Dallas-Fort Worth ranked 4th, this gives Texas two of the top five metro areas in the nation, following New York, Los Angeles and Chicago.

Other statistics from the Office of the State Demographer:

- Urban: Texas has three of the 10 largest cities in the nation and several of the metropolitan areas in the state are among the most rapidly growing.

- Rural: Texas is the second largest state in terms of square miles and approximately 17 percent of the population lives in rural areas.

- Family: Texas ranks third among states for the percent of households that are married-couple families with children. ☆

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census and the Texas State Data Center.

Population change, 1850–2012				
Year	Total Population		Percent change	
	Texas	U.S.	Texas	U.S.
1850	212,592	23,191,876	...	...
1860	604,215	31,443,321	184.2	35.6
1870	818,579	39,181,449	35.5	26.6
1880	1,591,749	50,155,783	94.5	26.0
1890	2,235,527	62,947,714	40.4	25.5
1900	3,048,710	75,994,575	36.4	20.7
1910	3,896,542	91,972,266	27.8	21.0
1920	4,663,228	105,710,620	19.7	14.9
1930	5,824,715	122,775,046	24.9	16.1
1940	6,414,824	131,669,275	10.1	7.2
1950	7,711,194	150,697,361	20.2	14.5
1960	9,579,677	179,323,175	24.2	19.0
1970	11,196,730	203,302,031	16.9	13.4
1980	14,229,191	226,545,805	27.1	11.4
1990	16,986,510	248,709,873	19.4	9.8
2000	20,851,820	281,421,906	22.8	13.2
2010	25,145,561	308,745,538	20.6	9.7
2012	26,059,203	313,914,040	3.6	1.7

Source: U.S. Census, 2012 is an estimate.

Ten Largest U.S. Metro Areas		
Rank	Metro Area	2012 Estimates
1.	New York	19,831,858
2.	Los Angeles	13,052,921
3.	Chicago	9,522,434
4.	Dallas-Fort Worth	6,700,991
5.	Houston	6,177,035
6.	Philadelphia	6,018,800
7.	Washington, D.C.	5,860,342
8.	Miami	5,762,717
9.	Atlanta	5,457,831
10.	Boston	4,640,802

Source: U.S. Census.

Counties of Significant Population Change: 2010 to 2012

Fastest Growing by Percent Gain			Fastest Growing by Most Persons Gained		
Rank, County	Major cities	Percent	Rank, County	Major cities	Number
1. Andrews	Andrews	9.0	1. Harris	Houston	161,252
2. Williamson	Round Rock-Georgetown	7.9	2. Dallas	Dallas	85,704
3. Kendall	Boerne	7.6	3. Travis	Austin	71,312
4. Hays	San Marcos	7.6	4. Tarrant	Fort Worth	71,119
5. Hemphill	Canadian	7.2	5. Bexar	San Antonio	70,927
6. Fort Bend	Sugar Land	7.2	6. Collin	Plano-Frisco	52,291
7. Midland	Midland	7.1	7. Denton	Denton-Lewisville	44,700
8. Travis	Austin	7.0	8. Fort Bend	Sugar Land	41,908
9. Denton	Denton-Lewisville	6.7	9. Williamson	Round Rock-Georgetown	33,556
10. Collin	Plano-Frisco	6.7	10. Hidalgo	McAllen	31,783

Chart shows Andrews County increased in population by 9.0 percent since 2010, while Harris County (Houston) gained 161,252 people, etc. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

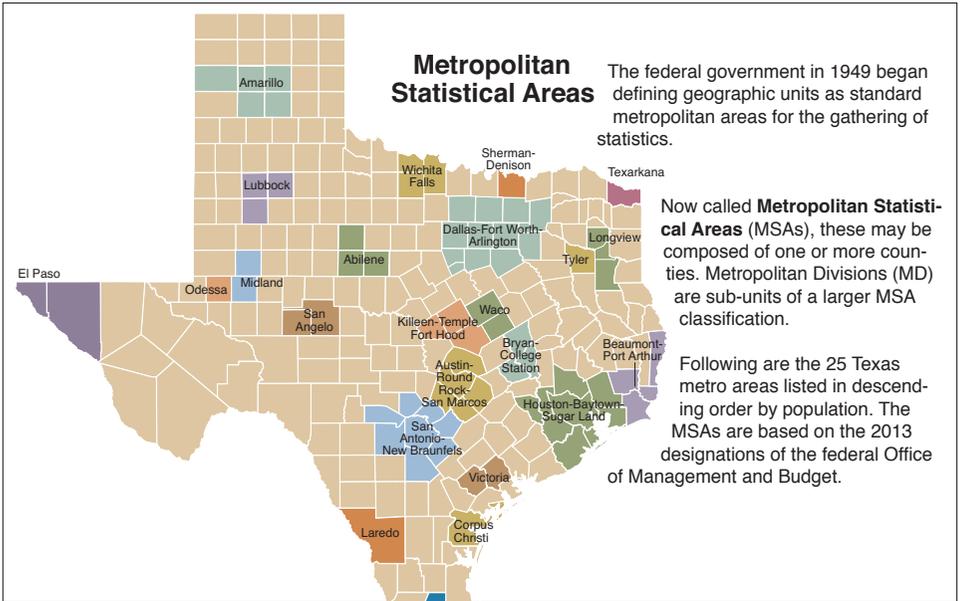
Fastest Declining by Percent Loss			Fastest Declining by Most Persons Lost		
Rank, County	Major cities	Percent	Rank, County	Major cities	Number
1. Loving	Mentone	- 13.4	1. Milam	Cameron-Rockdale	- 600
2. Roberts	Miami	- 8.1	2. Houston	Crockett	- 571
3. Terrell	Sanderson	- 6.8	3. Jefferson	Beaumont-Port Arthur	- 460
4. Schleicher	Eldorado	- 5.7	4. Sabine	Hemphill	- 402
5. Dickens	Dickens	- 5.0	5. Archer	Archer City	- 321
6. Briscoe	Silverton-Quitaque	- 4.6	6. Tyler	Woodville	- 308
7. Culberson	Van Horn	- 4.5	7. Freestone	Fairfield-Teague	- 299
8. Sutton	Sonora	- 4.3	8. Cass	Atlanta	- 298
9. Hudspeth	Sierra Blanca	- 4.0	9. Nolan	Sweetwater	- 293
10. Borden	Gail	- 3.9	10. Presidio	Marfa-Presidio	- 292

Chart shows Loving County declined in population by 13.4 percent since the 2010 census, while Milam County declined by 600 people, etc. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Largest Counties by Population 2012

Rank, County	Major cities	Population	Rank, County	Major cities	Population
1. Harris	Houston	4,253,700	16. Bell	Temple-Killeen	323,037
2. Dallas	Dallas	2,453,843	17. Galveston	Galveston	300,464
3. Tarrant	Fort Worth	1,880,153	18. Lubbock	Lubbock	285,760
4. Bexar	San Antonio	1,785,704	19. Webb	Laredo	259,172
5. Travis	Austin	1,095,584	20. Jefferson	Beaumont	251,813
6. Collin	Plano-Frisco	834,642	21. McLennan	Waco	238,707
7. El Paso	El Paso	827,398	22. Smith	Tyler	214,821
8. Hidalgo	McAllen	806,552	23. Brazos	Bryan-College Station	200,665
9. Denton	Denton-Lewisville	707,304	24. Hays	San Marcos	168,990
10. Fort Bend	Sugar Land	627,293	25. Ellis	Waxahachie	153,969
11. Montgomery	Woodlands-Conroe	485,047	26. Johnson	Cleburne-Burleson	153,441
12. Williamson	Round Rock	456,232	27. Midland	Midland	146,645
13. Cameron	Brownsville	415,557	28. Ector	Odessa	144,325
14. Nueces	Corpus Christi	348,691	29. Guadalupe	Seguin	139,841
15. Brazoria	Brazosport	324,769	30. Taylor	Abilene	133,473

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.



Metropolitan Statistical Areas	2012 Population	Percent change 2010-2012
1. Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington (Dallas-Plano-Irving MD and Fort Worth-Arlington MD) Dallas-Plano-Irving (Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Hunt, Kaufman, Rockwall counties) Fort Worth-Arlington (Hood, Johnson, Parker, Somervell, Tarrant, Wise counties)	6,700,991	4.3
2. Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land (Austin, Brazoria, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Liberty, Montgomery, Waller counties)	6,177,035	4.3
3. San Antonio-New Braunfels (Atascosa, Bandera, Bexar, Comal, Guadalupe, Kendall, Medina, Wilson counties)	2,234,003	4.3
4. Austin-Round Rock (Bastrop, Caldwell, Hays, Travis, Williamson counties)	1,834,303	6.9
5. El Paso (El Paso, Hudspeth counties)	830,735	3.3
6. McAllen-Edinburg-Mission (Hidalgo County)	806,552	4.1
7. Corpus Christi (Aransas, Nueces, San Patricio counties)	437,109	2.1
8. Killeen-Temple (Bell, Coryell, Lampasas counties)	420,375	3.7
9. Brownsville-Harlingen (Cameron County)	415,557	2.3
10. Beaumont-Port Arthur (Hardin, Jefferson, Newton, Orange counties)	404,180	0.2
11. Lubbock (Crosby, Lubbock, Lynn counties)	297,669	2.4
12. Laredo (Webb County)	259,172	3.5
13. Amarillo (Armstrong, Carson, Oldham, Potter, Randall counties)	257,578	2.2
14. Waco (Falls, McLennan County)	256,317	1.4
15. Bryan-College Station (Brazos, Burleson, Robertson counties)	234,501	2.6
16. Longview (Gregg, Rusk, Upshur counties)	216,679	1.1
17. Tyler (Smith County)	214,821	2.4
18. Abilene (Callahan, Jones, Taylor counties)	166,963	1.0
19. Midland (Martin, Midland counties)	151,662	7.1
20. Wichita Falls (Archer, Clay, Wichita counties)	150,829	-0.3
21. Texarkana (Bowie County, TX, and Miller, Little River counties, AR)	149,701	0.3
22. Odessa (Ector County)	144,325	5.2
23. Sherman-Denison (Grayson County)	121,935	0.9
24. San Angelo (Irion, Tom Green counties)	114,854	2.7
25. Victoria (Goliad, Victoria counties)	96,620	2.8

Population 2000 and 2010

Population: Numbers in parentheses are from the 2000 U.S. census. The Census Bureau counts only incorporated cities and a few unincorporated towns called Census Designated Places.

Population figures at the far right for incorporated cities and CDPs are from the U.S. Census of 2010. Names of the incorporated cities are in capital letters, e.g., “ABBOTT”.

The population figure given for all other towns is an estimate received from local officials through a Texas Almanac survey.

When no 2000 census was conducted for the town, these places show “(nc)” for “not counted” in place of a 2000 population figure.

Location: The county in which the town is located follows the name of town. If more than one county is listed, the town is principally in the first-named county, e.g., “ABERNATHY, Hale-Lubbock”.

Businesses: For incorporated cities, the number following the county name indicates the number of business in the city as of January 2010 as reported by the state comptroller. For unincorporated towns, it is the number of businesses within the postal zip code as reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 2006.

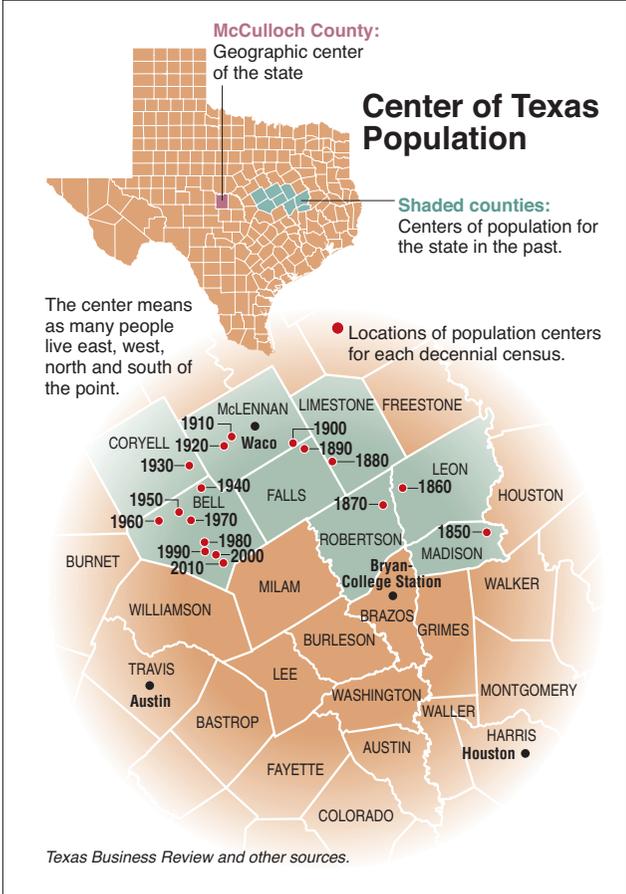
For example, “ABBOTT, Hill, 28” means Abbott in Hill County had 28 businesses.

Post Offices: Places with post offices, as of Nov. 2010, are marked with an asterisk (*), e.g., “*Afton”.

Town, County.....Pop. 2010	Town, County.....Pop. 2010	Town, County.....Pop. 2010
*ABBOTT, Hill, 28, (300)..... 356	*ALAMO, Hidalgo, 523, (14,760)..... 18,353	*ALTO, Cherokee, 68, (1,190)..... 1,225
*ABERNATHY, Hale-Lubbock, 77, (2,839)..... 2,805	Alamo Alto, El Paso..... 19	Alto Bonito, Starr, (569)..... 342
*ABILENE, Taylor-Jones, 4,012, (115,930)..... 117,063	Alamo Beach, Calhoun..... 100	Altoga, Collin..... 137
Ables Springs, Kaufman..... 20	ALAMO HEIGHTS, Bexar, 359, (7,319)..... 7,031	*ALTON, Hidalgo, 309, (4,384)..... 12,341
Abner, Kaufman..... 75	*Alanreed, Gray, 3..... 48	Alum Creek, Bastrop..... 70
Abram, Hidalgo, (nc)..... 2,067	Alazan, Nacogdoches..... 100	*ALVARADO, Johnson, 208, (3,288)..... 3,785
*ACADEMY [Little River-], Bell, 36, (1,645)..... 1,961	*ALBA, Wood-Rains, 55, (430)..... 504	*ALVIN, Brazoria, 1,019, (21,413)..... 24,236
Acala, Hudspeth..... 25	*ALBANY, Shackelford, 116, (1,921)..... 2,034	*ALVORD, Wise, 59, (1,007)..... 1,334
*Ace, Polk..... 40	Albert, Gillespie..... 25	Amargosa, Jim Wells,(nc)..... 291
*ACKERLY, Dawson-Martin, 14, (245)..... 220	Albion, Red River..... 52	*AMARILLO, Potter-Randall, 6,759, (173,627)..... 190,695
Acme, Hardeman..... 14	Alderbranch, Anderson..... 5	Amaya, Zavala, (nc)..... 93
Acton, Hood..... 1,129	Aldine, Harris, (13,979)..... 15,869	Ambia, Lamar..... 16
Acuff, Lubbock..... 152	*ALEDO, Parker, 267, (1,726)..... 2,716	Ambrose, Grayson..... 90
Acworth, Red River..... 50	Aleman, Hamilton..... 50	Ames, Coryell..... 10
Adams Gardens, Cameron..... 200	Alexander, Erath..... 40	AMES, Liberty, 8, (1,079)..... 1,003
Adams Store, Panola..... 12	Aley, Henderson..... 45	Amherst, Lamar..... 125
Adamsville, Lampasas..... 41	Alfred, Jim Wells, (451)..... 91	*AMHERST, Lamb, 14, (791)..... 721
Addicks, Harris, [part of Houston]	Algerita, San Saba..... 10	Amistad, Val Verde, (nc)..... 53
Addielou, Red River..... 31	Algoa, Galveston..... 135	Ammannville, Fayette..... 137
*ADDISON, Dallas, 1,903, (14,166)..... 13,056	*ALICE, Jim Wells, 806, (19,010)..... 19,104	Amphion, Atascosa..... 26
Adell, Parker..... 100	Alice Acres, Jim Wells, (491)..... 490	Amsterdam, Brazoria..... 193
*Adkins, Bexar, 89..... 400	*Alief, Harris, [part of Houston]	Anadarko, Rusk..... 30
Admiral, Callahan..... 18	Allamore, Hudspeth..... 25	*ANAHUAC, Chambers, 75, (2,210)..... 2,243
Adobes, Presidio..... 5	*ALLEN, Collin, 2,415, (43,554)..... 84,246	Anchor, Brazoria..... 80
*ADRIAN, Oldham, 13, (159)..... 166	Allenfarm, Brazos..... 35	*ANDERSON, Grimes, 45, (257)..... 222
Advance, Parker..... 100	Allenhurst, Matagorda..... 72	Anderson Mill, Williamson-Travis, (8,953)..... [part of Austin]
*Afton, Dickens, 1..... 15	Allen’s Chapel, Fannin..... 41	Ander-Weser-Kilgore, Goliad..... 322
Agnes, Parker..... 60	Allen’s Point, Fannin..... 76	*Andice, Williamson..... 300
*AGUA DULCE, Nueces, 20, (737)..... 812	Allentown, Angelina..... 800	*ANDREWS, Andrews, 438, (9,652)..... 11,088
Agua Dulce, El Paso, (738)..... 3,014	Alleyton, Colorado, 17..... 165	*ANGLETON, Brazoria, 614, (18,130)..... 18,862
Agua Nueva, Jim Hogg..... 5	*Allison, Wheeler, 3..... 135	ANGUS, Navarro, 15, (334)..... 414
Aguilares, Webb, (nc)..... 21	Allmon, Floyd..... 24	*ANNA, Collin, 185, (1,225)..... 8,249
*Aiken, Floyd, 1..... 52	Allred, Yoakum..... 90	Annville, Nueces..... [part of Corpus Christi]
Aiken, Shelby..... 150	ALMA, Ellis, 7, (302)..... 331	ANNETTA, Parker, 25, (1,108)..... 1,288
Aikin Grove, Red River..... 15	Almira, Cass..... 30	
Airport Road Addition, Brooks, (132)..... 161	*ALPINE, Brewster, 371, (5,786)..... 5,905	
Airville, Bell..... 65	Also, Van Zandt..... 30	
Alabama-Coushatta, Polk, (480)..... 572	*Altair, Colorado, 11..... 30	

For a complete list of more than 17,000 Texas communities, past and present, go to www.texasalmanac.com

Town, County	Pop. 2010	Town, County	Pop. 2010	Town, County	Pop. 2010
ANNETTA NORTH, Parker, 20, (467)	518	Austonio, Houston	37	Bald Prairie, Robertson	40
ANNETTA SOUTH, Parker, 11, (555)	526	*AUSTWELL, Refugio, 4, (192)	147	*BALLINGER, Runnels, 210, (4,243)	3,767
*ANNONA, Red River, 9, (282)	315	*Avalon, Ellis, 6	400	*BALMORHEA, Reeves, 22, (527)	479
*ANSON, Jones, 95, (2,556)	2,430	*AVERY, Red River, 20, (462)	482	Balsora, Wise	50
Antelope, Jack	65	*AVINGER, Cass, 20, (464)	444	*BANDERA, Bandera, 281, (957)	857
*ANTHONY, El Paso, 133, (3,850)	5,011	*Avoca, Jones, 4	121	Bandera Falls, Bandera	90
Antioch, Cass	45	*Axtell, McLennan, 23	300	*BANGS, Brown, 40, (1,620)	1,603
Antioch, Delta	10	*AZLE, Tarrant-Parker, 578, (9,600)	10,947	*Banquete, Nueces, 4, (nc)	726
Antioch, Madison	15	B		Barbarosa, Guadalupe	46
Antioch Colony, Hays	25	Back, Gray	6	Barclay, Falls	58
*ANTON, Hockley, 17, (1,200)	1,126	*Bacliff, Galveston, 82, (6,962)	8,619	*BARDWELL, Ellis, 10, (583)	649
APPLEBY, Nacogdoches, (444)	474	*Bagwell, Red River, 3	150	*Barker, Harris	2,500
*Apple Springs, Trinity, 13	350	*BAILEY, Fannin, 7, (213)	289	*Barksdale, Edwards, 5	100
*AQUILLA, Hill, 6, (136)	109	BAILEY'S PRAIRIE, Brazoria, 11, (694)	727	Barnes, Polk	75
*ARANSAS PASS, San Patricio-Aransas, 382, (8,138)	8,204	Baileyville, Milam	32	*Barnhart, Irion, 6	110
Arbala, Hopkins	41	Bainer, Lamb	10	Barnum, Polk	50
Arcadia, Shelby	35	Bainville, Karnes	8	*Barrett, Harris, (2,872)	3,199
*ARCHER CITY, Archer, 77, (1,848)	1,834	*BAIRD, Callahan, 69, (1,623)	1,496	*BARRY, Navarro, 0, (209)	242
ARCOLA, Fort Bend, 62, (1,048)	1,642	Baker, Floyd	28	*BARSTOW, Ward, 2, (406)	349
Arden, Irion	7	Bakersfield, Pecos	11	*BARTLETT, Williamson-Bell, 63, (1,675)	1,623
Argo, Titus	200	*BALCH SPRINGS, Dallas, 611, (19,375)	23,728	Barton Corners, Lipscomb	4
*ARGYLE, Denton, 214, (2,365)	3,282	BALCONES HEIGHTS, Bexar, 127, (3,016)	2,941	Barton Creek, Travis, (1,589)	3,077
*ARLINGTON, Tarrant, 10,955, (332,969)	365,438	Bald Hill, Angelina	100	BARTONVILLE, Denton, 94, (1,093)	1,469
Armstrong, Bell	25				
*Armstrong, Kenedy, 1	4				
Arneckeville, DeWitt	50				
Arnett, Coryell	15				
Arnett, Hockley	5				
*ARP, Smith, 61, (901)	970				
Arroyo City, Cameron	250				
Arroyo Colorado Estates, Cameron, (755)	997				
Arroyo Gardens, Cameron, (nc)	456				
*Art, Mason, 2	14				
Artesia Wells, La Salle, 2	35				
*Arthur City, Lamar, 10	180				
Arvana, Dawson	25				
Asa, McLennan	46				
Ash, Houston	19				
Ashby, Matagorda	60				
*ASHERTON, Dimmit, 12, (1,342)	1,084				
Ashland, Upshur	45				
Ashtola, Donley	20				
Ashwood, Matagorda	132				
Asia, Polk	83				
*ASPENMONT, Stonewall, 62, (1,021)	919				
Atascocita, Harris, (35,757)	65,844				
*Atascosa, Bexar, 31	600				
Ater, Coryell	12				
*ATHENS, Henderson, 624, (11,297)	12,710				
*ATLANTA, Cass, 253, (5,745)	5,675				
Atlas, Lamar	28				
Atoy, Cherokee	50				
*AUBREY, Denton, 150, (1,500)	2,595				
Augusta, Houston	40				
AURORA, Wise, 16, (853)	1,220				
*AUSTIN, Travis-Williamson, 33,537, (656,562)	790,390				



CITIES & TOWNS

Town, County	Pop. 2010	Town, County	Pop. 2010	Town, County	Pop. 2010
Barwise, Floyd	16	Ben Hur, Limestone	42	*Bledsoe, Cochran, 3	126
*Basin, Brewster, 5	30	*BENJAMIN, Knox, 13, (264)	258	*Bleiberville, Austin, 5	125
Bassett, Bowie	373	Bennett, Parker	40	*Blessing, Matagorda, 23, (861)	927
*BASTROP, Bastrop, 663, (5,340)	7,218	Benoit, Runnels	10	Blevins, Falls	36
Bateman, Bastrop	12	Bentonville, Jim Wells	15	Blewett, Uvalde	10
Batesville, Red River	14	*Ben Wheeler, Van Zandt, 61	504	Blodgett, Titus	60
*Batesville, Zavala, 10, (1,298)	1,068	*Berclair, Goliad, 1	253	*BLOOMBURG, Cass, 10, (375)	404
*Batson, Hardin, 13	140	Berea, Houston	41	*BLOOMING GROVE, Navarro, 18, (833)	821
Battle, McLennan	100	Berea, Marion	200	*Bloomington, Victoria, 10, (2,562)	2,459
Bausell-Ellis, Willacy, (112)	120	Bergheim, Kendall, 17	1,213	*BLOSSOM, Lamar, 43, (1,439)	1,494
Baxter, Henderson	150	Berlin, Washington	40	Blue, Lee	75
*BAY CITY, Matagorda, 585, (18,667)	17,614	Bernardo, Colorado	155	Blue Berry Hill, Bee, (982)	866
Baylor Lake, Childress	27	BERRYVILLE, Henderson, 10, (891)	975	*Bluegrove, Clay, 2	135
BAYOU VISTA, Galveston, 26, (1,644)	1,537	*BERTRAM, Burnet, 86, (1,122)	1,353	BLUE MOUND, Tarrant, 46, (2,388)	2,394
*BAYSIDE, Refugio, 10, (360)	325	Bessmay, Jasper	400	*BLUE RIDGE, Collin, 33, (672)	822
*BAYTOWN, Harris, 1,931, (66,430)	71,802	Best, Reagan	2	Bluetown, Cameron, (nc)	356
BAYVIEW, Cameron, 15, (323)	383	Bethany, Panola	50	*Bluff Dale, Erath, 19	400
Bazette, Navarro	30	Bethel, Anderson	75	*Bluffton, Llano, 5	75
BEACH CITY, Chambers, 0, (1,645)	2,198	Bethel, Henderson	125	*BLUM, Hill, 22, (399)	444
BEAR CREEK, Hays, 0, (360)	382	Bethel, Runnels	20	Bluntzer, Nueces	150
*BEASLEY, Fort Bend, 17, (590)	641	Bethlehem, Upshur	75	*BOERNE, Kendall, 1,321, (6,178)	10,471
Beattie, Comanche	48	Bettie, Upshur	110	*BOGATA, Red River, 40, (1,396)	1,153
*BEAUMONT, Jefferson, 4,125, (113,866)	118,296	Beulah, Limestone	12	Bois d'Arc, Anderson	25
Beaver Dam, Bowie	55	BEVERLY HILLS, McLennan, 100, (2,113)	1,995	Bois d'Arc, Rains	10
Bebe, Gonzales	42	BEVIL OAKS, Jefferson, 26, (1,346)	1,274	Bold Springs, Polk	100
Becker, Kaufman	300	Bevilport, Jasper	12	Boles Home, Hunt	100
*BECKVILLE, Panola, 34, (752)	847	Beyersville, Williamson	80	*Boling, Wharton, 25, (1,271)	1,122
Becton, Lubbock	62	Biardstown, Lamar	75	Bolivar, Denton	140
*BEDFORD, Tarrant, 1,561, (47,152)	46,979	*Bigfoot, Frio, 2, (304)	450	Bolivar Peninsula, Galveston, (3,853)	2,417
*BEDIAS, Grimes, 36, (nc)	443	Big Hill, Limestone	9	Bomart, Baylor	15
BEE CAVE, Travis, 315, (656)	3,925	*BIG LAKE, Reagan, 155, (2,885)	2,936	Bonami, Jasper	12
Bee House, Coryell	15	*BIG SANDY, Upshur, 104, (1,288)	1,343	Bonanza, Hopkins	26
*BEEVILLE, Bee, 512, (13,129)	12,863	*BIG SPRING, Howard, 689, (25,233)	27,282	Bonanza Hills, Webb, (nc)	37
Belcherville, Montague	25	Big Thicket Estates, Liberty-Polk, (nc)	742	*BONHAM, Fannin, 398, (9,990)	10,127
Belfalls, Bell	30	Big Valley, Mills	35	Bonita, Montague	25
Belgrade, Newton	20	*BIG WELLS, Dimmit, 16, (704)	697	BONNEY, Brazoria, 0, (384)	310
Belk, Lamar	58	Biloxi, Newton	75	Bonnie View, Refugio	97
*BELLAIRE, Harris, 803, (15,642)	16,855	Birch, Burleson	200	Bonus, Wharton	44
Bell Branch, Ellis	125	Birome, Hill	30	*Bon Wier, Newton, 10	375
*BELLEVUE, Clay, 15, (386)	362	Birtright, Hopkins	100	*BOOKER, Lipscomb-Ochiltree, 45, (1,315)	1,516
*BELLMEAD, McLennan, 255, (9,214)	9,901	Biry, Medina	24	Boonsville, Wise	52
*BELLS, Grayson, 44, (1,190)	1,392	*BISHOP, Nueces, 76, (3,305)	3,134	Booth, Fort Bend	118
*BELLVILLE, Austin, 318, (3,794)	4,097	BISHOP HILLS, Potter, 0, (210)	193	Bootleg, Deaf Smith	10
Belmena, Milam	15	*Bivins, Cass, 11	215	Borden, Colorado	60
*Belmont, Gonzales, 2	55	Bixby, Cameron, (356)	504	*BORGER, Hutchinson, 448, (14,302)	13,251
Belott, Houston	101	Black, Parmer	100	Bosqueville, McLennan	200
*BELTON, Bell, 755, (14,623)	18,216	Blackfoot, Anderson	50	Boston, Bowie [part of New Boston]	
Ben Arnold, Milam	100	Black Hill, Atascosa	60	Botines, Webb, (132)	117
*BENAVIDES, Duval, 27, (1,686)	1,362	Black Hills, Navarro	80	*BOVINA, Parmer, 27, (1,874)	1,868
*Ben Bolt, Jim Wells, 2	1,600	Black Jack, Cherokee	47	Bowers City, Gray	26
*BENBROOK, Tarrant, 729, (20,208)	21,234	Black Jack, Robertson	45	*BOWIE, Montague, 326, (5,219)	5,218
Benchley, Robertson	110	Black Oak, Hopkins	150	Bowman, Archer	200
*Bend, San Saba-Lampasas, 3	115	*BLACKWELL, Nolan-Coke, 13, (360)	311	Bowser, San Saba	20
*Ben Franklin, Delta	60	Blair, Taylor	25	Box Canyon, Val Verde, (nc)	34
		Blanchard, Polk	500	Box Church, Limestone	45
		*BLANCO, Blanco, 243, (1,505)	1,739	Boxelder, Red River	100
		Blanca, Bee	100	Boxwood, Upshur	20
		Bland Lake, San Augustine	80		
		*BLANKET, Brown, 24, (402)	390		
		Blanton, Hill	5		
		Bleakwood, Newton	450		

Town, County	Pop. 2010	Town, County	Pop. 2010	Town, County	Pop. 2010
*Canyon Lake, Comal, 247, (16,870)	21,262	*Cee Vee, Cottle, 1	45	China Grove, Scurry	15
Cape Royale, San Jacinto, (nc)	670	Cego, Falls	42	*China Spring, McLennan, 54, (nc)	1,281
Caplen, Galveston	60	Cele, Travis	20	Chinati, Presidio	8
Capps Corner, Montague	30	*CELESTE, Hunt, 30, (817)	814	Chinquapin, Matagorda	6
Cap Rock, Crosby	6	*CELINA, Collin-Denton, 234, (1,861)	6,028	*CHIRENO, Nacogdoches, 22, (405)	386
Caps, Taylor	300	Center, Limestone	76	CHISHOLM [McLendon-], Rockwall, 3, (914)	1,373
Caradan, Mills	20	*CENTER, Shelby, 350, (5,678)	5,193	Chita, Trinity	81
Carancahua, Jackson	375	Center City, Mills	27	Choate, Karnes	30
*CARBON, Eastland, 7, (224)	272	Center Grove, Houston	39	Chocolate Bayou, Brazoria	60
Carbondale, Bowie	30	Center Grove, Titus	65	Choice, Shelby	35
Carey, Childress	15	Center Hill, Houston	105	*Chriesman, Burleson	30
Carlisle, Trinity	68	Center Plains, Swisher	20	*CHRISTINE, Atascosa, (436)	390
Carlos, Grimes	60	Center Point, Camp	41	*Christoval, Tom Green, 19, (422)	504
*Carlsbad, Tom Green, 7, (nc)	719	*Center Point, Kerr, 45	800	Chula Vista, Cameron, (nc)	288
CARL'S CORNER, Hill, 5, (134)	173	Center Point, Upshur	50	Chula Vista, Maverick, (nc)	3,818
Carlson, Travis	20	Centerview, Leon	20	Chula Vista, Zavala, (400)	450
*Carlton, Hamilton, 2	75	*CENTERVILLE, Leon, 96, (903)	892	Church Hill, Rusk	20
*CARMINE, Fayette, 46, (228)	250	Centerville, Trinity	60	Churchill, Brazoria	90
Carmona, Polk	50	Central, Angelina	1,400	*CIBOLO, Guadalupe, 386, (3,035)	15,349
Caro, Nacogdoches	70	Central Gardens, Jefferson, (4,106)	4,347	Cienegas Terrace, Val Verde, (2,878)	3,424
Carricots, Cameron	147	Central Heights, Nacogdoches	300	Cinco Ranch, Fort Bend-Harris, (11,196)	18,274
Carrizo Hill, Dimmit, (548)	582	Central High, Cherokee	30	Cipres, Hidalgo	20
*CARRIZO SPRINGS, Dimmit, 158, (5,655)	5,368	*Centralia, Trinity	190	Circle, Lamb	6
Carroll, Smith	60	Cesar Chavez, Hidalgo, (1,469)	1,929	Circle Back, Bailey	10
Carroll Springs, Anderson-Henderson	20	Cestohowa, Karnes	110	Circle D-KC Estates, Bastrop, (2,010)	2,393
*CARROLLTON, Dallas-Denton, 5,189, (109,576)	119,907	Chalk, Cottle	17	Circleville, Williamson	50
Carson, Fannin	22	Chalk Hill, Rusk	200	*CISCO, Eastland, 166, (3,851)	3,899
Carta Valley, Edwards	12	Chalk Mountain, Erath	25	Cistern, Fayette	137
Carterville, Cass	39	Chambliss, Collin	29	Citrus City, Hidalgo, (941)	2,321
*CARTHAGE, Panola, 381, (6,664)	6,779	Champion, Nolan	10	Citrus Grove, Matagorda	30
Cartwright, Wood	144	Champions, Harris	21,250	Clairemont, Kent	12
Casa Piedra, Presidio	8	Chances Store, Burleson	15	Clairette, Erath	55
Cash, Hunt	56	*CHANDLER, Henderson, 131, (2,099)	2,734	Clara, Wichita	100
CASHION, Wichita, 0, (346)	348	Chaney, Eastland	35	Clardy, Lamar	160
*Cason, Morris, 2	173	*Channelview, Harris, 387, (29,685)	38,289	*CLARENDON, Donley, 92, (1,974)	2,026
Cass, Cass	100	*CHANNING, Hartley, 13, (356)	363	Clareville, Bee	25
Cassie, Burnet	496	Chapman, Rusk	20	Clark, Liberty	75
Cassin, Bexar	200	*Chapman Ranch, Nueces, 3	200	Clarkson, Milam	10
*Castell, Llano, 1	72	Chappel, San Saba	25	*CLARKSVILLE, Red River, 149, (3,883)	3,285
CASTLE HILLS, Bexar, 359, (4,202)	4,116	*Chappell Hill, Washington, 35	750	CLARKSVILLE CITY, Gregg, 18, (806)	865
Castolon, Brewster	8	Charco, Goliad	96	*CLAUDE, Armstrong, 52, (1,313)	1,196
*CASTROVILLE, Medina, 246, (2,664)	2,680	Charleston, Delta	150	Clauene, Hockley	10
*Catarina, Dimmit, 6, (135)	118	Charlie, Clay	70	Clawson, Angelina	1,500
*Cat Spring, Austin, 17	200	*CHARLOTTE, Atascosa, 33, (1,637)	1,715	Clay, Burleson	61
Cavazos, Cameron	282	*Chatfield, Navarro, 2	40	Clays Corner, Parmer	15
Caviness, Lamar	90	Cheapside, Gonzales	5	*Clayton, Panola, 3	125
Cawthon, Brazos	75	Cheek, Jefferson	1,096	Claytonville, Swisher	85
Cayote, Bosque	75	Cheneyboron, Navarro	100	Clear Creek, Burnet	78
*Cayuga, Anderson, 4	137	*Cherokee, San Saba, 12	175	CLEAR LAKE SHORES, Galveston, 97, (1,205)	1,063
Cedar Bayou, Harris	1,555	Cherry Spring, Gillespie	75	*CLEBURNE, Johnson, 1,170, (26,005)	29,337
*Cedar Creek, Bastrop, 98	145	*CHESTER, Tyler, 14, (265)	312	Clegg, Live Oak	125
*CEDAR HILL, Dallas-Ellis, 1,267, (32,093)	45,028	Chesterville, Colorado	50	Clemville, Matagorda	25
Cedar Hill, Floyd	24	*CHICO, Wise, 70, (947)	1,002	Cleo, Kimble	3
Cedar Lake, Matagorda	160	*Chicot, Lamar, 1	150	Cleveland, Austin	125
*Cedar Lane, Matagorda, 3	300	Chihuahua, Zapata, (95)	84	*CLEVELAND, Liberty, 456, (7,605)	7,675
*CEDAR PARK, Williamson-Travis, 1,938, (26,049)	48,937	*CHILDRESS, Childress, 217, (6,778)	6,105	Cliffside, Potter	206
Cedar Point, Polk, (nc)	630	*CHILLICOTHE, Hardeman, 18, (798)	707		
Cedar Shores, Bosque	270	*Chilton, Falls, 13, (nc)	911		
Cedar Springs, Falls	90	*CHINA, Jefferson, 45, (1,112)	1,160		
Cedar Springs, Upshur	100	CHINA GROVE, Bexar, 55, (1,247)	1,179		
Cedarvale, Kaufman	50				
Cedar Valley, Bell	14				

Town, County .....Pop. 2010	Town, County .....Pop. 2010	Town, County .....Pop. 2010
*CLIFTON, Bosque, 224, (3,542) 3,442	*COLUMBUS, Colorado, 311, (3,916) 3,655	COPPER CANYON, Denton, 49, (1,216) 1,334
Climax, Collin 82	*COMANCHE, Comanche, 211, (4,482) 4,335	Corbet, Navarro 80
Cline, Uvalde 15	*COMBES, Cameron, 42, (2,553) 2,895	Cordele, Jackson 51
*CLINT, El Paso, 60, (980) 926	COMBINE, Kaufman-Dallas, 54, (1,788) 1,942	CORINTH, Denton, 554, (11,325) 19,935
Clinton, Hunt 150	Cometa, Zavala 10	Corinth, Jones 10
Close City, Garza 94	*Comfort, Kendall, 123, (2,358) 2,363	Corinth, Leon 50
Cloverleaf, Harris, (23,508) 22,942	*COMMERCE, Hunt, 209, (7,669) 8,078	Corley, Bowie 35
*CLUTE, Brazoria, 382, (10,424) 11,211	*COMO, Hopkins, 20, (621) 702	Cornersville, Hopkins 200
*CLYDE, Callahan, 150, (3,345) 3,713	*Comstock, Val Verde, 3 344	Cornett, Cass 30
*COAHOMA, Howard, 27, (932) 817	Comyn, Comanche 30	Cornudas, Hudspeith 5
Coble, Hockley 11	*Concan, Uvalde, 28 225	*CORPUS CHRISTI, Nueces, 9,862, (277,454) 305,215
Cochran, Austin 200	*Concepcion, Duval, 2, (61) 62	CORRAL CITY, Denton, 2, (89) 27
COCKRELL HILL, Dallas, 106, (4,443) 4,193	Concord, Cherokee 50	*CORRIGAN, Polk, 69, (1,721) 1,595
COFFEE CITY, Henderson, 19, (193) 278	*Concord, Leon, 3 28	*CORSIKANA, Navarro, 974, (24,485) 23,770
Coffeeville, Upshur 50	Concord, Madison 50	Coryell City, Coryell 70
Cofferville, Lamb 4	Concord, Rusk 23	*Cost, Gonzales, 4 84
Coit, Limestone 25	Concrete, DeWitt 46	Cotton Center, Fannin 33
Coke, Wood 53	Cone, Crosby 50	*Cotton Center, Hale, 5 300
*COLDSPRING, San Jacinto, 107, (691) 853	Conlen, Dallam 14	Cottondale, Wise 300
*COLEMAN, Coleman, 229, (5,127) 4,709	Connor, Madison 20	Cotton Gin, Freestone 28
Colfax, Van Zandt 94	*CONROE, Montgomery, 2,816, (36,811) 56,207	Cotton Patch, DeWitt 11
Colita, Polk 50	Content, Bell 25	Cottonwood, Callahan 55
College Hill, Bowie 116	*CONVERSE, Bexar, 452, (11,508) 18,198	COTTONWOOD, Kaufman, 0, (181) 185
College Mound, Kaufman 500	Conway, Carson 20	(181) 185
*Collegeport, Matagorda, 1 80	Cooks Point, Burleson 60	Cottonwood, Madison 40
*COLLEGE STATION, Brazos, 2,226, (67,890) 93,857	*Cookville, Titus, 14 105	Cottonwood, McLennan 150
*COLLEYVILLE, Tarrant, 1,157, (19,636) 22,807	COOL, Parker, 7, (162) 157	Cottonwood, Somervell 24
*COLLINSVILLE, Grayson, 48, (1,235) 1,624	*COOLIDGE, Limestone, 17, (848) 955	COTTONWOOD SHORES, Burnet, 33, (877) 1,123
*COLMESNEIL, Tyler, 36, (638) 596	*COOPER, Delta, 77, (2,150) 1,969	*COTULLA, La Salle, 104, (3,614) 3,603
Colony, Rains 70	Cooper, Houston 27	Couch, Karnes 10
Colorado Acres, Webb, (nc) 296	Copano Village, Aransas 210	Coughran, Atascosa 20
*COLORADO CITY, Mitchell, 174, (4,281) 4,146	*Copeville, Collin, 6 243	Country Acres, San Patricio, (289) 185
Coltharp, Houston 40	*COPPELL, Dallas-Denton, 1,432, (35,958) 38,659	County Line, Lubbock 59
Colton, Travis 50	*COPPERAS COVE, Coryell, 591, (29,592) 32,032	County Line, Rains 40
		*COUPLAND, Williamson, 25 280
		Courtney, Grimes 60
		COVE, Chambers, 18, (323) 510
		Cove Springs, Cherokee 40

CITIES & TOWNS



Downtown Dalhart, which is in Dallam and Hartley counties. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Town, County	Pop. 2010	Town, County	Pop. 2010	Town, County	Pop. 2010
*COVINGTON, Hill, 14, (282)	269	Curtis, Jasper	150	*DELL CITY, Hudspeth, 19, (413)	365
Cox, Upshur	30	*CUSHING, Nacogdoches, 34, (637)	612	Del Mar Heights, Cameron, (259)	113
*Coyanosa, Pecos, 6, (138)	163	Cusseta, Cass	30	*Delmita, Starr, 2	50
Coy City, Karnes	30	*CUT AND SHOOT, Montgomery, 64, (1,158)	1,070	Delray, Panola	45
Coyote Acres, Jim Wells, (389)	508	Cuthand, Red River	116	*DEL RIO, Val Verde, 988, (33,867)	35,591
COYOTE FLATS, Johnson, 0, (nc)	312	Cyclone, Bell	47	Delrose, Upshur	35
Crabbs Prairie, Walker	240	Cypress, Franklin	20	Del Sol, San Patricio, (nc)	239
Craft, Cherokee	21	Cypress Creek, Kerr	200	*Del Valle, Travis, 93 ... [part of Austin]	
Crafton, Wise	100	*Cypress [-Fairbanks], Harris, 1,029	27,000	Delwin, Cottle	12
*CRANDALL, Kaufman, 94, (2,774)	2,858	Cypress Mill, Blanco	200	Demi-John, Brazoria	300
*CRANE, Crane, 104, (3,191)	3,353	D		Democrat, Mills	8
*CRANFILLS GAP, Bosque, 18, (335)	281	Dacosta, Victoria	89	Denhawken, Wilson	52
*CRAWFORD, McLennan, 38, (705)	717	Dacus, Montgomery	190	*DENISON, Grayson, 975, (22,773)	22,682
Creath, Houston	20	Daffan, Travis	500	Denning, San Augustine	100
Crecy, Trinity	15	*DAINGERFIELD, Morris, 103, (2,517)	2,560	*Dennis, Parker, 3	300
CREEDMOOR, Travis, 24, (211)	202	*DAISETTA, Liberty, 17, (1,034)	966	Denson Springs, Anderson	100
Crescent Heights, Henderson	180	Dalby Springs, Bowie	141	Denton, Callahan	6
*CRESSON, Hood-Johnson-Parker, 77, (nc)	741	*Dale, Caldwell, 29	500	*DENTON, Denton, 3,432, (80,537)	113,383
Crews, Runnels	30	*DALHART, Dallam-Hartley, 296, (7,237)	7,930	*DENVER CITY, Yoakum, 173, (3,985)	4,479
Crisp, Ellis	115	*Dallardsville, Polk, 1	350	*DEPORT, Lamar-Red River, 12, (718)	578
*CROCKETT, Houston, 318, (7,141)	6,950	*DALLAS, Dallas-Collin-Denton, 44,144, (1,188,580)	1,197,816	Derby, Frio	50
*Crosby, Harris, 341, (1,714)	2,299	Dalton, Cass	50	*Desdemona, Eastland, 7	180
*CROSBYTON, Crosby, 54, (1,874)	1,741	DALWORTHINGTON GARDENS, Tarrant, 164, (2,186)	2,259	Desert, Collin	35
Cross, Grimes	53	*Damon, Brazoria, 23, (535)	552	*DESOTO, Dallas, 1,162, (37,646)	49,047
Cross, McMullen	25	*DANBURY, Brazoria, 49, (1,611)	1,715	*DETROIT, Red River, 25, (776)	732
Cross Cut, Brown	22	*Danciger, Brazoria	357	*DEVERS, Liberty, 17, (416)	447
Cross Mountain, Bexar, (1,524)	3,124	*Danevang, Wharton, 6	61	*DEVINE, Medina, 252, (4,140)	4,350
*CROSS PLAINS, Callahan, 69, (1,068)	982	Daniels, Panola	75	Dew, Freestone	150
Crossroads, Cass	60	Danville, Gregg	200	DeWees, Wilson	60
Crossroads, Delta	20	Darby Hill, San Jacinto	50	Deweeseville, Karnes	12
CROSS ROADS, Denton, 50, (603)	1,563	Darco, Harrison	10	*Deweyville, Newton, 17, (1,190)	1,023
Crossroads, Harrison	100	Darden, Polk	320	Dewville, Gonzales	30
Cross Roads, Henderson	160	*DARROUZETT, Lipscomb, 18, (303)	350	Dexter, Cooke	12
Crossroads, Hopkins	50	Datura, Limestone	2	*D'Hanis, Medina, 20, (nc)	847
Cross Roads, Madison	75	*Davilla, Milam, 1	191	Dial, Fannin	76
Cross Roads, Milam	35	Davis, Atascosa	8	Dialville, Cherokee	200
CROSS TIMBER, Johnson, 0, (277)	268	Davis Prairie, Limestone	17	*Diana, Upshur, 41	585
Croton, Dickens	7	*Dawn, Deaf Smith, 3	52	*DIBOLL, Angelina, 134, (5,470)	4,776
Crow, Wood	178	*DAWSON, Navarro, 22, (852)	807	Dickey, Parker	40
*CROWELL, Foard, 50, (1,141)	948	*DAYTON, Liberty, 366, (5,709)	7,242	*DICKENS, Dickens, 16, (332)	286
*CROWLEY, Tarrant, 340, (7,467)	12,838	DAYTON LAKES, Liberty, 0, (101)	93	*DICKINSON, Galveston, 566, (17,093)	18,680
Crown, Atascosa	10	Deadwood, Panola	106	*Dike, Hopkins, 3	170
Cruz Calle, Duval	12	DEAN, Clay, 1, (341)	493	*DILLEY, Frio, 62, (3,674)	3,894
Cryer Creek, Navarro	15	Dean, Hockley	20	Dilworth, Gonzales	18
Crystal Beach, Galveston	800	*Deanville, Burleson, 6	130	Dilworth, Red River	25
*CRYSTAL CITY, Zavala, 129, (7,190)	7,136	*DeBerry, Panola, 23	200	*Dirme Box, Lee, 20	381
Crystal Falls, Stephens	10	*DECATUR, Wise, 467, (5,201)	6,042	*DIMMITT, Castro, 142, (4,375)	4,393
Crystal Lake, Anderson	20	Decker Prairie, Montgomery	2,000	Dimple, Red River	60
Cuadrilla, El Paso	67	DeCORDOVA, Hood, 0, (nc)	2,683	*Dineron, Live Oak, 2	344
*CUERO, DeWitt, 301, (6,571)	6,841	*DEER PARK, Harris, 1,028, (28,520)	32,010	Ding Dong, Bell	301
Cuevitas, Hidalgo, (37)	40	*DE KALB, Bowie, 88, (1,769)	1,899	Direct, Lamar	85
*CUMBY, Hopkins, 59, (616)	777	*DE LEON, Comanche, 103, (2,433)	2,246	Dirgin, Rusk	50
Cummings, Fort Bend, (683)	981	Delhi, Caldwell	300	DISH, Denton, 0, (345)	201
Cundiff, Jack	45	Delia, Limestone	20	Divide, Kerr	250
*CUNEY, Cherokee, 8, (145)	140			Divot, Frio	30
*Cunningham, Lamar	110			Dixie, Grayson	17
Currie, Navarro	25			Dixon, Hunt	31
				Dixon-Hopewell, Houston	10

Town, County	Pop. 2010	Town, County	Pop. 2010	Town, County	Pop. 2010
Doak Springs, Lee	50	Durango, Falls	54	Elbow, Howard	10
Doans, Wilbarger	20	Duren, Mills	15	El Camino Angosto, Cameron, (254)	253
*Dobbin, Montgomery, 7	310	Duster, Comanche	25	*EL CAMPO, Wharton, 610, (10,945)	11,602
Dobrowski, Atascosa	10	Dye, Montague	30	EL CENIZO, Webb, 42, (3,545)	3,273
Dodd, Castro	12	E			
*DODD CITY, Fannin, 24, (419)	369	Eagle, Chambers	50	EL CENTRO, Starr	10
*Dodge, Walker, 1	150	*EAGLE LAKE, Colorado, 130, (3,664)	3,639	*ELDORADO, Schleicher, 79, (1,951)	1,951
*DODSON, Collingsworth, 0, (115)	109	*EAGLE PASS, Maverick, 889, (22,413)	26,248	Eldorado Center, Navarro	20
Dodson Prairie, Palo Pinto	18	*EARLY, Brown, 181, (2,588)	2,762	Eldridge, Colorado	20
Doffing, Hidalgo, (4,256)	5,091	*EARTH, Lamb, 27, (1,109)	1,065	*ELECTRA, Wichita, 81, (3,168)	2,791
Dog Ridge, Bell	215	East Afton, Dickens	13	Elevation, Milam	12
Dogwood City, Smith	800	*EAST BERNARD, Wharton, 106, (1,729)	2,272	*ELGIN, Bastrop, 412, (5,700)	8,135
Dolen, Liberty	75	East Caney, Hopkins	100	Eliasville, Young	150
DOMINO, Cass, 3, (52)	93	East Columbia, Brazoria	95	*El Indio, Maverick, 2, (263)	190
*Donie, Freestone, 6	250	East Delta, Delta	60	Elk, McLennan	150
*DONNA, Hidalgo, 440, (14,768)	15,798	East Direct, Lamar	48	*ELKHART, Anderson, 65, (1,215)	1,371
*Doole, McCulloch	74	Easter, Castro	26	EL LAGO, Harris, 81, (3,075)	2,706
Doolittle, Hidalgo, (2,358)	2,769	Easterly, Robertson	61	*Ellinger, Fayette, 4	386
DORCHESTER, Grayson, 0, (109)	148	Eastgate, Liberty	200	Elliott, Robertson	55
Dorras, Stonewall	20	East Hamilton, Shelby	25	Elliott, Wilbarger	50
Doss, Cass	15	*EASTLAND, Eastland, 250, (3,769)	3,960	Ellis [Bausell-], Willacy, (112)	120
*Doss, Gillespie, 8	100	EAST MOUNTAIN, Upshur, 14, (580)	797	*Elmaton, Matagorda, 2	160
Dot, Falls	17	*EASTON, Gregg-Rusk, 5, (524)	510	Elm Creek, Maverick, (1,928)	2,469
Dotson, Panola	35	East Point, Wood	40	*ELMENDORF, Bexar, 68, (664)	1,488
Double Bayou, Chambers	400	East Sweden, McCulloch	40	Elm Grove, Cherokee	50
DOUBLE OAK, Denton, 120, (2,179)	2,867	EAST TAWAKONI, Rains, 15, (775)	883	Elm Grove, San Saba	15
*Doucette, Tyler, 4	160	Ebenezer, Camp	55	Elm Grove, Wharton	76
*Dougherty, Floyd, 1	91	Ebenezer, Jasper	50	Elm Grove Camp, Guadalupe	88
Dougherty, Rains	75	Echo, Coleman	16	*Elm Mott, McLennan, 68	300
*Douglass, Nacogdoches, 19	380	Ecleto, Karnes	22	*Elmo, Kaufman, 3, (nc)	768
*DOUGLASSVILLE, Cass, 8, (175)	229	*ECTOR, Fannin, 26, (600)	695	Elmont, Grayson	15
Downing, Comanche	30	*EDCOUCH, Hidalgo, 46, (3,342)	3,161	Elm Ridge, Milam	25
Downsville, McLennan	150	*EDDY [Bruceville-], McLennan-Falls, 30, (1,490)	1,475	Elmwood, Anderson	25
Downtown Texas, Milam	34	*EDEN, Concho, 50, (2,561)	2,766	Eloise, Falls	29
Doyle, Limestone	50	Eden, Nacogdoches	100	El Oso, Karnes	35
Doyle, San Patricio, (285)	254	Edgar, DeWitt	8	*EL PASO, El Paso, 16,765, (563,662)	649,121
Dozier, Collingsworth	4	Edge, Brazos	100	El Refugio, Starr, (221)	331
Drane, Navarro	16	EDGECLIFF, Tarrant, 0, (2,550)	2,776	Elroy, Travis	125
Drasco, Runnels	15	Edgewater Estates, San Patricio, (nc)	72	*ELSA, Hidalgo, 128, (5,549)	5,660
Draw, Lynn	18	*EDGEWOOD, Van Zandt, 94, (1,348)	1,441	El Sauz, Starr	50
Dreka, Shelby	30	Edgworth, Bell	15	Elton, Dickens	4
Dresden, Navarro	25	Edhube, Fannin	40	El Toro, Jackson	136
Dreyer, Gonzales	20	*EDINBURG, Hidalgo, 1,720, (48,465)	77,100	El Venadito, Cameron	207
*Driftwood, Hays, 32, (nc)	144	*EDMONSON, Hale, 5, (123)	111	Elwood, Fannin	31
*DRIPPING SPRINGS, Hays, 475, (1,548)	1,788	*EDNA, Jackson, 265, (5,899)	5,499	Elwood, Madison	50
*DRISCOLL, Nueces, 15, (825)	739	Edna Hill, Erath	32	*Elysian Fields, Harrison, 5	500
Drop, Denton	90	EDOM, Van Zandt, 15, (322)	375	Emberson, Lamar	80
*Dryden, Terrell, 3	13	*Edroy, San Patricio, 3, (420)	331	Emerald Bay, Smith, (nc)	1,047
Dubina, Fayette	272	Egan, Johnson	133	EMHOUSE, Navarro, 3, (159)	133
*DUBLIN, Erath, 157, (3,754)	3,654	*Egypt, Wharton, 2	26	Emmett, Navarro	100
Dudley, Callahan	25	Eidson Road, Maverick, (9,348)	8,960	*EMORY, Rains, 172, (1,021)	1,239
Duffau, Erath	76	Elam Springs, Upshur	50	Encantada-Ranchito El Calaboz, Cameron, (2,100)	2,255
*DUMAS, Moore, 392, (13,747)	14,691	El Arroyo, Starr	500	ENCHANTED OAKS, Henderson, 0, (357)	326
Dumont, King	19	Elbert, Throckmorton, (56)	30	*ENCINAL, La Salle, 18, (629)	559
Dunbar, Rains	40			*Encino, Brooks, 8, (177)	143
*DUNCANVILLE, Dallas, 1,246, (36,081)	38,524			*Energy, Comanche, 1	70
Dundee, Archer	12			Engle, Fayette	141
Dunlap, Cottle	10			English, Red River	100
Dunlap, Travis	80			*Enloe, Delta, 4	90
Dunlay, Medina	145			*ENNIS, Ellis, 731, (16,045)	18,513
*Dunn, Scurry	75			Enoch, Upshur	25
Duplex, Fannin	25				

Town, County	Pop. 2010	Town, County	Pop. 2010	Town, County	Pop. 2010
*Enochs, Bailey	80	*FALLS CITY, Karnes, 38, (591)	611	Foard City, Foard	10
Enon, Upshur	204	Falman, San Patricio, (nc)	76	Fodice, Houston	49
*Eola, Concho, 3	215	Famuliner, Cochran	5	*FOLLETT, Lipscomb, 27, (412)	459
Eolian, Stephens	9	Fannett, Jefferson, (nc)	2,252	Folsom, Shelby	30
*Era, Cooke, 7	150	*Fannin, Goliad, 4	359	Ford, Deaf Smith	25
Ericksdahl, Jones	35	Fargo, Wilbarger	169	Fords Corner, San Augustine	30
Erin, Jasper	70	Farmers Academy, Titus	75	Fordtran, Victoria	18
Erna, Menard	27	*FARMERS BRANCH, Dallas, 1,919, (27,508)	28,616	Forest, Cherokee	85
Erwin, Grimes	52	Farmers Valley, Wilbarger	30	*Forestburg, Montague, 4	50
Escobares, Starr, 25, (1,954)	1,188	*FARMERSVILLE, Collin, 196, (3,118)	3,301	Forest Chapel, Lamar	105
Escobas, Zapata	2	Farmington, Grayson	40	Forest Glade, Limestone	340
Escondidas [Sandy Hollow-], Nueces, (433)	357	*Farnsworth, Ochiltree, 6	130	Forest Grove, Milam	60
Eskota, Fisher	32	Farrar, Limestone	51	Forest Heights, Orange	250
Esperanza, Hudspeth	75	Farsville, Newton	152	Forest Hill, Lamar	50
Espey, Atascosa	55	*FARWELL, Parmer, 46, (1,364)	1,363	FOREST HILL, Tarrant, 314, (12,949)	12,355
Estacado, Lubbock-Crosby	32	Fashing, Atascosa	35	Forest Hill, Wood	30
*ESTELLINE, Hall, 6, (168)	145	*FATE, Rockwall, 111, (497)	6,357	*FORNEY, Kaufman, 611, (5,588)	14,661
Estes, Aransas	50	Fault, Lamar	25	*Forreston, Ellis, 3	400
Ethel, Grayson	40	Faulkner, Lamar	10	*FORSAN, Howard, 8, (226)	210
*Etoile, Nacogdoches, 10	700	Fawil, Newton	183	Fort Bliss, El Paso, (8,264)	8,591
Eula, Callahan	125	*FAYETTEVILLE, Fayette, 59, (261)	258	Fort Clark Springs, Kinney, (nc)	1,228
*EULESS, Tarrant, 1,490, (46,005)	51,277	Faysville, Hidalgo, (348)	439	*Fort Davis, Jeff Davis, 63, (1,050)	1,201
Eulogy, Bosque	10	Fedor, Lee	92	*Fort Hancock, Hudspeth, 14, (1,713)	1,750
Eureka, Franklin	18	*Fentress, Caldwell, 8	291	Fort Hood, Bell-Coryell, (33,711)	29,589
EUREKA, Navarro, 9, (340)	307	*FERRIS, Ellis, 95, (2,175)	2,436	*Fort McKavett, Menard, 1	50
*EUSTACE, Henderson, 44, (798)	991	Fetzer, Waller	150	Fort Parker, Limestone	2
*Evadale, Jasper, 18, (1,430)	1,483	Fields Store, Waller	500	Fort Parker State Park, Limestone	30
*EVANT, Coryell-Hamilton, 29, (393)	426	*Fieldton, Lamb, 4	20	Fort Sherman, Titus	200
Evergreen, San Jacinto	150	Fife, McCulloch	32	Fort Spunky, Hood	15
EVERMAN, Tarrant, 110, (5,836)	6,108	Fifth Street, Fort Bend, (2,059)	2,486	*FORT STOCKTON, Pecos, 305, (7,846)	8,283
Ewell, Upshur	20	Files Valley, Hill	60	*FORT WORTH, Tarrant-Denton- Parker-Wise, 20,321, (534,694)	741,206
Ezzell, Lavaca	55	Fincastle, Henderson	75	Foster, Terry	6
F		Finney, Hale	18	Fostoria, Montgomery	586
*Fabens, El Paso, 76, (8,043)	8,257	*Fischer, Comal, 12	200	Fouke, Wood	30
Fabrica, Maverick, (nc)	923	Fisk, Coleman	40	Four Corners, Brazoria	30
FAIRCHILD, Fort Bend, 0, (678)	923	Five Points, Ellis	25	Four Corners, Chambers	18
*FAIRFIELD, Freestone, 235, (3,094)	2,951	Flaccus, Karnes	15	Four Corners, Fort Bend, (2,954)	12,382
Fairland, Burnet	340	Flagg, Castro	26	Four Corners, Montgomery	500
Fairlie, Hunt	80	*Flat, Coryell, 2	210	Four Points, Webb, (nc)	18
Fairmount, Sabine	1,500	Flat Fork, Shelby	10	*Fowlerton, La Salle, 2, (62)	55
Fair Oaks, Limestone	15	*FLATONIA, Fayette, 100, (1,377)	1,383	Frame Switch, Williamson	25
*FAIR OAKS RANCH, Bexar-Comal- Kendall, 137, (4,695)	5,986	Flat Prairie, Trinity	33	*Francitas, Jackson	125
Fair Play, Panola	80	Flats, Rains	100	Frankel City, Andrews	2
Fairview, Armstrong	75	Flat Top, Stonewall	5	Frankell, Stephens	8
Fairview, Cass	20	*Flint, Smith, 146	2,500	*FRANKLIN, Robertson, 82, (1,470)	1,564
FAIRVIEW, Collin, 222, (2,644)	7,248	Flo, Leon	12	*FRANKSTON, Anderson, 111, (1,209)	1,229
Fairview, Gaines	160	*Flomot, Motley, 2	181	*Fred, Tyler, 8	299
Fairview, Hockley	20	Flora, Hopkins	20	*FREDERICKSBURG, Gillespie, 1,193, (8,911)	10,530
Fairview, Hood	30	*FLORENCE, Williamson, 74, (1,054)	1,136	*Fredonia, Mason, 3	55
Fairview, Howard	5	*FLORESVILLE, Wilson, 319, (5,868)	6,448	Freedom, Rains	60
Fairview, Wilson	95	Flore, Andrews	25	*FREEPORT, Brazoria, 321, (12,708)	12,049
Fairy, Hamilton	40	Flour Bluff, Nueces, [part of Corpus Christi]		*FREEER, Duval, 103, (3,241)	2,818
Falcon, Zapata, (184)	191	Flowella, Brooks, (134)	118	Freestone, Freestone	100
*Falcon Heights, Starr, (335)	53	Flower Hill, Colorado	20	Frelsburg, Colorado	75
Falcon Lake Estates, Zapata, (830)	1,036	*FLOWER MOUND, Denton, 2,402, (50,702)	64,669	Frenstat, Burleson	50
Falcon Mesa, Zapata, (506)	405	Floyd, Hunt	90	Fresno, Collingsworth	10
Falcon Village, Starr, (78)	47	*FLOYDADA, Floyd, 116, (3,676)	3,038		
*FALFURIAS, Brooks, 144, (5,297)	4,981	*Fluvanna, Scurry, 3	180		
Fallon, Limestone	100	*Flynn, Leon, 5	81		

Town, County	Pop. 2010	Town, County	Pop. 2010	Town, County	Pop. 2010
*Fresno, Fort Bend, 78, (6,603)	19,069	*Gause, Milam, 6	425	Goodnight, Armstrong	20
Freyburg, Fayette	148	Gay Hill, Washington	40	*GOODRICH, Polk, 21, (243)	271
Friday, Trinity	99	*Geneva, Sabine	200	Goodsprings, Rusk	40
Friendship, Dawson	40	Genevieve, Stonewall	3	Goodwill, Burleson	12
Friendship, Smith	200	Gentry's Mill, Hamilton	20	Goodwin, San Augustine	70
Friendship, Upshur	25	George's Creek, Somervell	43	*GORDON, Palo Pinto, 31, (451)	478
Friendship Village, Bowie	200	*GEORGETOWN, Williamson, 1,961, (28,339)	47,400	*Gordonville, Grayson, 21	165
*FRIENDSWOOD, Galveston-Harris, 1,269, (29,037)	35,805	*GEORGE WEST, Live Oak, 145, (2,524)	2,445	*GOREE, Knox, 4, (321)	203
Frio Town, Frio	9	Georgia, Lamar	55	*GORMAN, Eastland, 36, (1,236)	1,083
*FRIONA, Parmer, 83, (3,854)...	4,123	Germany, Houston	23	Goshen, Walker	250
*FRISCO, Collin-Denton, 3,827, (33,714)	116,989	*Geronimo, Guadalupe, 4, (619)	1,032	Gould, Cherokee	20
*FRITCH, Hutchinson-Moore, 70, (2,235)	2,117	GHOLSON, McLennan, 17, (922)	1,061	*Gouldsberk, Coleman, 2	70
Frog, Kaufman	90	Gibtown, Jack	20	Graceton, Upshur	100
Fronton, Starr, (599)	180	*GIDDINGS, Lee, 326, (5,105)	4,881	*GRAFORD, Palo Pinto, 33, (578)	584
*FROST, Navarro, 26, (648)	643	*Gilchrist, Galveston, 12	400	Graham, Garza	139
Fruitland, Montague	20	*Gillett, Karnes, 4	120	*GRAHAM, Young, 572, (8,716)	8,903
*FRUITVALE, Van Zandt, 9, (418)	408	Gilliland, Knox	20	*GRANBURY, Hood, 1,159, (5,718)	7,978
Frydek, Austin	900	*GILMER, Upshur, 397, (4,799)	4,905	Grand Acres, Cameron, (203)	49
Fulbright, Red River	150	Gilpin, Dickens	2	Grand Bluff, Panola	115
*FULSHEAR, Fort Bend, 147, (716)	1,134	Ginger, Rains	96	*GRANDFALLS, Ward, 8, (391)	360
*FULTON, Aransas, 96, (1,553)	1,358	*Girard, Kent, (62)	50	*GRAND PRAIRIE, Dallas-Tarrant- Ellis, 4,537, (127,427)	175,396
Funston, Jones	26	Girlstown USA, Cochran	98	*GRAND SALINE, Van Zandt, 145, (3,028)	3,136
Furrh, Panola	40	*Girvin, Pecos	20	Grandview, Dawson	12
G					
Gadston, Lamar	35	Gist, Jasper	20	Grandview, Gray	13
*Gail, Borden, 3, (nc)	231	Givens, Lamar	135	*GRANDVIEW, Johnson, 87, (1,358)	1,561
*GAINESVILLE, Cooke, 843, (15,538)	16,002	*GLADEWATER, Gregg-Upshur, 372, (6,078)	6,441	*GRANGER, Williamson, 43, (1,299)	1,419
Galena, Smith	50	Glaze City, Gonzales	10	Grangerland, Montgomery	300
*GALENA PARK, Harris, 173, (10,592)	10,887	Glazier, Hemphill	48	*GRANITE SHOALS, Burnet, 77, (2,040)	4,910
Galilee, Smith	150	Glecker, Lavaca	78	GRANJENO, Hidalgo, 2, (313)	293
*GALLATIN, Cherokee, 2, (378)	419	Glen Cove, Coleman	40	Grape Creek, Tom Green, (3,138)	3,154
Galloway, Panola	71	Glendale, Trinity	175	*GRAPELAND, Houston, 92, (1,451)	1,489
*GALVESTON, Galveston, 1,654, (57,247)	47,743	Glenfawn, Rusk	100	*GRAPEVINE, Tarrant, 2,737, (42,059)	46,334
*GANADO, Jackson, 86, (1,915)	2,003	*Glen Flora, Wharton, 3	210	Grassland, Lynn	40
Garceño, Starr, (1,438)	420	Glenn, Dickens	4	Gray, Marion	12
*Garciasville, Starr, 5, (nc)	46	GLENN HEIGHTS, Dallas-Ellis, 142, (7,224)	11,278	Grayback, Wilbarger	10
*Garden City, Glasscock, 19, (nc)	334	Glenrio, Deaf Smith	10	GRAYS PRAIRIE, Kaufman, 6, (296)	337
*Gardendale, Ector, 18, (1,197)	1,574	*GLEN ROSE, Somervell, 215, (2,122)	2,444	Graytown, Wilson	85
Gardendale, La Salle	40	Glenwood, Upshur	150	Greatwood, Fort Bend, (6,640)	11,538
GARDEN RIDGE, Comal, 139, (1,882)	3,259	Glidden, Colorado, 2, (nc)	661	Green, Karnes	50
Garden Valley, Smith	150	Globe, Lamar	60	Green Hill, Titus	150
Garfield, DeWitt	16	Glory, Lamar	30	Green Lake, Calhoun	51
Garfield, Travis, (1,660)	1,698	*Gober, Fannin	146	Greenpond, Hopkins	150
Garland, Bowie	125	*GODLEY, Johnson, 46, (879)	1,009	Green's Creek, Erath	75
*GARLAND, Dallas, 6,722, (215,768)	226,876	*Golden, Wood, 6	398	Green Valley, Denton	55
Garner, Parker	196	Goldfinch, Frio	35	Green Valley Farms, Cameron, (720)	1,272
Garner State Park	Uvalde, 50	*Goldsboro, Coleman	30	Greenville, Hopkins	25
GARRETT, Ellis, 7, (448)	806	*GOLDSMITH, Ector, 19, (253)	257	*GREENVILLE, Hunt, 959, (23,960)	25,557
Garretts Bluff, Lamar	25	*GOLDTHWAITE, Mills, 99, (1,802)	1,878	Greenvine, Washington	35
*GARRISON, Nacogdoches, 57, (844)	895	*GOLIAD, Goliad, 139, (1,975)	1,908	Greenwood, Hopkins	100
*Garwood, Colorado, 20	975	GOLINDA, Falls-McLennan, 8, (423)	559	Greenwood, Midland	2,000
*GARY, Panola, 14, (303)	311	Golly, DeWitt	41	Greenwood, Red River	2,000
Gastonia, Kaufman	100	Gomez, Terry	6		
*GATESVILLE, Coryell, 419, (15,591)	15,751	*GONZALES, Gonzales, 371, (7,202)	7,237		
		Goobar Hill, Shelby	30		
		Goodland, Bailey	10		
		Goodlett, Hardeman	80		
		GOODLOW, Navarro, 3, (264)	200		
		Good Neighbor, Hopkins	40		

Town, County	Pop. 2010	Town, County	Pop. 2010	Town, County	Pop. 2010
*Greenwood, Wise, 5	76	Hackberry, Edwards	3	*HARLINGEN, Cameron, 2,262,	
*GREGORY, San Patricio, 35,		Hackberry, Garza	5	(57,564)	64,849
(2,318)	1,907	Hackberry, Lavaca	40	Harmon, Lamar	12
Gresham, Smith	1,000	Hagansport, Franklin	40	Harmony, Floyd	42
GREY FOREST, Bexar, 22,		Hagerville, Houston	70	Harmony, Grimes	12
(418)	483	Hail, Fannin	30	Harmony, Kent	10
Grice, Upshur	20	Hainesville, Wood	95	Harmony, Nacogdoches	50
Griffith, Cochran	12	*HALE CENTER, Hale, 43,		*Harper, Gillespie, 39,	
Grigsby, Shelby	15	(2,263)	2,252	(1,006)	1,192
Grit, Mason	15	Halfway, Hale	165	Harpersville, Stephens	5
*GROESBECK, Limestone, 182,		Hall, San Saba	15	Harrison, McLennan	100
(4,291)	4,328	*HALLETTSVILLE, Lavaca, 200,		*Harrold, Wilbarger, 2	200
*GROOM, Carson, 37, (587)	574	(2,345)	2,550	*HART, Castro, 38, (1,198)	1,114
Grosvenor, Brown	24	Halls Bluff, Houston	67	Hartburg, Newton	893
*GROVES, Jefferson, 375,		HALLSBURG, McLennan, 6,		Hart Camp, Lamb	4
(15,733)	16,144	(518)	507	*Hartley, Hartley, 16, (441)	540
*GROVETON, Trinity, 46,		*HALLSVILLE, Harrison, 110,		Harvard, Camp	48
(1,107)	1,057	(2,772)	3,577	Harvey, Brazos	1,000
Grow, King	9	*HALTOM CITY, Tarrant, 1,449,		Harwell Point, Burnet	138
Gruenau, DeWitt	18	(39,018)	42,409	*Harwood, Gonzales, 9	118
Gruene, Comal,		Hamby, Taylor	100	*HASKELL, Haskell, 125,	
[part of New Braunfels]		*HAMILTON, Hamilton, 210,		(3,106)	3,322
Grulla, Starr, (see La Grulla)		(2,977)	3,095	Haslam, Shelby	100
*GRUVER, Hansford, 48,		*HAMLIN, Jones-Fisher, 76,		*HASLET, Tarrant, 177,	
(1,162)	1,194	(2,248)	2,124	(1,134)	1,517
Guadalupe, Victoria	70	Hammond, Robertson	44	Hasse, Comanche	50
Guadalupe Station, Culberson	10	Hamon, Gonzales	20	Hatchel, Runnels	6
*Guerra, Jim Hogg, (8)	6	*Hamshire, Jefferson, 9	759	Hatchettville, Hopkins	20
Gum Springs, Cass	50	Hancock, Comal	400	Havana, Hidalgo, (452)	407
*GUN BARREL CITY, Henderson,		Hancock, Dawson	30	HAWK COVE, Hunt, 4, (457)	483
305, (5,145)	5,672	*Hankamer, Chambers, 8	226	*HAWKINS, Wood, 88,	
Gunsight, Stephens	6	Hannibal, Erath	25	(1,331)	1,278
*GUNTER, Grayson, 65,		Hanover, Milam	25	*HAWLEY, Jones, 27, (646)	634
(1,230)	1,498	*HAPPY, Swisher-Randall, 20,		Hawthorne, Walker	100
Gus, Burleson	50	(647)	678	Haynesville, Wichita	65
*GUSTINE, Comanche, 17,		Happy Union, Hale	25	HAYS, Hays, 4, (233)	217
(457)	476	Happy Valley, Taylor	12	Hazeldell, Comanche	12
*Guthrie, King, 1, (nc)	160	Harbin, Erath	21	*HEARNE, Robertson, 145,	
*Guy, Fort Bend, 8	239	*HARDIN, Liberty, 18, (755)	819	(4,690)	4,459
Guys Store, Leon	20	Hare, Williamson	60	HEATH, Rockwall, 227,	
H		*Hargill, Hidalgo, 7, (nc)	877	(4,149)	6,921
Haciendito, Presidio	10	*HARKER HEIGHTS, Bell, 596,		*Hebronville, Jim Hogg, 108,	
Hackberry, Cottle	30	(17,308)	26,700	(4,498)	4,558
HACKBERRY, Denton, 16,		Harkeyville, San Saba	12	HEBRON, Denton, 45, (874)	415
(544)	968	*Harleton, Harrison, 16	390	Heckville, Lubbock	91

CITIES & TOWNS



A horse trailer moves through Channing, county seat of Hartley County. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Town, County	Pop. 2010	Town, County	Pop. 2010	Town, County	Pop. 2010
*HEDLEY, Donley, 7, (379)	329	HILSHIRE VILLAGE, Harris, 25, (720)	746	Hoxie, Williamson	60
Hedwigs Hill, Mason	12	Hinckley, Lamar	40	Hoyte, Milam	20
HEDWIG VILLAGE, Harris, 259, (2,334)	2,557	Hindes, Atascosa	14	Hub, Parmer	25
Hefner, Knox	3	Hinkles Ferry, Brazoria	35	Hubbard, Bowie	269
Hegar, Waller	100	Hiram, Kaufman	75	*HUBBARD, Hill, 60, (1,586)	1,423
Heidelberg, Hidalgo, (1,586)	1,725	*HITCHCOCK, Galveston, 177, (6,386)	6,961	Huber, Shelby	15
*Heidenheimer, Bell, 8	224	Hitchland, Hansford	15	Huckabay, Erath	150
Helena, Karnes	35	Hix, Burleson	35	HUDSON, Angelina, 78, (3,792)	4,731
Helmic, Trinity	86	Hoard, Wood	45	Hudson Bend, Travis, (2,369)	2,981
*HELOTES, Bexar, 536, (4,285)	7,341	Hobbs, Fisher	32	HUDSON OAKS, Parker, 130, (1,637)	1,662
*HEMPHILL, Sabine, 132, (1,106)	1,198	*Hobson, Karnes, 8	135	Huffines, Cass	140
*HEMPSTEAD, Waller, 266, (4,691)	5,770	*Hochheim, DeWitt	70	*Huffman, Harris, 133	15,000
*HENDERSON, Rusk, 580, (11,273)	13,712	*Hockley, Harris, 97	400	Hufsmith, Harris	500
Henkhaus, Lavaca	88	Hodges, Jones	150	*HUGHES SPRINGS, Cass, 67, (1,856)	1,760
Henly, Hays	140	Hogansville, Rains	200	*Hull, Liberty, 17	800
*HENRIETTA, Clay, 137, (3,264)	3,141	Hogg, Burleson	20	*HUMBLE, Harris, 1,932, (14,579)	15,133
Henry's Chapel, Cherokee	75	Holiday Beach, Aransas, (nc)	514	*Hungerford, Wharton, 11, (645)	347
*HEREFORD, Deaf Smith, 476, (14,597)	15,370	HOLIDAY LAKES, Brazoria, 7, (1,095)	1,107	*Hunt, Kerr, 46	708
Hermits Cove, Rains	40	*HOLLAND, Bell, 48, (1,102)	1,121	Hunter, Comal	40
*Hermleigh, Scurry, 8, (393)	345	Holland Quarters, Panola	40	HUNTERS CREEK VILLAGE, Harris, 107, (4,374)	4,367
Herty, Angelina	605	*HOLLIDAY, Archer, 70, (1,632)	1,758	*HUNTINGTON, Angelina, 121, (2,068)	2,118
Hester, Navarro	35	Holly, Houston	95	Huntoon, Ochiltree	22
*HEWITT, McLennan, 384, (11,085)	13,549	Holly Grove, Polk	20	*HUNTSVILLE, Walker, 1,063, (35,078)	38,548
*Hext, Menard	75	Holly Lake Ranch, Wood, (nc)	2,774	Hurley, Wood	30
HICKORY CREEK, Denton, 108, (2,078)	3,247	Holly Springs, Jasper	50	Hurlwood, Lubbock	152
Hickory Creek, Houston	31	HOLLYWOOD PARK, Bexar, 127, (2,983)	3,062	Hurnville, Clay	10
Hickory Creek, Hunt	40	Holman, Fayette	101	*HURST, Tarrant, 1,745, (36,273)	37,337
*HICO, Hamilton, 131, (1,341)	1,379	Homer, Angelina	360	Hurstown, Shelby	20
*HIDALGO, Hidalgo, 476, (7,322)	11,198	Homestead Meadows North, El Paso, (4,232)	5,247	Hurst Springs, Coryell	10
Hidden Acres [Lakeshore Gardens-], San Patricio, (720)	504	Homestead Meadows South, El Paso, (6,807)	7,247	*HUTCHINS, Dallas, 115, (2,805)	5,338
HIDEAWAY, Smith, 0, (2,619)	3,083	*HONDO, Medina, 313, (7,897)	8,803	*HUTTO, Williamson, 352, (1,250)	14,698
Higginbotham, Gaines	21	*HONEY GROVE, Fannin, 69, (1,746)	1,668	HUXLEY, Shelby, 4, (298)	385
*HIGGINS, Lipscomb, 17, (425)	397	Honey Island, Hardin	401	*Hye, Blanco, 4	72
High, Lamar	14	Hood, Cooke	13	Hylton, Nolan	6
Highbank, Falls	68	Hooker Ridge, Rains	250		
High Hill, Fayette	176	*HOOKS, Bowie, 68, (2,973)	2,769	I	
*High Island, Galveston, 3	300	Hoover, Gray	5	*Iago, Wharton, 25, (nc)	161
Highland, Erath	60	Hoover, Lamar	20	Ia, Grayson	30
HIGHLAND HAVEN, Burnet, 0, (450)	431	Hope, Lavaca	45	*IDALOU, Lubbock, 83, (2,157)	2,250
HIGHLAND PARK, Dallas, 427, (8,842)	8,564	Hopewell, Franklin	50	Iglesia Antigua, Cameron, (nc)	413
*Highlands, Harris, 122, (7,089)	7,522	Hopewell, Houston	22	Ike, Ellis	50
HIGHLAND VILLAGE, Denton, 515, (12,173)	15,056	Hopewell [Dixon-], Houston	10	Illinois Bend, Montague	40
Hightower, Liberty	225	Hopewell, Lamar	90	IMPACT, Taylor, 0, (39)	35
HILL COUNTRY VILLAGE, Bexar, 94, (1,028)	985	Hopewell, Red River	152	*Imperial, Pecos, 4, (428)	278
Hillcrest, Colorado	25	Hopewell, Smith	45	Inadale, Scurry	6
HILLCREST VILLAGE, Brazoria, 0, (722)	730	HORIZON CITY, El Paso, 214, (5,233)	16,735	Independence, Washington	140
*Hillister, Tyler, 10	250	Hornsby Bend, Travis, (nc)	6,791	India, Ellis	30
Hillje, Wharton	51	HORSESHOE BAY, Llano-Burnet, 147, (3,337)	3,418	Indian Creek, Brown	28
Hills, Lee	20	Hortense, Polk	20	Indian Creek, Smith	300
*HILLSBORO, Hill, 408, (8,232)	8,456	Horton, Delta	40	Indian Gap, Hamilton	35
Hillside Acres, Webb, (nc)	30	Horton, Panola	200	Indian Hill, Newton	7
Hilltop, Frio, (300)	287	*HOUSTON, Harris-Fort Bend- Montgomery, 87,247, (1,953,631)	2,099,451	Indian Hills, Hidalgo, (2,036)	2,591
*Hilltop Lakes, Leon, (nc)	1,101	Howard, Ellis	60	INDIAN LAKE, Cameron, 0, (541)	640
		HOWARDWICK, Donley, 13, (437)	402	Indianola, Calhoun	200
		*HOWE, Grayson, 82, (2,478)	2,600	Indian Rock, Upshur	45
		Howland, Lamar	65	Indian Springs, Polk, (nc)	785
				Indio, Presidio	5
				*INDUSTRY, Austin, 34, (304)	304
				*Inez, Victoria, 34, (1,787)	2,098

Town, County	Pop. 2010	Town, County	Pop. 2010	Town, County	Pop. 2010
*INGLESIDE, San Patricio, 230, (9,388)	9,387	Jonah, Williamson	60	*KENNEDALE, Tarrant, 342, (5,850)	6,763
INGLESIDE-ON-THE-BAY, San Patricio, 14, (659)	615	*Jonesboro, Coryell-Hamilton, 6...	125	*Kenney, Austin, 2	957
*INGRAM, Kerr, 159, (1,740)	1,804	JONES CREEK, Brazoria, 22, (2,130)	2,020	Kenser, Hunt	100
*IOLA, Grimes, 13, (nc)	401	Jones Prairie, Milam	20	Kensing, Delta	30
IOWA COLONY, Brazoria, 19, (804)	1,170	JONESTOWN, Travis, 108, (1,681)	1,834	Kent, Culberson	30
*IOWA PARK, Wichita, 187, (6,431)	6,355	*Jonesville, Harrison, 4	70	Kentucky Town, Grayson	20
*Ira, Scurry, 13	250	Joplin, Jack	15	*KERENS, Navarro, 64, (1,681)	1,573
*IRAAN, Pecos, 58, (1,238)	1,229	Joppa, Burnet	84	*KERMIT, Winkler, 182, (5,714)	5,708
*IREDELL, Bosque, 20, (360)	339	Jordans Store, Shelby	20	*Kerrick, Dallam, 1	35
Ireland, Coryell	60	*JOSEPHINE, Collin, 23, (594)	812	*KERRVILLE, Kerr, 1,486, (20,425)	22,347
*Irene, Hill	170	*JOSHUA, Johnson, 253, (4,528)	5,910	Kerville South, Kerr	6,600
Ironton, Cherokee	110	Josserand, Trinity	29	Key, Dawson	20
*IRVING, Dallas, 6,832, (191,615)	216,290	Jot-Em-Down, Delta	8	Kiam, Polk	24
Isla, Sabine	350	*JOURDANTON, Atascosa, 144, (3,732)	3,871	Kicaster, Wilson	190
Israel, Polk	25	Joy, Clay	110	Kickapoo Indian Reservation, Maverick, (nc)	366
*ITALY, Ellis, 49, (1,993)	1,863	Jozye, Madison	36	*Kildare, Cass, 1	104
*ITASCA, Hill, 57, (1,503)	1,644	Juarez, Cameron, (nc)	1,017	*KILGORE, Gregg-Rusk, 861, (11,301)	12,975
Ivan, Stephens	15	Jud, Haskell	60	*KILLEEN, Bell, 2,334, (86,911)	127,921
*Ivanhoe, Fannin, 9	110	*Judson, Gregg, 8	1,057	King, Coryell	30
IVANHOE, Tyler, 0, (nc)	887	Juliff, Fort Bend	250	King Ranch Headquarters, Kleberg	191
IVANHOE NORTH, Tyler, 0, (nc)	538	Jumbo, Panola	60	*Kingsbury, Guadalupe, 20, (652)	782
Izoro, Lampasas	17	*JUNCTION, Kimble, 165, (2,618)	2,574	*Kingsland, Llano, 152, (4,584)	6,030
J					
*JACINTO CITY, Harris, 219, (10,302)	10,553	Justiceburg, Garza, 1	76	Kingston, Hunt	140
*JACKSBORO, Jack, 176, (4,533)	4,511	*JUSTIN, Denton, 186, (1,891)	3,246	*KINGSVILLE, Kleberg, 655, (25,575)	26,213
Jackson, Shelby	50	K			
Jackson, Van Zandt	25	Kalgary, Crosby	2	Kingtown, Nacogdoches	300
*JACKSONVILLE, Cherokee, 737, (13,868)	14,544	*Kamay, Wichita, 7	640	Kingwood, Harris-Montgomery, [part of Houston]	
Jacobia, Hunt	60	Kamey, Calhoun	25	Kinkler, Lavaca	75
Jakes Colony, Guadalupe	95	Kanawha, Red River	90	Kiomatia, Red River	50
JAMAICA BEACH, Galveston, 38, (1,075)	983	*Karnack, Harrison, 21	350	KIRBY, Bexar, 139, (8,673)	8,000
James, Shelby	75	*KARNES CITY, Karnes, 89, (3,457)	3,042	*KIRBYVILLE, Jasper, 142, (2,085)	2,142
Jamestown, Newton	196	Karon, Live Oak	25	Kirk, Limestone	10
Jamestown, Smith	75	Katemcy, Mason	80	Kirkland, Childress	25
*JARRELL, Williamson, 89, (1,319)	984	*KATY, Harris-Waller-Fort Bend, 2,412, (11,775)	14,102	Kirtley, Fayette	93
*JASPER, Jasper, 488, (7,657)	7,590	*KAUFMAN, Kaufman, 327, (6,490)	6,703	*KIRVIN, Freestone, 0, (122)	129
*JAYTON, Kent, 19, (513)	534	K-Bar Ranch, Jim Wells, (350)	358	Kittrell, Walker	126
Jean, Young	110	Keechi, Leon	15	Klein, Harris	45,000
*JEFFERSON, Marion, 239, (2,024)	2,106	*KEENE, Johnson, 119, (5,003)	6,106	Klondike, Dawson	50
Jenkins, Morris	350	Keeter, Wise	250	*Klondike, Delta, 3	175
Jennings, Lamar	85	Keith, Grimes	50	Klump, Washington	20
*Jermyn, Jack, 4	75	*KELLER, Tarrant, 1,482, (27,345)	39,627	Knapp, Scurry	10
JERSEY VILLAGE, Harris, 265, (6,880)	7,620	Kellers Corner, Cameron	123	*Knickerbocker, Tom Green	94
*JEWETT, Leon, 71, (861)	1,167	Kellerville, Wheeler	50	*Knippa, Uvalde, 15, (739)	689
JF Villarreal, Starr, (nc)	104	Kellogg, Hunt	20	Knobbs Springs, Lee	20
Jiba, Kaufman	50	Kellyville, Marion	75	KNOLLWOOD, Grayson, 7, (375)	226
*JOAQUIN, Shelby, 37, (925)	824	Kelsey, Upshur	50	*Knot, Howard	200
Joe Lee, Bell	8	Kelton, Wheeler	34	*KNOX CITY, Knox, 53, (1,219)	1,130
*JOHNSON CITY, Blanco, 134, (1,191)	1,656	*KEMAH, Galveston, 301, (2,330)	1,773	Koerth, Lavaca	45
Johnsville, Erath	45	*KEMP, Kaufman, 94, (1,133)	1,154	Kokomo, Eastland	25
Johntown, Red River	175	Kemper City, Victoria	16	Komensky, Lavaca	75
*Joinerville, Rusk	140	*KEMPNER, Lampasas, 67, (1,004)	1,089	Kopernik Shores, Cameron	34
Joliet, Caldwell	192	*Kendalia, Kendall, 6	149	*Kopperl, Bosque, 9	225
JOLLY, Clay, 6, (188)	172	*KENDLETON, Fort Bend, 4, (466)	380	Kosciusko, Wilson	390
Jollyville, Williamson-Travis, (15,813)	16,151	*KENEDY, Karnes, 114, (3,487)	3,296	*KOSSE, Limestone, 22, (497)	464
		KENEFICK, Liberty, 11, (667)	563	*KOUNTZE, Hardin, 115, (2,115)	2,123
		*KENNARD, Houston, 16, (317)	337	*KRESS, Swisher, 19, (826)	715

Town, County	Pop. 2010	Town, County	Pop. 2010	Town, County	Pop. 2010
KRUGERVILLE, Denton, 58, (903)	1,662	Lake Medina Shores, Bandera, (nc)	1,235	*Larue, Henderson, 20	250
*KRUM, Denton, 141, (1,979)	4,157	Lake Meredith Estates, Hutchinson, (nc)	437	*LaSalle, Jackson	110
*KURTEN, Brazos, 2, (227)	398	Lake Murvaul, Panola	300	Lasana, Cameron, (135)	84
*KYLE, Hays, 574, (5,314)	28,016	Lake Nueces, Uvalde	60	*Lasara, Willacy, 3, (1,024)	1,039
Kyote, Atascosa	34	LAKEPORT, Gregg, 15, (861)	974	Las Escobas, Starr	10
L					
LaBelle, Jefferson	40	Lakeshore Gardens-Hidden Acres, San Patricio, (720)	504	Las Haciendas, Webb, (nc)	7
*La Blanca, Hidalgo, 12, (2,351)	2,488	LAKESIDE, San Patricio, (333)	312	Las Lomas, Starr, (2,684)	3,147
La Casita, Starr, 5, (nc)	128	LAKESIDE, Tarrant, 43, (1,040)	1,307	Las Lomitas, Jim Hogg, (267)	244
Laceola, Madison	10	LAKESIDE CITY, Archer, 24, (984)	997	Las Palmas, Zapata, (nc)	67
Lackland Air Force Base, Bexar, (7,123)	9,918	Lakeside Village, Bosque	226	Las Palmas II, Cameron, (nc)	1,605
La Coma, Webb, (nc)	48	LAKE TANGLEWOOD, Randall, 19, (825)	796	Las Pilas, Webb, (nc)	28
*LA COSTE, Medina, 40, (1,255)	1,119	Lake Victor, Burnet	265	Las Quintas Fronterizas, Maverick, (2,030)	3,290
Lacy, Trinity	44	Lakeview, Floyd	39	Las Rusias, Cameron	225
LACY-LAKEVIEW, McLennan, 129, (5,764)	6,489	*LAKEVIEW, Hall, 4, (152)	107	Lassater, Marion	60
*LADONIA, Fannin, 24, (667)	612	Lakeview, Lynn	15	Las Yescas, Cameron	221
LaFayette, Upshur	80	LAKEVIEW [Lacy-], McLennan, 129, (5,764)	6,489	Latch, Upshur	50
*LA FERIA, Cameron, 194, (6,115)	7,302	Lakeview, Orange	75	Latex, Harrison	75
La Feria North, Cameron, (168)	212	Lake View, Val Verde, (167)	199	*LATEXO, Houston, 6, (272)	322
Lagarto, Live Oak	735	*LAKEWAY, Travis, 701, (8,002)	11,391	La Tina Ranch, Cameron, (nc)	618
La Gloria, Jim Wells	70	Lakewood Harbor, Bosque	250	Latium, Washington	30
La Gloria, Starr	102	LAKEWOOD VILLAGE, Denton, 0, (342)	545	Laughlin Air Force Base, Val Verde, (2,225)	1,569
Lago, Cameron, (246)	204	*LAKE WORTH, Tarrant, 280, (4,618)	4,584	Laurel, Newton	357
*LAGO VISTA, Travis, 307, (4,507)	6,041	Lamar, Aransas, (nc)	636	Laureles, Cameron, (3,285)	3,692
*LA GRANGE, Fayette, 428, (4,478)	4,641	*LA MARQUE, Galveston, 400, (13,682)	14,509	Lavender, Limestone	30
*LA GRULLA, Starr, 6, (1,211)	1,622	Lamasco, Fannin	32	*LA VERNIA, Wilson, 150, (931)	1,034
Laguna, Uvalde	20	*LAMESA, Dawson, 332, (9,952)	9,422	La Victoria, Starr, (1,683)	171
Laguna Heights, Cameron, (1,990)	3,488	Lamkin, Comanche	87	*LA VILLA, Hidalgo, 18, (1,305)	1,957
*Laguna Park, Bosque, (nc)	1,276	*LAMPASAS, Lampasas, 387, (6,786)	6,681	*LAVON, Collin, 101, (387)	2,219
Laguna Seca, Hidalgo, (251)	266	Lanark, Cass	30	*LA WARD, Jackson, 15, (200)	213
Laguna Vista, Burnet	94	*LANCASTER, Dallas, 728, (25,894)	36,361	*LAWN, Taylor, 9, (353)	314
LAGUNA VISTA, Cameron, 52, (1,658)	3,117	Landrum Station, Cameron	125	Lawrence, Kaufman	259
La Homa, Hidalgo, (10,433)	11,985	*LANE CITY, Wharton, 4	111	*Lazbuddie, Farmer, 8	248
*Laird Hill, Rusk, 4	300	Lanely, Freestone	27	*LEAGUE CITY, Galveston-Harris, 2,282, (45,444)	83,560
La Isla, El Paso	27	Laneport, Williamson	40	Leagueville, Henderson	50
Lajitas, Brewster	75	*Laneville, Rusk, 11	169	*LEAKEY, Real, 74, (387)	425
*LA JOYA, Hidalgo, 71, (3,303)	3,985	*Langtry, Val Verde	30	*LEANDER, Williamson, 863, (7,596)	26,521
La Junta, Parker	300	Lanier, Cass	80	LEARY, Bowie, 10, (555)	495
Lake Arrowhead, Clay	250	Lannius, Fannin	79	*Ledbetter, Fayette, 14	83
LAKE BRIDGEPORT, Wise, 8, (372)	340	Lantana, Cameron	137	Leedale, Bell	24
Lake Brownwood, Brown, (1,694)	1,532	Lantana, Denton, (nc)	6,874	*Leesburg, Camp, 16	128
Lake Bryan, Brazos, (nc)	1,728	La Paloma, Cameron, (354)	2,903	Leesville, Gonzales, 3	152
Lake Cherokee, Rusk	3,071	La Paloma Addition, San Patricio, (nc)	330	*LEFORS, Gray, 13, (559)	497
Lake Cisco, Eastland	300	La Paloma-Lost Creek, Nueces, (323)	408	*Leggett, Polk, 6	500
LAKE CITY, San Patricio, 0, (526)	509	La Parita, Atascosa	48	Lehman, Cochran	6
Lake Colorado City, Mitchell, (nc)	588	*LA PORTE, Harris, 930, (31,880)	33,800	Leigh, Harrison	60
*Lake Creek, Delta, 4	55	La Presa, Webb, (508)	319	Lela, Wheeler	135
*LAKE DALLAS, Denton, 267, (6,166)	7,105	*La Pryor, Zavala, 13, (1,491)	1,643	*Lelia Lake, Donley, 2	70
Lake Dunlap, Guadalupe, (nc)	1,934	La Puerta, Starr, (1,636)	632	*Leming, Atascosa, 7, (nc)	946
Lake Hills, Bandera, (4,668)	5,150	*LAREDO, Webb, 6,626, (176,576)	236,091	*Lenora, Martin, 3	83
*LAKE JACKSON, Brazoria, 790, (26,386)	26,849	Laredo Ranchettes, Webb, (1,845)	22	Lenz, Karnes	50
Lake Kiowa, Cooke, (1,883)	1,906	La Reforma, Starr	45	Leo, Cooke	20
Lake Leon, Eastland	75	Lariat, Farmer	100	Leo, Lee	10
		La Rosita, Starr, (1,729)	85	*LEONA, Leon, 10, (181)	175
				*LEONARD, Fannin, 104, (1,846)	1,990
				Leon Junction, Coryell	50
				Leon Springs, Bexar, [part of San Antonio]	
				*LEON VALLEY, Bexar, 517, (9,239)	10,151
				*LEROY, McLennan, 9, (335)	337
				Lesley, Hall	25
				*LEVELLAND, Hockley, 491, (12,866)	13,542
				Leverett's Chapel, Rusk	400

Town, County	Pop. 2010	Town, County	Pop. 2010	Town, County	Pop. 2010
Levi, McLennan	50	LIVE OAK, Bexar, 375, (9,156)	13,131	*Long Branch, Panola, 4	150
Levita, Coryell	70	*LIVERPOOL, Brazoria, 21, (404)	482	Long Lake, Anderson	15
*LEWISVILLE, Denton, 3,653, (77,737)	95,290	*LIVINGSTON, Polk, 605, (5,433)	5,335	Long Mott, Calhoun	76
*LEXINGTON, Lee, 92, (1,178)	1,177	*LLANO, Llano, 280, (3,325)	3,232	Longpoint, Washington	30
*LIBERTY, Liberty, 449, (8,033)	8,397	Llano Grande, Hidalgo, (3,333)	3,008	*LONGVIEW, Gregg-Harrison, (3,796, (73,344))	80,455
Liberty, Lubbock	228	Lobo, Culberson	15	Longworth, Fisher	47
Liberty, Milam	40	Locker, San Saba	16	Looneyville, Nacogdoches	50
Liberty, Newton	128	Lockett, Wilbarger	150	*Loop, Gaines, 5, (nc)	225
Liberty City, Gregg, (1,935)	2,351	Lockettville, Hockley	20	*Lopeño, Zapata, 2, (140)	174
Liberty Hill, Houston	73	*LOCKHART, Caldwell, 429, (11,615)	12,698	Lopezville, Hidalgo, (4,476)	4,333
Liberty Hill, Milam	25	*LLKNEY, Floyd, 64, (2,056)	1,842	*LORAIN, Mitchell, 16, (656)	602
*LIBERTY HILL, Williamson, 279, (1,409)	967	Locust, Grayson	118	*LORENA, McLennan, 140, (1,433)	1,691
Libert, Nacogdoches	100	*Lodi, Marion	175	*LORENZO, Crosby, 25, (1,372)	1,147
*Lillian, Johnson, 10	1,160	Loebau, Lee	35	Los Altos, Webb, (nc)	140
*Lincoln, Lee, 13	336	Logan, Panola	40	Los Alvarez, Starr, (1,434)	303
LINCOLN PARK, Denton, 7, (517)	308	LOG CABIN, Henderson, 3, (733)	714	Los Angeles, La Salle	20
*LINDALE, Smith, 410, (2,954)	4,818	*Lohn, McCulloch	149	Los Angeles Subdivision, Willacy, (86)	121
*LINDEN, Cass, 89, (2,256)	1,988	Loire, Wilson	50	Los Arcos, Webb, (nc)	127
Lindenau, DeWitt	50	Lois, Cooke	10	Los Barreras, Starr	75
Lindendale, Kendall	70	*Lolita, Jackson, 8, (548)	555	Los Centenarios, Webb, (nc)	87
*LINDSAY, Cooke, 26, (788)	1,018	Loma Alta, McMullen	25	Los Corralitos, Webb, (nc)	35
Lindsay, Reeves, (394)	271	Loma Alta, Val Verde	30	*Los Ebanos, Hidalgo, 1, (403)	335
*Lingleville, Erath, 1	100	Loma Grande, Zavala, (nc)	107	Los Escondidos, Burnet	80
Linn Flat, Nacogdoches	60	Loma Linda, San Patricio, (nc)	122	*LOS FRESNOS, Cameron, 150, (4,512)	5,542
*Linn [San Manuel-], Hidalgo, 11, (958)	801	Loma Linda East, Jim Wells, (214)	254	Los Fresnos, Webb, (nc)	67
Linwood, Cherokee	40	Lomax, Howard	25	Los Huisaches, Webb, (nc)	17
*LIPAN, Hood, 41, (425)	480	*LOMETA, Lampasas, 39, (782)	856	*LOS INDIOS, Cameron, 27, (1,149)	1,083
*Lipscomb, Lipscomb, 2, (44)	37	*London, Kimble, 6	180	Los Lobos, Zapata, (nc)	9
*Lissie, Wharton, 4	72	Lone Camp, Palo Pinto	110	Los Minerales, Webb, (nc)	20
Littig, Travis	35	Lone Cedar, Ellis	18	Los Nopalitos, Webb, (nc)	62
Little Cypress, Orange	900	Lone Grove, Llano	50	Losoya, Bexar	500
*LITTLE ELM, Denton, 578, (3,646)	25,898	Lone Oak, Colorado	50	LOS SAENZ [Roma-], Starr, 218, (9,617)	9,765
*LITTLEFIELD, Lamb, 221, (6,507)	6,372	*LONE OAK, Hunt, 40, (521)	598	Lost Creek [La Paloma-], Nueces, (323)	408
Little Hope, Wood	25	Lone Pine, Houston	81	Lost Creek, Travis, (4,729)	4,509
Little Midland, Burnet	82	Lone Star, Cherokee	20	Lost Prairie, Limestone	2
Little New York, Gonzales	15	Lone Star, Floyd	42	Los Veteranos I, Webb, (nc)	24
*LITTLE RIVER-ACADEMY, Bell, 36, (1,645)	1,961	Lone Star, Lamar	35	Los Veteranos II, Webb, (nc)	24
Lively, Kaufman	50	*LONE STAR, Morris, 43, (1,631)	1,581	LOS YBANEZ, Dawson, 3, (32)	19

CITIES & TOWNS



The old headquarters at Fort Clark Springs, Kinney County. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Town, County	Pop. 2010	Town, County	Pop. 2010	Town, County	Pop. 2010
*LOTT, Falls, 44, (724)	759	*MANVEL, Brazoria, 225, (3,046)	5,179	McCook, Hidalgo	50
*Louise, Wharton, 32, (977)	995	*Maple, Bailey, 1	75	McCoy, Atascosa	30
Lovelace, Hill	30	Maple, Red River	30	McCoy, Floyd	20
*LOVELADY, Houston, 30, (608)	649	Maple Springs, Titus	25	McCoy, Kaufman	20
*Loving, Young, 1	300	Mapleton, Houston	32	McCoy, Panola	30
*Lowake, Concho, 2	40	*MARATHON, Brewster, 15, (455)	430	McCoy, Red River	175
LOWRY CROSSING, Collin, 40, (1,229)	1,711	*MARBLE FALLS, Burnet, 696, (4,959)	6,077	*McDade, Bastrop, 13, (nc)	685
Loyal Valley, Mason	52	*MARFA, Presidio, 140, (2,121)	1,981	*McFaddin, Victoria, 1	50
Loyola Beach, Kleberg	195	Margaret, Foard	50	McGirk, Hamilton	18
*Lozano, Cameron, 1, (324)	404	Marie, Runnels	10	*MCGREGOR, McLennan, 207, (4,727)	4,987
*LUBBOCK, Lubbock, 7,704, (199,564)	229,573	*MARIETTA, Cass, 4, (112)	134	*McKinney, Collin, 3,973, (54,369)	131,117
LUCAS, Collin, 161, (2,890)	5,166	*MARION, Guadalupe, 104, (1,099)	1,066	McKinney Acres, Andrews, (nc)	815
Luckenbach, Gillespie	25	*Markham, Matagorda, 14, (1,138)	1,082	*McLEAN, Gray, 30, (830)	778
LUEDERS, Jones, 10, (300)	346	Markley, Young	50	McLENDON-CHISHOLM, Rockwall, 3, (914)	1,373
LUELA, Grayson	639	*MARLIN, Falls, 186, (6,628)	5,967	*McLeod, Cass, 4	600
*LUFKIN, Angelina, 1,738, (32,709)	35,067	Marlow, Milam	45	McMahan, Caldwell	125
*LULING, Caldwell, 250, (5,080)	5,411	*MARQUEZ, Leon, 36, (220)	263	McMillan, San Saba	15
*LUMBERTON, Hardin, 424, (8,731)	11,943	Mars, Van Zandt	20	McNair, Harris	2,039
Lums Chapel, Lamb	6	*MARSHALL, Harrison, 945, (23,935)	23,523	McNary, Hudspeth	250
Luther, Howard	3	Marston, Polk	25	McNeil, Caldwell	100
Lutie, Collingsworth	10	*MART, McLennan, 63, (2,273)	2,209	*McQueeney, Guadalupe, 36, (2,527)	2,545
Lydia, Red River	109	*MARTINDALE, Caldwell, 52, (953)	1,116	*MEADOW, Terry, 13, (658)	593
*LYFORD, Willacy, 30, (1,973)	2,611	Martins Mill, Van Zandt	158	Meadow Grove, Bell	22
Lynn Grove, Grimes	25	Martin Springs, Hopkins	200	MEADOWLAKES, Burnet, 24, (1,293)	1,777
*Lyons, Burleson, 9	360	*Martinsville, Nacogdoches, 2	350	MEADOWS PLACE, Fort Bend, 105, (4,912)	4,660
*LYTLE, Atascosa-Medina-Bexar, 161, (2,383)	2,492	Marvin, Lamar	48	Mecca, Madison	48
Lytton Springs, Caldwell	500	Maryetta, Jack	7	Medicine Mound, Hardeman	50
M					
*MABANK, Kaufman-Henderson, 223, (2,151)	3,035	*Maryneal, Nolan, 3	50	Medill, Lamar	50
Mabelle, Baylor	9	Marysville, Cooke	12	*Medina, Bandera, 32	850
Mabry, Red River	60	*MASON, Mason, 196, (2,134)	2,114	Medina, Zapata, (2,960)	3,935
*Macдона, Bexar, 3, (nc)	559	Massey Lake, Anderson	30	Meeker, Jefferson	2,280
Macon, Franklin	21	Masterson, Moore, 1	2	Meeks, Bell	6
Macune, San Augustine	50	*MATADOR, Motley, 42, (740)	719	*MEGARGEL, Archer, 10, (248)	203
*MADISONVILLE, Madison, 215, (4,159)	4,396	*Matagorda, Matagorda, 23, (nc)	503	*MELISSA, Collin, 125, (1,350)	4,695
Madras, Red River	61	*MATHIS, San Patricio, 155, (5,034)	4,942	Melrose, Nacogdoches	400
Magnet, Wharton	42	Matthews, Colorado	25	*MELVIN, McCulloch, 8, (155)	178
*MAGNOLIA, Montgomery, 536, (1,111)	1,393	*MAUD, Bowie, 35, (1,028)	1,056	*MEMPHIS, Hall, 87, (2,479)	2,290
Magnolia, San Jacinto	330	*Mauriceville, Orange, 16, (2,743)	3,252	*MENARD, Menard, 77, (1,653)	1,471
Magnolia Beach, Calhoun	250	Maverick, Runnels	35	Mendoza, Caldwell	100
Magnolia Springs, Jasper	20	Maxdale, Bell	25	Menlow, Hill	12
Maha, Travis	200	Maxe, Lamar	70	*Mentone, Loving, 2, (nc)	19
Mahl, Nacogdoches	150	*Maxwell, Caldwell, 29	500	Mentz, Colorado	100
Mahomet, Burnet	97	*May, Brown, 17	270	*MERCEDES, Hidalgo, 510, (13,649)	15,570
Majors, Franklin	13	*Maydelle, Cherokee, 1	250	Mercury, McCulloch	166
*MALAKOFF, Henderson, 126, (2,257)	2,324	Mayfield, Hale	26	*Mereta, Tom Green, 4	131
Mallard, Montague	12	Mayfield, Hill	25	*MERIDIAN, Bosque, 80, (1,491)	1,493
*MALONE, Hill, 17, (278)	269	Mayflower, Newton	50	*Merit, Hunt, 3	225
Malta, Bowie	297	Maynard, San Jacinto	150	*MERKEL, Taylor, 114, (2,637)	2,590
Malvern, Leon	12	*MAYPEARL, Ellis, 43, (746)	934	Merle, Burleson	10
Mambrino, Hood	74	Maysfield, Milam	140	Merriman, Eastland	14
*Manchaca, Travis, 92, (nc)	1,133	*McAdoo, Dickens, 2	75	*MERTENS, Hill, 4, (146)	125
Manchester, Red River	185	*McAllen, Hidalgo, 5,401, (106,414)	129,877	*MERTZON, Irion, 60, (839)	781
Mangum, Eastland	15	McBeth, Brazoria	60	*MESQUITE, Dallas-Kaufman, 3,428, (124,523)	139,824
Manheim, Lee	50	*McCAMEY, Upton, 58, (1,805)	1,887	Metcalf Gap, Palo Pinto	6
Mankin, Henderson	30	*McCaulley, Fisher, 1	96	*MEXIA, Limestone, 318, (6,563)	7,459
Mankins, Archer	10	McClandahan, Falls	42	*Meyersville, DeWitt, 10	110
*MANOR, Travis, 197, (1,204)	5,037			Meyersville, Washington	15
*MANSFIELD, Tarrant-Johnson- Ellis, 1,863, (28,031)	56,368				

Town, County	Pop. 2010	Town, County	Pop. 2010	Town, County	Pop. 2010
*MIAMI, Roberts, 31, (588)	597	*MONAHANS, Ward, 260, (6,821)	6,953	Mount Vernon, Houston	43
Mico, Medina	107	Monaville, Waller	180	Mozelle, Coleman	15
Midcity, Lamar	50	Monkstown, Fannin	35	Muellersville, Washington	20
Middleton, Leon	26	Monroe, Rusk	96	*MUNSTER, Cooke, 146, (1,556)	1,544
*Midfield, Matagorda, 6	305	Monroe City, Chambers	11	Mulberry, Fannin	141
*Midkiff, Upton, 9	182	Mont, Lavaca	30	*Muldoon, Fayette, 3	95
*MIDLAND, Midland-Martin, 4,557, (94,996)	111,147	*Montague, Montague, 13, (nc)	304	*MULESHOE, Bailey, 196, (4,530)	5,158
*MIDLOTHIAN, Ellis, 650, (7,480)	18,037	*Montalba, Anderson, 16	110	*MULLIN, Mills, 6, (175)	179
Midway, Dawson	20	*MONT BELVIEU, Chambers, 160, (2,324)	3,835	Mullins Prairie, Fayette	107
Midway, Fannin	51	Monte Alto, Hidalgo, (1,611)	1,924	*Mumford, Robertson	170
Midway, Jim Wells	24	Monte Grande, Cameron	97	*MUNDAY, Knox, 47, (1,527)	1,300
Midway, Limestone	9	Montell, Uvalde	20	Munger, Limestone	5
*MIDWAY, Madison, 13, (288)	228	*MONTGOMERY, Montgomery, 471, (489)	621	Mungerville, Dawson	20
Midway, Polk	525	Monthalia, Gonzales	32	Muniz, Hidalgo, (1,106)	1,370
Midway, Red River	40	Monticello, Titus	20	*MURCHISON, Henderson, 49, (592)	594
Midway, Titus	110	*MOODY, McLennan, 82, (1,400)	1,371	MURPHY, Collin, 445, (3,099)	17,708
Midway, Upshur	20	*Moore, Frio, 11, (644)	475	Murray, Young	45
Midway, Van Zandt	31	Moore's Crossing, Travis	25	Murvaul, Panola	150
Midway North, Hidalgo, (3,946)	4,752	MOORE STATION, Henderson, 0, (184)	201	Mustang, Denton	25
Midway South, Hidalgo, (1,711)	2,239	Mooreville, Falls	96	MUSTANG, Navarro, 1, (47)	21
Midyett, Panola	150	Mooring, Brazos	80	Mustang Mott, DeWitt	20
Mikeska, Live Oak	10	Morales, Jackson	72	MUSTANG RIDGE, Travis-Caldwell, 23, (785)	861
Mila Doce, Hidalgo, (4,907)	6,222	*MORAN, Shackelford, 7, (233)	270	*Myra, Cooke, 2	150
*Milam, Sabine, 7, (1,329)	1,480	Moravia, Lavaca	165	Myrtle Springs, Van Zandt, (nc)	828
*MILANO, Milam, 29, (400)	428	*MORGAN, Bosque, 11, (485)	490	N	
Milburn, McCulloch	8	Morgan Creek, Burnet	126	*NACOGDOCHES, Nacogdoches, 1,380, (29,914)	32,996
MILDRED, Navarro, 6, (405)	368	Morgan Farm Area, San Patricio, (484)	463	*Nada, Colorado, 10	165
*MILES, Runnels, 46, (850)	829	*Morgan Mill, Erath, 6	206	*NAPLES, Morris, 60, (1,410)	1,378
*MILFORD, Ellis, 26, (685)	728	MORGAN'S POINT, Harris, 15, (336)	339	Naruna, Burnet	95
Mill Creek, Washington	40	MORGAN'S POINT RESORT, Bell, 60, (2,989)	4,170	*NASH, Bowie, 87, (2,169)	2,960
Miller Grove, Hopkins	115	Morning Glory, El Paso, (627)	651	Nash, Ellis	40
MILLERS COVE, Titus, 6, (120)	149	*Morse, Hansford, 4, (172)	147	NASSAU BAY, Harris, 162, (4,170)	4,002
*Millersvogue, Concho, 2	80	*MORTON, Cochran, 49, (2,249)	2,006	Nat, Nacogdoches	50
Millett, La Salle	60	Morton, Harrison	75	*NATALIA, Medina, 63, (1,663)	1,431
Milheim, Austin	170	Morton Valley, Eastland	46	NAVARRO, Navarro, 0, (191)	210
*Millican, Brazos, 8, (108)	240	*Moscow, Polk, 10	170	Navarro Mills, Navarro	90
MILLSAP, Parker, 44, (353)	403	Mosheim, Bosque	75	*NAVASOTA, Grimes, 369, (6,789)	7,049
Milo Center, Deaf Smith	5	Moss Bluff, Liberty	65	Navidad, Jackson	227
Milton, Lamar	50	Moss Hill, Liberty	180	*NAZARETH, Castro, 12, (356)	311
Mims, Brazoria	90	Mostyn, Montgomery	90	Necessity, Stephens	10
*Minden, Rusk, 3	150	*MOULTON, Lavaca, 63, (944)	886	Nechanitz, Fayette	57
*MINEOLA, Wood, 420, (4,550)	4,515	*Mound, Coryell, 2	125	*Neches, Anderson, 8	175
Mineral, Bee	65	Mound City, Anderson-Houston	60	*NEDERLAND, Jefferson, 668, (17,422)	17,547
*MINERAL WELLS, Palo Pinto, Parker, 657, (16,946)	16,788	MOUNTAIN CITY, Hays, 28, (671)	648	Needmore, Bailey	45
Minerva, Milam	100	*Mountain Home, Kerr, 16	96	Needmore, Terry	7
Mings Chapel, Upshur	50	Mountain Peak, Ellis	300	*NEEDVILLE, Fort Bend, 150, (2,609)	2,823
*MINGUS, Palo Pinto, 18, (246)	235	Mountain Springs, Cooke	600	Negley, Red River	136
Minter, Lamar	78	Mount Bethel, Panola	65	Neinda, Jones	21
*Mirando City, Webb, 15, (493)	375	*MOUNT CALM, Hill, 16, (310)	320	Nell, Live Oak	60
*MISSION, Hidalgo, 1,756, (45,408)	77,058	*MOUNT ENTERPRISE, Rusk, 49, (525)	447	Nelson City, Kendall	50
Mission Bend, Fort Bend-Harris, (30,831)	36,501	Mount Haven, Cherokee	30	Nelsonville, Austin	200
Mission Valley, Victoria	225	Mount Hermon, Shelby	80	Nelta, Hopkins	36
*MISSOURI CITY, Fort Bend-Harris, 1,874, (52,913)	67,358	Mount Olive, Lavaca	50	*Nemo, Somervell, 13	56
Mixon, Cherokee	50	*MOUNT PLEASANT, Titus, 764, (13,935)	15,564	Nesbitt, Harrison, (302)	281
*MOBEETIE, Wheeler, 8, (107)	101	Mount Rose, Falls	26	Neuville, Shelby	65
MOBILE CITY, Rockwall, 2, (196)	188	Mount Selman, Cherokee	325	*NEVADA, Collin, 42, (563)	822
Moffat, Bell	1,406	Mount Sylvan, Smith	181	*NEWARK, Wise, 47, (887)	1,005
Moffett, Angelina	100	*MOUNT VERNON, Franklin, 156, (2,286)	2,662	*New Baden, Robertson, 4	150
Moline, Lampasas	32				

Town, County	Pop. 2010	Town, County	Pop. 2010	Town, County	Pop. 2010
NEW BERLIN, Guadalupe, 17, (467)	511	Nockernut, Wilson	20	OAK VALLEY, Navarro, 2, (401)	368
New Bielau, Colorado	75	*NOCONA, Montague, 138, (3,198)	3,033	Oakville, Live Oak, 4	260
*NEW BOSTON, Bowie, 195, (4,808)	4,550	Nocona Hills, Montague, (nc)	675	*OAKWOOD, Leon, 32, (471)	510
*NEW BRAUNFELS, Comal-Guadalupe, 2,823, (36,494)	57,740	Nogalus Prairie, Trinity	109	Oatmeal, Burnet	74
New Bremen, Austin	125	*Nolan, Nolan, 2	60	*O'BRIEN, Haskell, 4, (132)	106
Newburg, Comanche	32	*NOLANVILLE, Bell, 43, (2,150)	4,259	Ocee, McLennan	84
Newby, Leon	40	*NOME, Jefferson, 23, (515)	588	Odds, Limestone	24
*New Caney, Montgomery, 185,	6,800	Noodle, Jones	40	*Odell, Wilbarger	100
*NEWCASTLE, Young, 26, (575)	585	NOONDAY, Smith, 57, (515)	777	*ODEM, San Patricio, 67, (2,499)	2,389
NEW CHAPEL HILL, Smith, 12, (553)	594	Nopal, DeWitt	25	*ODESSA, Ector-Midland, 3,922, (90,943)	99,940
New Colony, Bell	12	*NORDHEIM, DeWitt, 15, (323)	307	*O'DONNELL, Lynn-Dawson, 16, (1,011)	831
New Colony, Cass	65	Norman, Williamson	40	Oenaville, Bell	108
New Corn Hill, Williamson	475	Normandy, Maverick	114	O'Farrell, Cass	20
New Davy, DeWitt	20	*NORMANGEE, Leon-Madison, 54, (719)	685	Ogburn, Wood	10
*NEW DEAL, Lubbock, 24, (708)	794	*Normanna, Bee, (121)	113	*OGLESBY, Coryell, 19, (458)	484
NEW FAIRVIEW, Wise, 15, (877)	1,258	Norse, Bosque	110	*Oilton, Webb, 2, (310)	353
Newgulf, Wharton	10	North Alamo, Hidalgo, (2,601)	3,235	Oklahoma, Montgomery	800
New Harmony, Shelby	40	NORTH CLEVELAND, Liberty, 3, (263)	247	Oklahoma Flat, Hockley	4
New Harmony, Smith	350	North Escobares, Starr, (1,692)	118	Oklahoma Lane, Parmer	25
*NEW HOME, Lynn, 7, (320)	334	Northfield, Motley	15	*Oklauion, Wilbarger, 4	138
New Hope, Cherokee	50	NORTHLAKE, Denton, 39, (921)	1,724	Okra, Eastland	20
NEW HOPE, Collin, 18, (662)	614	North Pearsall, Frio, (561)	614	Ola, Kaufman	65
New Hope, Jones	9	*NORTH RICHLAND HILLS, Tarrant, 2,035, (55,635)	63,343	Old Boston, Bowie	100
New Hope, San Augustine	75	Northrup, Lee	86	Old Center, Panola	83
New Hope, Smith	75	North San Pedro, Nueces, (920)	895	Old Dime Box, Lee	225
New Hope, Wood	15	North Star, Archer	10	*Olden, Eastland, 6	113
Newlin, Hall	27	*North Zulch, Madison, 14	600	Oldenburg, Fayette	92
*NEW LONDON, Rusk, 16, (987)	998	*Norton, Runnels	50	*Old Glory, Stonewall, 3	100
New Lynn, Lynn	4	*Notrees, Ector, 2	20	Old Midway, Leon	12
New Moore, Lynn	10	*NOVICE, Coleman, 0, (142)	139	*Old Ocean, Brazoria, 15	150
New Mountain, Upshur	20	Novice, Lamar	35	OLD RIVER-WINFREE, Chambers, 17, (1,364)	1,245
Newport, Clay-Jack	75	Noxville, Kimble	3	Old Salem, Bowie	50
New Salem, Palo Pinto	89	Nugent, Jones	50	Old Union, Bowie	238
New Salem, Rusk	55	Nunelee, Fannin	90	Old Union, Limestone	25
Newsome, Camp	113	Nurillo, Hidalgo, (5,056)	7,344	Oletha, Limestone	53
*NEW SUMMERFIELD, Cherokee, 23, (998)	1,111	*Nursery, Victoria, 5	450	Olfen, Runnels	35
New Sweden, Travis	60	Oakalla, Burnet	99	Olin, Hamilton	15
New Taiton, Wharton	10	Oakdale, Polk	25	Olivarez, Hidalgo, (2,445)	3,827
New Territory, Fort Bend, (13,861)	15,186	Oak Forest, Gonzales	24	Olivia, Calhoun	215
*NEWTON, Newton, 84, (2,459)	2,478	Oak Grove, Bowie	294	Ollie, Polk	5
*New Ulm, Austin, 37	974	Oak Grove, Colorado	40	*Olmito, Cameron, 50, (1,198)	1,210
*NEW WAVERLY, Walker, 93, (950)	1,032	OAK GROVE, Kaufman, (710)	603	Olmos, Guadalupe	65
New Wehdem, Austin	414	Oak Grove, Wood	140	OLMOS PARK, Bexar, 118, (2,343)	2,237
New Willard, Polk	160	Oak Hill, Hood	247	*OLNEY, Young, 130, (3,396)	3,285
New York, Henderson	60	Oak Hill, Rusk	200	*OLTON, Lamb, 61, (2,288)	2,215
NEYLANDVILLE, Hunt, 1, (56)	97	Oak Hill, Travis	[part of Austin]	*OMAHA, Morris, 37, (999)	1,021
NIEDERWALD, Hays-Caldwell, 21, (584)	565	*Oakhurst, San Jacinto, 11, (230)	233	Omen, Smith	150
Nigton, Trinity	87	Oak Island, Chambers, (nc)	363	*ONALASKA, Polk, 115, (1,174)	1,764
Nimrod, Eastland	45	Oakland, Cherokee	50	Opdyke, Hockley	50
Nineveh, Leon	50	*Oakland, Colorado	80	OPDYKE WEST, Hockley, 4, (188)	174
Nix, Lampasas	6	Oakland, Van Zandt	26	Oplin, Callahan	75
*NIXON, Gonzales-Wilson, 62, (2,186)	2,385	OAK LEAF, Ellis, 26, (1,209)	1,298	O'Quinn, Fayette	191
Noack, Williamson	70	OAK POINT, Denton, 99, (1,747)	2,786	Oran, Palo Pinto	61
Nobility, Fannin	100	OAK RIDGE, Cooke, (224)	141	*ORANGE, Orange, 709, (18,643)	18,595
Noble, Lamar	14	Oak Ridge, Grayson	161	Orangedale, Bee	40
		OAK RIDGE, Kaufman, 10, (400)	495	*Orangefield, Orange, 9	725
		Oak Ridge, Nacogdoches	225	*ORANGE GROVE, Jim Wells, 109, (1,288)	1,318
		OAK RIDGE NORTH, Montgomery, 192, (2,991)	3,049	Orangeville, Fannin	60
		Oak Trail Shores, Hood, (2,475)	2,755	Orason, Cameron, (nc)	129
				*ORCHARD, Fort Bend, 16, (408)	352

Town, County	Pop. 2010	Town, County	Pop. 2010	Town, County	Pop. 2010
*ORE CITY, Upshur, 58, (1,106)	1,144	Papalote, Bee	75	*Perrin, Jack, 9, (nc)	398
Orient, Tom Green	57	*PARADISE, Wise, 49, (459)	441	Perry, Falls	76
*Orla, Reeves, 2	80	*PARIS, Lamar, 1,176, (25,898)	25,171	*PERRYTON, Ochiltree, 392, (7,774)	8,802
Osage, Colorado	50	Park, Fayette	25	Peryville, Wood	35
Osage, Coryell	30	PARKER, Collin, 72, (1,379)	3,811	Personville, Limestone	50
Oscar, Bell	58	Parker, Johnson	93	Pert, Anderson	20
Osceola, Hill	95	Park Springs, Wise	90	Peters, Austin	150
Otey, Brazoria	318	Parsley Hill, Wilbarger	25	*PETERSBURG, Hale, 40, (1,262)	1,202
*Ottine, Gonzales, 1	80	Parvin, Denton	44	Peter's Prairie, Red River	40
Otto, Falls	48	*PASADENA, Harris, 3,389, (141,674)	149,043	Petersville, DeWitt	38
*OVALO, Taylor, 2	225	Patillo, Erath	10	*PETROLIA, Clay, 14, (782)	686
*OVERTON, Rusk-Smith, 97, (2,350)	2,554	Patman Switch, Cass	40	PETRONILA, Nueces, 3, (83)	113
*OVILLA, Ellis-Dallas, 129, (3,405)	3,492	Patonia, Polk	15	Petteway, Robertson	25
Owens, Brown	16	Patricia, Dawson	50	Pettibone, Milam	25
Owens, Crosby	4	Patroon, Shelby	25	Pettit, Hockley	30
Owentown, Smith	100	*PATTISON, Waller, 40, (447)	472	*Pettus, Bee, 14, (608)	558
Owl Creek, Bell	130	PATTON VILLAGE, Montgomery, 10, (1,391)	1,557	*Petty, Lamar, 2	130
Owl Ranch, Jim Wells, (nc)	225	*Pattonville, Lamar, 6	180	Petty, Lynn	8
Oxford, Llano	18	Pattonfield, Upshur	20	Peyton, Blanco	30
OYSTER CREEK, Brazoria, 41, (1,192)	1,111	Pawelekville, Karnes	110	*PFLUGERVILLE, Travis, 1,411, (16,335)	46,936
*Ozona, Crockett, 122, (3,436)	3,225	*Pawnee, Bee, 3, (201)	166	Phalba, Van Zandt	73
P		Paxton, Shelby	50	*PHARR, Hidalgo, 1,612, (46,660)	70,400
Pacio, Delta	35	Paynes Corner, Gaines	18	Phelps, Walker	98
Padgett, Young	28	PAYNE SPRINGS, Henderson, 21, (683)	767	Phillipsburg, Washington	75
*PADUCAH, Cottle, 56, (1,498)	1,186	Peach Creek, Brazos	150	Pickens, Henderson	20
*Paige, Bastrop, 24	275	Peacock, Stonewall	100	Pickett, Navarro	30
Paint Creek, Haskell	150	Peadenville, Palo Pinto	15	*Pickton, Hopkins, 4	300
*PAINT ROCK, Concho, 12, (320)	273	Pearl, Coryell	50	Pidcock, Coryell	50
Paisano Park, San Patricio, (182)	130	*PEARLAND, Brazoria-Harris-Fort Bend, 2,952, (37,640)	91,252	Piedmont, Grimes	50
*PALACIOS, Matagorda, 151, (5,153)	4,718	Pearl City, DeWitt, 4		Piedmont, Upshur	20
*PALESTINE, Anderson, 800, (17,598)	18,712	*PEARSALL, Frio, 224, (7,157)	9,146	*Pierce, Wharton, 3	51
PALISADES, Randall, 0, (352)	325	Pearson, Medina	24	Pike, Collin	47
Palito Blanco, Jim Wells	750	Pearsons Chapel, Houston	95	Pilgrim, Gonzales	22
*PALMER, Ellis, 62, (1,774)	2,000	Pear Valley, McCulloch	37	Pilgrim Rest, Rains	72
PALMHURST, Hidalgo, 93, (4,872)	2,607	*Peaster, Parker, 1, (1,000)	1,000	Pilot Grove, Grayson	48
PALM VALLEY, Cameron, 16, (1,298)	1,304	Pecan Acres, Tarrant-Wise, (2,289)	4,099	Pilot Knob, Travis	500
PALMVIEW, Hidalgo, 186, (4,107)	5,460	*PECAN GAP, Delta-Fannin, 7, (214)	203	*PILOT POINT, Denton, 189, (3,538)	3,856
Palmview South, Hidalgo, (6,219)	5,575	Pecan Grove, Fort Bend, (13,551)	15,963	Pine, Camp	78
Paloduro, Armstrong	10	PECAN HILL, Ellis, 7, (672)	626	Pine Branch, Red River	40
Paloma Creek, Denton, (nc)	2,501	Pecan Plantation, Hood, (3,544)	5,294	Pine Forest, Hopkins	100
Paloma Creek South, Denton, (nc)	2,753	Pecan Wells, Hamilton	6	PINE FOREST, Orange, 14, (632)	487
*Palo Pinto, Palo Pinto, 15, (nc)	333	*PECOS, Reeves, 249, (9,501)	8,780	Pine Grove, Cherokee	30
*Paluxy, Hood	76	Peeltown, Kaufman	75	Pine Grove, Newton	180
*PAMPA, Gray, 639, (17,887)	17,994	Peerless, Hopkins	90	Pine Harbor, Marion, (nc)	810
Pancake, Coryell	11	*Peggy, Atascosa, 2	22	Pinehill, Rusk	70
Pandale, Val Verde	25	Pelham, Navarro	75	*Pinehurst, Montgomery, 109, (4,266)	4,624
*Pandora, Wilson, 2	110	PELICAN BAY, Tarrant, 7, (1,505)	1,547	PINEHURST, Orange, 161, (2,274)	2,097
*PANHANDLE, Carson, 67, (2,589)	2,452	*Pendleton, Bell, 1	369	Pine Island, Jefferson	350
*Panna Maria, Karnes, 5	45	*PENELope, Hill, 6, (211)	198	PINE ISLAND, Waller, 0, (849)	988
*Panola, Panola, 3	305	*PEÑITAS, Hidalgo, 84, (1,167)	4,403	*PINELAND, Sabine, 32, (980)	850
PANORAMA VILLAGE, Montgomery, 39, (1,965)	2,170	*Pennington, Trinity-Houston, 5	67	Pine Mills, Wood	75
*PANTEGO, Tarrant, 392, (2,318)	2,394	*Penwell, Ector, 4	41	Pine Prairie, Walker	450
Panther Junction, Brewster	130	Peoria, Hill	105	Pine Springs, Culberson	20
		*Pep, Hockley	30	Pine Springs, Smith	150
		Percilla, Houston	95	Pineview, Wood	10
		Perezville, Hidalgo, (5,444)	5,376	Pinewood Estates, Hardin, (1,633)	1,678
		Pernitas Point, Live Oak-Jim Wells, (269)	274	Piney, Austin	60
				PINEY POINT VILLAGE, Harris, 65, (3,380)	3,125
				Pin Hook, Lamar	48
				Pioneer, Eastland	20
				*Pipe Creek, Bandera, 124	130

Town, County	Pop. 2010	Town, County	Pop. 2010	Town, County	Pop. 2010
Pitner Junction, Rusk	20	*PORT NECHES, Jefferson, 373, (13,601)	13,040	Pumpkin, San Jacinto	150
*PITTSBURG, Camp, 249, (4,347)	4,497	*Port O'Connor, Calhoun, 39, (nc)	1,253	Pumpville, Val Verde	25
*Placedo, Victoria, 6, (nc)	692	Port Sullivan, Milam	15	Punkin Center, Dawson	30
Placid, McCulloch	32	Porvenir, Presidio	3	Punkin Center, Eastland	12
Plain, Houston	30	Posey, Hopkins	12	*Purdon, Navarro, 9	133
*PLAINS, Yoakum, 51, (1,450)	1,481	Posey, Lubbock	225	Purley, Franklin	100
*PLAINVIEW, Hale, 802, (22,336)	22,194	*POST, Garza, 172, (3,708)	5,376	*Purmela, Coryell, 4	50
*PLANO, Collin-Denton, 10,812, (222,030)	259,841	Post Oak, Blanco	10	Pursley, Navarro	40
*Plantersville, Grimes, 37	260	Postoak, Jack	20	Purves, Erath	50
Plaska, Hall	20	Postoak, Lamar	65	*PUTNAM, Callahan, 8, (88)	94
PLEAK, Fort Bend, 30, (947)	1,044	Post Oak, Lee	100	*PYOTE, Ward, 8, (131)	114
Pleasant Farms, Ector	800	POST OAK BEND, Kaufman, 10, (404)	595	Q	
Pleasant Grove, Falls	35	Post Oak Point, Austin	60	*Quail, Collingsworth, 1, (33)	19
Pleasant Grove, Limestone	20	*POTEET, Atascosa, 126, (3,305)	3,260	Quail Creek, Victoria, (nc)	1,628
Pleasant Grove, Upshur	35	*POTH, Wilson, 49, (1,850)	1,908	*QUANAH, Hardeman, 96, (3,022)	2,641
Pleasant Grove, Wood	30	Potosi, Taylor, (1,664)	2,991	Quarry, Washington	60
Pleasant Hill, Eastland	15	*POTTSBORO, Grayson, 121, (1,579)	2,160	Quarterway, Hale	24
Pleasant Hill, Nacogdoches	250	*Pottsville, Hamilton, 1	105	*QUEEN CITY, Cass, 67, (1,613)	1,476
Pleasant Hill, Polk, (nc)	522	*Powderly, Lamar, 37, (nc)	1,178	*Quemado, Maverick, 11, (243)	230
Pleasant Hill, Yoakum	30	*POWELL, Navarro, 13, (105)	136	Quicksand, Newton	50
*PLEASANTON, Atascosa, 434, (8,266)	8,934	*POYNOR, Henderson, 20, (314)	305	Quihi, Medina	125
Pleasant Valley, Garza	5	Prado Verde, El Paso, (200)	246	*QUINLAN, Hunt, 174, (1,370)	1,394
PLEASANT VALLEY, Wichita, 0, (408)	336	Praesel, Milam	115	QUINTANA, Brazoria, 2, (38)	56
*Pledger, Matagorda, 1	265	Praha, Fayette	90	*QUITAQUE, Briscoe, 17, (432)	411
Pluck, Polk	53	Prairie Chapel, McLennan	35	*QUITMAN, Wood, 201, (2,030)	1,809
*Plum, Fayette, 5	145	Prairie Dell, Bell	34	R	
PLUM GROVE, Liberty, 1, (930)	600	*Prairie Hill, Limestone, 2	150	Rabbs Prairie, Fayette	79
Pluto, Ellis	30	Prairie Hill, Washington	20	Raccoon Bend, Austin	775
Poetry, Kaufman	90	*Prairie Lea, Caldwell, 10	255	Rachal, Brooks	36
*POINT, Rains, 42, (792)	820	Prairie Point, Cooke	22	Radar Base, Maverick, (162)	762
*POINT BLANK, San Jacinto, 5, (559)	688	*PRAIRIE VIEW, Waller, 31, (4,410)	5,576	Radium, Jones	10
*POINT COMFORT, Calhoun, 43, (781)	737	Prairieville, Kaufman	75	Ragtown, Lamar	30
Point Enterprise, Limestone	200	*PREMONT, Jim Wells, 68, (2,772)	2,653	*Rainbow, Somervell, 10	121
POINT VENTURE, Travis, 27, (nc)	800	*PRESIDIO, Presidio, 97, (4,167)	4,426	Raisin, Victoria	50
Polar, Kent	15	Preston, Grayson, (nc)	2,096	Raleigh, Navarro	40
*Pollok, Angelina, 27	400	*Price, Rusk, 5	275	*RALLS, Crosby, 60, (2,252)	1,944
*PONDER, Denton, 67, (507)	1,395	*Priddy, Mills, 11	215	Ramireno, Zapata, (nc)	35
Ponta, Cherokee	50	PRIMERA, Cameron, 30, (2,723)	4,070	Ramirez, Duval	42
*Pontotoc, Mason, 4	125	Primrose, Van Zandt	26	Ranchette Estates, Willacy, (133)	152
Poole, Rains	50	*PRINCETON, Collin, 178, (3,477)	6,807	Ranchito El Calaboz [Encantada-], Cameron, (2,100)	2,284
*Poolville, Parker, 24	520	Pringle, Hutchinson	20	Ranchitos East, Webb, (nc)	212
Port Acres, Jefferson	[part of Port Arthur]	Pritchett, Upshur	125	Ranchitos Las Lomas, Webb, (334)	266
Port Alto, Calhoun	45	*Proctor, Comanche, 6	228	Rancho Alegre, Jim Wells, (1,775)	1,704
*PORT ARANSAS, Nueces, 403, (3,370)	3,480	*PROGRESO, Hidalgo, 53, (4,851)	5,507	Rancho Banquete, Nueces, (469)	424
*PORT ARTHUR, Jefferson, 1,245, (57,755)	53,818	PROGRESO LAKES, Hidalgo, 10, (234)	240	Rancho Chico, San Patricio, (309)	396
*Port Bolivar, Galveston, 82	700	Progress, Bailey	49	Rancho Penitas West, Webb, (520)	573
*Porter, Montgomery, 290	4,200	Prospect, Rains	40	RANCHO VIEJO, Cameron, 37, (1,754)	2,437
Porter Heights, Montgomery, (1,490)	1,653	*PROSPER, Collin-Denton, 299, (2,097)	9,423	Rand, Kaufman	70
Porter Springs	Houston, 50	PROVIDENCE, Denton, (nc)	4,786	Randado, Jim Hogg	6
*PORT ISABEL, Cameron, 253, (4,865)	5,006	Providence, Floyd	78	*Randolph, Fannin, 2, 600	
*PORTLAND, San Patricio, 467, (14,827)	15,099	Providence, Polk	350	Randolph Air Force Base, Bexar, (nc)	1,241
*PORT LAVACA, Calhoun, 457, (12,035)	12,248	Pruitt, Cass	25	*RANGER, Eastland, 85, (2,584)	2,468
*Port Mansfield, Willacy, 9, (415)	226	Pruitt, Van Zandt	45	RANGERVILLE, Cameron, 0, (203)	289
		Pueblo Nuevo, Webb, (nc)	521	Rankin, Ellis	10
		Puerto Rico, Hidalgo	50	*RANKIN, Upton, 36, (800)	778
		Pullman, Potter	31		
		Pumphrey, Runnels	15		

Town, County .....Pop. 2010	Town, County .....Pop. 2010	Town, County .....Pop. 2010
RANSOM CANYON, Lubbock, 39, (1,011) .....1,096	Reese, Cherokee 75	Ridings, Fannin .....200
Ratamosa, Cameron, (218) 254	Refuge, Houston 20	*RIESEL, McLennan, 45, (973) 1,007
*Ratcliff, Houston, 3 106	*REFUGIO, Refugio, 127, (2,941) 2,890	Rincon, Starr 5
Ratibor, Bell 22	Regency, Mills 25	*Ringgold, Montague 100
Rattan, Delta 10	Rehburg, Washington 20	RIO BRAVO, Webb, 61, (5,553) 4,794
*RAVENNA, Fannin, 13, (215) 209	Reid Hope King, Cameron, (802) 786	*Rio Frio, Real, 5 50
Rayburn, Liberty 60	Reilly Springs, Hopkins 75	*RIO GRANDE CITY, Starr, 399, (11,923) 13,834
Rayland, Foard 30	Rek Hill, Fayette 168	Rio Grande Village, Brewster 12
*RAYMONDVILLE, Willacy, 195, (9,733) 11,284	*REKLAW, Cherokee-Rusk, 5, (327) 379	*RIO HONDO, Cameron, 56, (1,942) 2,356
Ray Point, Live Oak 200	Relampago, Hidalgo, (104) 132	*Riomedina, Medina, 10 60
*Raywood, Liberty, 11 231	Rendon, Tarrant, (9,022) 12,552	Rios, Duval 75
Razor, Lamar 20	*RENO, Lamar, 105, (2,767) 3,166	*RIO VISTA, Johnson, 43, (656) 873
*Reagan, Falls, 2 208	RENO, Parker-Tarrant, 23, (2,441) 2,494	*RISING STAR, Eastland, 33, (835) 835
Reagan Wells, Uvalde 20	Retreat, Grimes 25	Rita, Burleson 50
Reagor Springs, Ellis 250	RETREAT, Navarro, 0, (339) 377	Riverby, Fannin 15
*Realitos, Duval, 2, (209) 184	Retta, Tarrant-Johnson 780	River Crest Estates, Angelina 250
Red Bank, Bowie 125	Reynard, Houston 75	River Hill, Panola 125
Red Bluff, Jackson 45	Rhea, Parmer 98	RIVER OAKS, Tarrant, 148, (6,985) 7,427
Red Bluff, Reeves 40	Rhineland, Knox 120	Rivers End, Brazoria 90
Redfield, Nacogdoches, (nc) 441	*RHOME, Wise, 88, (551) 1,522	*RIVERSIDE, Walker, 34, (425) ... 510
*Redford, Presidio, (132) 90	Rhonesboro, Upshur 40	*Riviera, Kleberg, 28, (nc) 689
Red Hill, Cass 28	Ricardo, Kleberg 1,641	Riviera Beach, Kleberg 155
Red Hill, Limestone 20	*RICE, Navarro, 42, (798) 923	Roach, Cass 50
Red Lake, Freestone 50	Rice's Crossing, Williamson 130	Roane, Navarro 120
Redland, Angelina, (nc) 1,047	*Richards, Grimes, 8 300	*ROANOKE, Denton, 336, (2,810) 5,962
Redland, Leon 35	*RICHARDSON, Dallas-Collin, 4,885, (91,802) 99,223	*Roans Prairie, Grimes, 4 64
Redland, Van Zandt 45	*RICHLAND, Navarro, 6, (291) 264	*ROARING SPRINGS, Motley, 13, (265) 234
RED LICK, Bowie, 0, (853) 1,008	Richland, Rains 100	Robbins, Leon 20
*RED OAK, Ellis, 470, (4,301) 10,769	*RICHLAND HILLS, Tarrant, 435, (8,132) 7,801	*ROBERT LEE, Coke, 50, (1,171) 1,049
Red Ranger, Bell 30	*RICHLAND SPRINGS, San Saba, 8, (350) 338	Robertson, Crosby 10
*Red Rock, Bastrop, 17 40	*RICHMOND, Fort Bend, 751, (11,081) 11,679	ROBINSON, McLennan, 352, (7,845) 10,509
Red Springs, Baylor 42	RICHWOOD, Brazoria, 74, (3,012) 3,510	*ROBSTOWN, Nueces, 364, (12,727) 11,487
Red Springs, Smith 350	Riderville, Panola 50	*ROBY, Fisher, 17, (673) 643
Redtown, Anderson 30	Ridge, Mills 25	
Redtown, Angelina 500	Ridge, Robertson 67	
*REDWATER, Bowie, 19, (872) 1,057	Ridgeway, Hopkins 54	
Redwood, Guadalupe, (3,586) 4,338		
Reeds Settlement, Red River 50		
Reedville, Caldwell 432		

CITIES & TOWNS



Downtown Stanton in Martin County. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Town, County	Pop. 2010	Town, County	Pop. 2010	Town, County	Pop. 2010
*Rochelle, McCulloch, 5	163	Round Prairie, Navarro	40	*SAN ANTONIO, Bexar, 42,351,	
*ROCHESTER, Haskell, 13,		*ROUND ROCK, Williamson-Travis,		(1,144,646)	1,327,407
(378)	324	3,522, (61,136)	99,887	San Antonio Prairie, Burleson	20
Rock Bluff, Burnet	90	Round Timber, Baylor	2	*SAN AUGUSTINE, San Augustine,	
Rock Creek, Somervell	70	*ROUND TOP, Fayette, 68, (77)	90	118, (2,475)	2,108
*ROCKDALE, Milam, 251,		Roundup, Hockley	20	*SAN BENITO, Cameron, 604,	
(5,439)	5,595	Rowden, Callahan	15	(23,444)	24,250
Rockett, Ellis	300	*Rowena, Runnels, 8	349	San Carlos, Hidalgo, (2,650)	3,130
Rockford, Lamar	30	*ROWLETT, Dallas-Rockwall,		San Carlos, Starr	10
Rockhouse, Austin	100	1,715, (44,503)	56,199	San Carlos I, Webb, (nc)	316
*Rock Island, Colorado, 1	160	*ROXTON, Lamar, 21, (694)	650	San Carlos II, Webb, (nc)	261
Rockland, Tyler	98	Royalty, Ward	27	Sanco, Coke	15
Rockne, Bastrop	190	*ROYSE CITY, Rockwall-Collin,		SANCTUARY, Parker, 29, (256)	329
*ROCKPORT, Aransas, 662,		378, (2,957)	9,349	Sand Branch, Dallas	400
(7,385)	8,766	Rucker, Comanche	28	*Sanderson, Terrell, 19, (861)	837
*ROCKSPRINGS, Edwards,		Rugby, Red River	24	Sand Flat, Johnson	133
58, (1,285)	1,182	Ruidosa, Presidio	18	Sand Flat, Leon	32
*ROCKWALL, Rockwall, 1,791,		*RULE, Haskell, 14, (698)	636	Sand Flat, Rains	100
(17,976)	37,490	Rumley, Lampasas	8	Sand Flat, Smith	100
*Rockwood, Coleman, 2	53	RUNAWAY BAY, Wise, 35,		Sand Flat, Van Zandt	25
Rocky Branch, Morris	135	(1,104)	1,286	Sandhill, Floyd	33
Rocky Creek, Blanco	20	*RUNGE, Karnes, 25,		Sand Hill, Upshur	75
ROCKY MOUND, Camp, 0, (93)	75	(1,080)	1,031	*Sandia, Jim Wells, 38, (431)	379
Rocky Point, Burnet	152	Rural Shade, Navarro	30	*SAN DIEGO, Duval-Jim Wells,	
Roddy, Van Zandt	29	*RUSK, Cherokee, 186,		103, (4,753)	4,488
Rodney, Navarro	15	(5,085)	5,551	Sandlin, Stonewall	3
Roeder, Titus	110	Russell, Leon	27	Sandoval, Williamson	60
Roganville, Jasper	70	Rutersville, Fayette	137	Sand Springs, Howard, (nc)	835
*ROGERS, Bell, 40, (1,117)	1,218	Ruth Springs, Henderson	120	Sandusky, Grayson	15
Rogers, Taylor	151	*Rye, Liberty, 4	150	Sandy, Blanco	150
Rolling Hills, Potter	1,000	S		Sandy, Limestone	5
Rolling Meadows, Gregg	362	Sabanno, Eastland	12	Sandy Harbor, Llano	85
ROLLINGWOOD, Travis, 126,		*SABINAL, Uvalde, 68,		Sandy Hill, Washington	50
(1,403)	1,412	(1,586)	1,695	Sandy Hollow-Escondidas, Nueces,	
Roma Creek, Starr, (610)	350	*Sabine Pass, Jefferson, 21,		(433)	296
*ROMA-Los Saenz, Starr, 218,		[part of Port Arthur]		SANDY POINT, Brazoria, 0,	
(9,617)	9,765	*SACHSE, Dallas-Collin, 547,		(nc)	250
ROMAN FOREST, Montgomery,		(9,751)	20,229	*San Elizario, El Paso, 41,	
(1,279)	1,538	*Saclu, Nacogdoches, 2	150	(11,046)	13,603
*Romayor, Liberty, 4	135	*SADLER, Grayson, 11, (404)	343	*SAN FELIPE, Austin, 26, (868)	747
*Roosevelt, Kimble, 2	14	Sagerton, Haskell	171	*SANFORD, Hutchinson, 11,	
Roosevelt, Lubbock	362	*SAGINAW, Tarrant, 497,		(203)	164
*ROPESVILLE, Hockley, 13,		(12,374)	19,806	San Gabriel, Milam	70
(517)	434	St. Francis, Potter	39	*SANGER, Denton, 238,	
Rosalie, Red River	100	*ST. HEDWIG, Bexar, 93,		(4,534)	6,916
*Rosanky, Bastrop, 13	210	(1,875)	2,094	*San Isidro, Starr, 7, (270)	240
*ROSCOE, Nolan, 35, (1,378)	1,322	*SAINT JO, Montague, 48,		San Jose, Duval	15
*ROSEBUD, Falls, 65,		(977)	1,043	*SAN JUAN, Hidalgo, 618,	
(1,493)	1,412	St. John Colony, Caldwell	150	(26,229)	33,856
ROSE CITY, Orange, 34, (519)	502	St. Lawrence, Glasscock	90	SAN LEANNA, Travis, 0, (384)	497
Rose Hill, Harris	3,500	St. Mary's Colony, Bastrop	50	San Leon, Galveston, (4,365)	4,970
Rose Hill, San Jacinto	30	ST. PAUL, Collin, 30, (630)	1,066	*San Manuel-Linn, Hidalgo,	
ROSE HILL ACRES, Hardin, 0,		St. Paul, San Patricio, (542)	584	11, (958)	801
(480)	441	*SALADO, Bell, 334,		*SAN MARCOS, Hays-Caldwell,	
*ROSENBERG, Fort Bend, 1,022,		(3,475)	2,126	1,781, (34,733)	44,894
(24,043)	30,618	Salem, Cherokee	20	SAN PATRICIO, San Patricio, 0,	
Rosevine, Sabine	50	Salem, Grimes	54	(318)	395
Rosewood, Upshur	100	Salem, Newton	218	San Pedro, Cameron, (668)	530
*Rosharon, Brazoria, 101,		Salesville, Palo Pinto	88	*SAN PERLITA, Willacy, 3,	
(nc)	1,152	Saline, Menard	70	(680)	573
Rosita, Duval	25	*Salineño, Starr, 1, (304)	201	San Roman, Starr	5
Rosita, Maverick, (2,574)	2,704	Salmon, Anderson	20	*SAN SABA, San Saba, 157,	
*ROSS, McLennan, 9, (228)	283	*Salt Flat, Hudspeth, 1	8	(2,637)	3,099
*ROSSER, Kaufman, 9, (379)	332	Salt Gap, McCulloch	25	SANSOM PARK, Tarrant, 99,	
*Rosston, Cooke, 1	75	*Saltito, Hopkins, 6	200	(4,181)	4,686
Rossville, Atascosa	200	Samaria, Navarro	90	*SANTA ANNA, Coleman, 52,	
*ROTAN, Fisher, 54, (1,611)	1,508	*Samnorwood, Collingsworth,		(1,081)	1,099
Rough Creek, San Saba	15	(39)	51	Santa Anna, Starr	20
Round House, Navarro	40	Sample, Gonzales	16	Santa Catarina, Starr	15
*ROUND MOUNTAIN, Blanco, 9,		Sam Rayburn, Jasper	600	SANTA CLARA, Guadalupe, 23,	
(111)	181	*SAN ANGELO, Tom Green,		(889)	725
Round Mountain, Travis	59	3,585, (88,439)	93,200	Santa Cruz, Starr, (630)	54

Town, County	Pop. 2010	Town, County	Pop. 2010	Town, County	Pop. 2010
*Santa Elena, Starr, 1	64	*SEMINOLE, Gaines, 281, (5,910)	6,430	*Sierra Blanca, Hudspeth, 12, (533)	553
*SANTA FE, Galveston, 420, (9,548)	12,222	Sempronius, Austin	25	Siesta Acres, Maverick, (nc)	1,885
*Santa Maria, Cameron, 3, (846)	733	Senate, Jack	20	Siesta Shores, Zapata, (890)	1,382
Santa Monica, Willacy, (78)	83	Serbin, Lee	109	Silas, Shelby	75
*SANTA ROSA, Cameron, 29, (2,833)	2,873	Serenada, Williamson, (1,847)	1,641	Siloam, Bowie	50
*Santo, Palo Pinto, 23	445	Seth Ward, Hale, (1,926)	2,025	*SILSBEE, Hardin, 302, (6,393)	6,611
*San Ygnacio, Zapata, 4, (853)	667	SEVEN OAKS, Polk, 2, (131)	111	*Silver, Coke, 2	34
*Saragosa, Reeves, 2	185	Seven Pines, Gregg-Upshur	50	Silver City, Milam	25
*Saratoga, Hardin, 11	1,000	*SEVEN POINTS, Henderson, 94, (1,145)	1,455	Silver City, Navarro	100
Sardis, Ellis	60	Seven Sisters, Duval	25	Silver City, Red River	25
Sargent, Matagorda	900	Sexton, Sabine	29	Silver Creek Village, Burnet	300
*Sarita, Kenedy, 2, (nc)	238	*SEYMOUR, Baylor, 126, (2,908)	2,740	Silver Lake, Van Zandt	42
Saron, Trinity	5	Shadybrook, Cherokee, (nc)	1,967	*SILVERTON, Biscoe, 42, (771)	731
Saspamco, Wilson	300	Shady Grove, Burnet	114	Silver Valley, Coleman	20
*Satin, Falls, 1	86	Shady Grove, Cherokee	30	Simmons, Live Oak	65
Sattler, Comal	1,000	Shady Grove, Houston	83	*Simms, Bowie, 9	240
Saturn, Gonzales	15	Shady Grove, Panola	45	Simms, Deaf Smith	10
Savannah, Denton, (nc)	3,318	Shady Grove, Smith	250	*SIMONTON, Fort Bend, 39, (718)	814
*SAVOY, Fannin, 26, (850)	831	Shady Grove, Upshur	40	Simpsonville, Matagorda	6
Scenic Oaks, Bexar, (3,279)	4,957	Shady Hollow, Travis, (5,140)	5,004	Simpsonville, Upshur	100
Schattel, Frio	30	Shady Oaks, Henderson	300	Sinclair City, Smith	50
*SCHERTZ, Guadalupe-Comal- Bexar, 982, (18,694)	31,465	SHADY SHORES, Denton, 72, (1,461)	2,612	Singleton, Grimes	47
Schicke Point, Calhoun	70	Shafter, Presidio, 57		*SINTON, San Patricio, 202, (5,676)	5,665
Schroeder, Goliad	347	*SHALLOWATER, Lubbock, 95, (2,086)	2,484	Sipe Springs, Comanche	70
*SCHULENBURG, Fayette, 225, (2,699)	2,852	*SHAMROCK, Wheeler, 106, (2,029)	1,910	Sisterdale, Kendall	110
Schumansville, Guadalupe	678	Shangri La, Burnet	108	Sivells Bend, Cooke	36
Schwab City, Polk	120	Shankleville, Newton	35	Six Mile, Calhoun	300
*Schwertner, Williamson, 3	175	Shannon, Clay	20	Skeeterville, San Saba	10
Scissors, Hidalgo, (2,805)	3,186	Sharp, Milam	52	*SKELLYTOWN, Carson, 14, (610)	473
*SCOTLAND, Archer, 9, (438)	501	SHAVANO PARK, Bexar, 102, (1,754)	3,035	*Skidmore, Bee, 11, (1,013)	925
*SCOTTSVILLE, Harrison, 11, (263)	376	Shawnee Prairie, Angelina	20	Slate Shoals, Lamar	10
Scranton, Eastland	40	Shaws Bend, Colorado	100	*SLATON, Lubbock, 171, (6,109)	6,121
Scrappin Valley, Newton	25	*Sheffield, Pecos, 10	322	Slayden, Gonzales	10
*Scroggins, Franklin, 18	150	Shelby, Austin	300	Slide, Lubbock	245
*SCURRY, Kaufman, 54, (nc)	681	*Shelbyville, Shelby, 23	600	*Slidell, Wise, 4	175
*SEABROOK, Harris, 477, (9,443)	11,952	Sheldon, Harris, (1,831)	1,990	Sloan, San Saba	30
*SEADRIFT, Calhoun, 46, (1,352)	1,364	SHENANDOAH, Montgomery, 244, (1,503)	2,134	Slocum, Anderson	250
*SEAGOVILLE, Dallas, 387, (10,823)	14,835	Shep, Taylor	25	Smetana, Brazos, 80	
*SEAGRAVES, Gaines, 59, (2,334)	2,417	*SHEPHERD, San Jacinto, 82, (2,029)	2,319	*SMILEY, Gonzales, 12, (453)	549
Seale, Robertson	60	*Sheridan, Colorado, 15	225	Smithland, Marion-Cass	179
*SEALY, Austin, 361, (5,248)	6,019	*SHERMAN, Grayson, 1,646, (35,082)	38,521	Smith Point, Chambers	180
Seaton, Bell	60	Sherry, Red River	15	Smithson Valley, Comal	400
Seawillow, Caldwell	100	Sherwood, Irion	170	*SMITHVILLE, Bastrop, 269, (3,901)	3,817
*Sebastian, Willacy, 15, (1,864)	1,917	Sherwood Shores, Bell	774	Smithwick, Burnet	102
Sebastopol, Trinity	120	Sherwood Shores, Burnet	920	*SMYER, Hockley, 5, (480)	474
Seco Mines, Maverick, (nc)	560	Sherwood Shores, Grayson	1,590	Smyrna, Cass	215
Security, Montgomery	200	Shields, Coleman	8	Smyrna, Rains	25
Sedalia, Collin	24	Shiloh, Leon	30	*SNOOK, Burleson, 24, (568)	511
Segno, Polk	80	Shiloh, Limestone	250	Snow Hill, Collin	23
Segovia, Kimble	12	*SHINER, Lavaca, 145, (2,070)	2,069	Snow Hill, Upshur	75
*SEGUIN, Guadalupe, 1,205, (22,011)	25,175	Shirley, Hopkins	20	*SNYDER, Scurry, 469, (10,783)	11,202
Sejita, Duval	24	*Shiro, Grimes, 3	210	*SOCORRO, El Paso, 610, (27,152)	32,013
Selden, Erath	55	Shive, Hamilton	60	Soldier Mound, Dickens	10
Selfs, Fannin	30	SHOREACRES, Harris, 27, (1,488)	1,493	Solis, Cameron, (545)	512
SELMA, Bexar-Guadalupe-Comal, 292, (788)	5,540	Short, Shelby	15	*SOMERSET, Bexar, 65, (1,550)	1,631
*Selman City [Turnertown-], Rusk, 8, 271	8, 271	Showel Mountain, Burnet	148	*SOMERVILLE, Burleson, 85, (1,704)	1,376
		*Sidney, Comanche, 4	148	Sommer's Mill, Bell	27
		Sienna Plantation, Fort Bend, (1,896)	13,721	*SONORA, Sutton, 174, (2,924)	3,027

Town, County	Pop. 2010	Town, County	Pop. 2010	Town, County	Pop. 2010
*SOUR LAKE, Hardin, 101, (1,667)	1,813	Staley, San Jacinto	55	Sunnyside, Castro	64
South Alamo, Hidalgo, (3,101)	3,361	*STAMFORD, Jones-Haskell, 129, (3,636)	3,124	Sunny Side, Waller	250
*South Bend, Young, 2	140	*Star, Mills, 1	97	Sunnyside, Wilson	100
South Bosque, McLennan	1,523	Stampede, Bell	6	SUNNYVALE, Dallas, 227, (2,693)	5,130
South Brice, Hall	10	Stamps, Upshur	45	*SUNRAY, Moore, 49, (1,950)	1,926
South Fork Estates, Jim Hogg, (47)	70	*STANTON, Martin, 101, (2,556)	2,492	Sunrise, Falls	845
*SOUTH HOUSTON, Harris, 668, (15,833)	16,983	*Staples, Guadalupe, 6, (nc)	267	*SUNRISE BEACH, Llano, 29, (704)	713
*SOUTHLAKE, Tarrant-Denton, 1,611, (21,519)	26,575	STAR HARBOR, Henderson, 6, (416)	444	*SUNSET, Montague, 20, (339)	497
Southland, Garza	157	Star Route, Cochran	15	Sunset Acres, Webb, (nc)	23
South La Paloma, Jim Wells, (nc)	345	Starrville, Smith	75	Sunset Oaks, Burnet	198
*SOUTHMAYD, Grayson, 27, (992)	992	Startzville, Comal	5,000	SUNSET VALLEY, Travis, 136, (365)	749
SOUTH MOUNTAIN, Coryell, 0, (412)	384	Steele Hill, Dickens	4	SUN VALLEY, Lamar, 4, (51)	69
*SOUTH PADRE ISLAND, Cameron, 347, (2,422)	2,816	Stephens Creek, San Jacinto	385	SURFSIDE BEACH, Brazoria, 24, (763)	482
*South Plains, Floyd	67	*STEPHENVILLE, Erath, 807, (14,921)	17,123	*Sutherland Springs, Wilson, 4	420
South Point, Cameron, (1,118)	1,376	Sterley, Floyd	31	Swamp City, Gregg	8
South Purnela, Coryell	10	*STERLING CITY, Sterling, 41, (1,081)	888	Swan, Smith	150
South Shore, Bell	80	Stewards Mill, Freestone	22	*SWEENEY, Brazoria, 105, (3,624)	3,684
SOUTHSIDE PLACE, Harris, 71, (1,547)	1,715	Stewart, Rusk	15	Sweet Home, Guadalupe	294
South Sulphur, Hunt	60	Stiles, Reagan	4	*Sweet Home, Lavaca, 7	360
South Toledo Bend, Newton, (576)	524	Stillwell Store, Brewster	2	*Sweet Home, Lee	30
Southton, Bexar	113	*STINNETT, Hutchinson, 50, (1,936)	1,881	Sweet Union, Cherokee	40
*Spade, Lamb, 4, (100)	73	Stith, Jones	50	*SWEETWATER, Nolan, 423, (11,415)	10,906
Spanish Fort, Montague	50	*STOCKDALE, Wilson, 72, (1,398)	1,442	Swenson, Stonewall	80
Sparenberg, Dawson	40	Stockman, Shelby	55	Swift, Nacogdoches	210
Sparks, Bell	40	Stoneburg, Montague	51	Swift Alp, Fayette	17
Sparks, El Paso, (2,974)	4,529	Stoneham, Grimes	15	Sylvan, Lamar	68
Speaks, Lavaca	60	*Stonewall, Gillespie, 28, (469)	505	*Sylvester, Fisher, 2	79
*SPEARMAN, Hansford, 115, (3,021)	3,368	Stony, Denton	25		
Speepleville, McLennan	1,655	Stout, Wood	302		
*Spicewood, Burnet, 187	2,000	*Stowell, Chambers, 9, (1,572)	1,756	Tabor, Brazos	150
Spider Mountain, Burnet	92	Stranger, Falls	27	Tadmor, Houston	67
*SPLENDORA, Montgomery, 145, (1,275)	1,615	*STRATFORD, Sherman, 79, (1,991)	2,017	*TAFT, San Patricio, 89, (3,396)	3,048
SPOFFORD, Kinney, 0, (75)	95	Stratton, DeWitt	25	Taft Southwest, San Patricio, (1,721)	1,460
Spraberry, Midland	46	*STRAWN, Palo Pinto, 31, (739)	653	*TAHOKA, Lynn, 75, (2,910)	2,673
*Spring, Harris, 444, (36,385)	54,298	Streeter, Mason	85	*TALCO, Titus, 18, (570)	516
*Spring Branch, Comal, 213	2,000	*STREETMAN, Freestone, 22, (203)	247	*Talpa, Coleman, 2	127
Spring Creek, Hutchinson	139	String Prairie, Bastrop	40	TALTY, Kaufman, 28, (1,028)	1,535
Spring Creek, San Saba	20	Stringtown, Newton	20	Tamina, Montgomery	900
Springdale, Cass	55	Structure, Williamson	50	Tanglewood, Lee	60
Springfield, Anderson	30	Stubblefield, Houston	15	Tanquecitos South Acres, Webb, (nc)	233
Spring Gardens, Nueces, (693)	563	Stubbs, Kaufman	50	Tanquecitos South Acres II, Webb, (nc)	50
Spring Hill, Bowie	209	*Study Butte, Brewster, 35, (nc)	233	Tarkington Prairie, Liberty	300
Spring Hill, Navarro	60	Sturgeon, Cooke	10	*Tarpley, Bandera, 3	30
Spring Hill, San Jacinto	38	Styx, Kaufman	50	*Tarzan, Martin, 3	30
*SPRINGLAKE, Lamb, (135)	108	*Sublime, Lavaca	75	Tascosa Hills, Potter	90
*SPRINGTOWN, Parker, 269, (2,062)	2,658	*SUDAN, Lamb, 23, (1,039)	958	*TATUM, Rusk-Panola, 73, (1,175)	1,385
SPRING VALLEY, Harris, 122, (3,611)	3,715	Sugar Hill, Titus	150	*TAYLOR, Williamson, 507, (13,575)	15,191
Spring Valley, McLennan	400	*SUGAR LAND, Fort Bend, 3,407, (63,328)	78,817	TAYLOR LAKE VILLAGE, Harris, 78, (3,694)	3,544
*SPUR, Dickens, 54, (1,088)	1,318	Sugar Valley, Matagorda	47	TAYLOR LANDING, Jefferson, 0, (nc)	228
*Spurger, Tyler, 11	590	*SULLIVAN CITY, Hidalgo, 75, (3,998)	4,002	Taylorville, Caldwell	20
Stacy, McCulloch	20	*Sulphur Bluff, Hopkins, 4	280	Taylor Town, Lamar	40
Staff, Eastland	65	*SULPHUR SPRINGS, Hopkins, 790, (14,551)	15,449	Tazewell, Hopkins	20
*STAFFORD, Fort Bend-Harris, 1,479, (15,681)	17,693	Summerfield, Castro	48	*TEAGUE, Freestone, 112, (4,557)	3,560
Stag Creek, Comanche	45	Summersville, Gonzales	45	Teaselville, Smith	150
STAGECOACH, Montgomery, 26, (455)	538	*Sumner, Lamar, 30	95	*TEHUACANA, Limestone, 2, (307)	283
Stairtown, Caldwell	35	*SUNDOWN, Hockley, 56, (1,505)	1,397		

CITIES & TOWNS

Town, County	Pop. 2010	Town, County	Pop. 2010	Town, County	Pop. 2010
Telegraph, Kimble	3	*Tilden, McMullen, 15, (nc)	261	Turnersville, Travis	90
*Telephone, Fannin, 11	210	Tilmon, Caldwell	117	*Turnertown-Selman City, Rusk, 8	271
*Telferner, Victoria, 8	700	TIMBERCREEK CANYON, Randall, 0, (406)	418	Turtle Bayou, Chambers	42
Tellico, Ellis	115	Timberwood, Bexar, (5,889)	13,447	*TUSCOLA, Taylor, 56, (714)	742
*Tell, Childress, 2	15	*TIMPSON, Shelby, 57, (1,094)	1,155	Tuxedo, Jones	42
*TEMPLE, Bell, 1,976, (54,514)	66,102	Tin Top, Parker	500	Twichell, Ochiltree	22
*TENAHA, Shelby, 32, (1,046)	1,150	*TIOGA, Grayson, 33, (754)	803	Twitty, Wheeler	12
Tennille, Dawson	30	TIRA, Hopkins, 0, (248)	297	*TYE, Taylor, 54, (1,158)	1,242
*Tennessee Colony, Anderson, 12	300	*Tivoli, Refugio, 7, (nc)	479	*TYLER, Smith, 4,649, (83,650)	96,900
*Tennyson, Coke, 1	46	TOCO, Lamar, 2, (89)	75	*Tynan, Bee, 4, (301)	278
Terlingua, Brewster, (nc)	58	Todd City, Anderson	10	Type, Williamson	40
*TERRELL, Kaufman, 790, (13,606)	15,816	TODD MISSION, Grimes, 86, (146)	107	U	
TERRELL HILLS, Bexar, 123, (5,019)	4,878	Tokio, McLennan	250	UHLAND, Hays-Caldwell, 16, (386)	1,014
Terry Chapel, Falls	30	*Tokio, Terry	6	*Umbarger, Randall, 6	327
Terryville, DeWitt	40	*TOLAR, Hood, 45, (504)	681	UNCERTAIN, Harrison, 9, (150)	94
*TEXARKANA, Bowie-(Miller, Ark.), 2,331, (61,230)	66,035	Tolbert, Wilbarger	15	Union, Scurry	20
*TEXAS CITY, Galveston, 989, (41,512)	45,099	Tolette, Lamar	40	Union, Terry	8
TEXHOMA, Sherman-(Texas Co., Okla.), 22, (1,306)	1,295	Tolosa, Kaufman	65	Union, Wilson	52
*TEXLINE, Dallam, 25, (511)	507	*TOMBALL, Harris, 1,290, (9,089)	10,753	Union Grove, Bell	12
Texroy, Hutchinson	30	*TOM BEAN, Grayson, 24, (941)	1,045	UNION GROVE, Upshur, 3, (346)	357
Thalia, Foard	50	Tomlinson Hill, Falls	64	Union High, Navarro	30
*THE COLONY, Denton, 917, (26,531)	36,328	TOOL, Henderson, 63, (2,275)	2,240	Union Hill, Denton	25
Theford, Smith	65	Topsey, Coryell	35	UNION VALLEY, Hunt, (nc)	307
The Grove, Coryell	100	*Tornillo, El Paso, 20, (1,609)	1,568	Unity, Lamar	60
THE HILLS, Travis, 0, (1,492)	2,472	Tours, McLennan	130	*UNIVERSAL CITY, Bexar, 631, (14,849)	18,530
Thelma, Bexar	150	*Tow, Llano, 7	305	UNIVERSITY PARK, Dallas, 878, (23,324)	23,068
Thelma, Limestone	20	Town Bluff, Tyler	429	Upper Meyersville, DeWitt	33
Theon, Williamson	30	*TOYAH, Reeves, 5, (100)	90	Upshaw, Nacogdoches	400
Thermo, Hopkins	56	*Toyahvale, Reeves, 1	60	Upton, Bastrop	25
*The Woodlands, Montgomery, 538, (55,649)	93,847	Tradewinds, San Patricio, (163)	180	Urbana, San Jacinto	25
*Thicket, Hardin, 7	306	Travis, Falls	48	Utley, Bastrop	30
*Thomaston, DeWitt, 2	45	Travis Ranch, Kaufman, (nc)	2,556	*Utopia, Uvalde, 32, (241)	227
*THOMPSONS, Fort Bend, 7, (236)	246	Trawick, Nacogdoches	375	*UVALDE, Uvalde, 576, (14,929)	15,751
Thompsonville, Gonzales	30	Treasure Island, Brazoria	152	Uvalde Estates, Uvalde, (1,972)	2,171
Thompsonville, Jim Hogg, (nc)	46	Treasure Island, Guadalupe	172	V	
Thornberry, Clay	75	*TREAT, Taylor, 8, (318)	337	Valdasta, Collin	82
*THORNDALE, Milam, 69, (1,278)	1,336	*TRENTON, Fannin, 47, (662)	635	*VALENTINE, Jeff Davis, 1, (187)	134
*THORNTON, Limestone, 21, (525)	526	Trickham, Coleman	29	*Valera, Coleman, 3	80
THORNTONVILLE, Ward, 8, (442)	476	Trimmer, Bell	390	Valle de Oro, Potter	250
Thorp Spring, Hood	222	*TRINIDAD, Henderson, 29, (1,091)	886	Valle Vista, Starr, (nc)	469
*THRALL, Williamson, 28, (710)	839	*TRINITY, Trinity, 162, (2,721)	2,697	Valley Creek, Fannin	110
Three League, Martin	20	TROPHY CLUB, Denton, 236, (6,350)	8,024	*VALLEY MILLS, Bosque-McLennan, 79, (1,123)	1,203
Three Oaks, Wilson	150	*TROUP, Smith-Cherokee, 113, (1,949)	1,869	*Valley Spring, Llano	50
*THREE RIVERS, Live Oak, 115, (1,878)	1,848	Trout Creek, Newton	70	*VALLEY VIEW, Cooke, 55, (737)	757
Three States, Cass	45	*TROY, Bell, 77, (1,378)	1,645	Valley View, Runnels	10
*THROCKMORTON, Throckmorton, 46, (905)	828	Truby, Jones	26	Valley View, Upshur	75
Thunderbird Bay, Brown, (nc)	663	Trumbull, Ellis	100	Valley View, Wichita	210
Thurber, Erath	48	Truscott, Knox	50	Valley Wells, Dimmit	21
Tidwell, Hunt	50	Tucker, Anderson	304	Val Verde, Milam	25
Tierra Bonita, Cameron, (160)	141	*Tuleta, Bee, 7, (292)	288	Val Verde Park, Val Verde, (1,945)	2,384
Tierra Grande, Nueces, (362)	356	*TULIA, Swisher, 153, (5,117)	4,967	*VAN, Van Zandt, 111, (2,362)	2,632
Tierra Verde, Nueces, (nc)	277	Tulip, Fannin	10	*VAN ALSTYNE, Grayson, 158, (2,502)	3,046
Tigertown, Lamar	400	Tulsita, Bee, (20)	14	Vance, Real	20
TIKI ISLAND, Galveston, 20, (1,016)	968	Tundra, Van Zandt	34	*Vancourt, Tom Green, 1	131
		Tunis, Burleson	150	Vandalia, Red River	35
		*TURKEY, Hall, 20, (494)	421	*Vanderbilt, Jackson, 7, (411)	395
		Turlington, Freestone	27		
		Turnersville, Coryell	125		

Town, County	Pop. 2010	Town, County	Pop. 2010	Town, County	Pop. 2010
*Vanderpool, Bandera, 2	20	*VON ORMY, Bexar, 68, (nc)	1,085	Waterloo, Williamson	70
Vandyke, Comanche	20	Voss, Coleman, 1	20	Waterman, Shelby	40
*VAN HORN, Culberson, 84, (2,435)	2,063	*Votaw, Hardin, 4	160	*Water Valley, Tom Green, 2	203
*Van Vleck, Matagorda, 27, (1,411)	1,844	Vsetin, Lavaca	45	Watson, Burnet	148
Vasco, Delta	20	W		Watt, Limestone	25
Vashti, Clay	70	*WACO, McLennan, 4,450, (113,726)	124,805	Waverly, San Jacinto	200
Vattmann, Kleberg	25	*Wadsworth, Matagorda, 12	160	*WAXAHACHIE, Ellis, 1,115, (21,426)	29,621
Vaughan, Hill	75	*WAELDER, Gonzales, 24, (947)	1,065	Wayne, Cass	15
Veach, San Augustine	12	Wagner, Hunt	75	Wayside, Armstrong, 2	35
Vealmoor, Howard	5	*Waka, Ochiltree, 2	65	Wayside, Roberts	105
*VEGA, Oldham, 37, (936)	884	Wakefield, Polk	25	Weatherly, Leon	12
*VENUS, Johnson, 61, (1,892)	2,960	*WAKE VILLAGE, Bowie, 102, (5,129)	5,492	*WEATHERFORD, Parker, 1,518, (19,000)	25,250
Vera, Knox	30	*Walburg, Williamson, 4	277	Weatherly, Hall	8
Verdi, Atascosa	110	Walcott, Deaf Smith	5	Weaver, Hopkins	35
Verhalen, Reeves	12	Waldeck, Fayette	34	WEBBERVILLE, Travis, 12, (nc)	392
*Veribest, Tom Green, 3	115	Waldrip, McCulloch	15	Webbville, Coleman	15
*VERNON, Wilbarger, 384, (11,660)	11,002	Walhalla, Fayette	38	*WEBSTER, Harris, 801, (9,083)	10,400
Verona, Collin	34	*Wall, Tom Green, 10	329	Weches, Houston	46
Vessey, Red River	15	*WALLER, Waller-Harris, 232, (2,092)	2,326	Weedhaven, Jackson	35
Viboras, Starr	22	*WALLIS, Austin, 61, (1,172)	1,252	Weeping Mary, Cherokee	85
Vick, Concho	20	*Wallisville, Chambers, 11	452	*Weesatche, Goliad, 3	411
Victoria, Limestone	25	Walnut Bend, Cooke	45	*WEIMAR, Colorado, 180, (1,981)	2,151
*VICTORIA, Victoria, 2,897, (60,603)	62,592	Walnut Grove, Panola	125	*WEINERT, Haskell, 5, (177)	172
Victory City, Bowie	250	*WALNUT SPRINGS, Bosque, 18, (755)	827	*WEIR, Williamson, 18, (591)	450
*VIDOR, Orange, 487, (11,440)	10,579	Walton, Van Zandt	35	Weiss Bluff, Jasper	60
Vienna, Lavaca	40	Wamba, Bowie	430	*Welch, Dawson, 8, (nc)	222
View, Taylor	350	Waneta, Houston	19	Welcome, Austin	300
Vigo Park, Swisher	36	Waples, Hood	155	Weldon, Houston	131
Villa del Sol, Cameron, (132)	175	*Warda, Fayette, 7	121	Welfare, Kendall	10
*Village Mills, Hardin, 11	1,700	Ward Creek, Bowie	164	*Wellborn, Brazos, 7	400
Villa Nueva North, Cameron	374	*Waring, Kendall, 11	73	*WELLINGTON, Collingsworth, 83, (2,275)	2,189
Villa Nueva South, Cameron	402	*Warren, Tyler, 15, (nc)	757	*WELLMAN, Terry, 2, (203)	203
Villa Pancho, Cameron, (386)	788	WARREN CITY, Gregg-Upshur, 6, (343)	298	*WELLS, Cherokee, 16, (769)	790
Villarreal, Starr, (nc)	131	*Warrenton, Fayette, 3	186	Wells, Lynn	10
Villa Verde, Hidalgo, (891)	874	Warsaw, Kaufman	100	Wells Branch, Travis, (11,271)	12,120
Vincent, Howard	10	Washburn, Armstrong	120	Wesco, Gray	7
Vineyard, Jack	19	*Washington, Washington, 17	100	*WESLACO, Hidalgo, 1,025, (26,935)	35,670
VINTON, El Paso, 96, (1,892)	1,971	*WASKOM, Harrison, 78, (2,068)	2,160	Wesley, Washington	65
Violet, Nueces	160	Wastella, Nolan	12	Wesley Grove, Walker	25
Vistula, Houston	21	*WATAUGA, Tarrant, 626, (21,908)	23,497	*WEST, McLennan, 179, (2,692)	2,807
*Voca, McCulloch, 3	56				
VOLENTE, Travis, 27, (nc)	520				
Volga, Houston	9				



Terlingua, Brewster County. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Town, County	Pop. 2010	Town, County	Pop. 2010	Town, County	Pop. 2010
*WESTBROOK, Mitchell, 12, (203)	253	White Star, Motley	6	*WOLFE CITY, Hunt, 52, (1,566)	1,412
*WEST COLUMBIA, Brazoria, 169, (4,255)	3,905	Whiteaway, Hamilton	8	*WOLFFORTH, Lubbock, 150, (2,554)	3,670
Westcott, San Jacinto	25	*WHITEWRIGHT, Grayson-Fannin, 79, (1,740)	1,604	Womack, Bosque	25
Westdale, Jim Wells, (295)	372	*Whitharral, Hockley	158	Woodbine, Cooke	250
Western Lake, Parker, (nc)	1,525	Whitman, Washington	25	WOODBANCH, Montgomery, 0, (1,305)	1,282
*Westhoff, DeWitt, 4	410	*WHITNEY, Hill, 203, (1,833)	2,087	Woodbury, Hill	45
WESTLAKE, Tarrant-Denton, 63, (207)	992	*Whitsett, Live Oak, 3	200	WOODCREEK, Hays, 37, (1,274)	1,457
*WEST LAKE HILLS, Travis, 429, (3,116)	3,063	Whitson, Coryell	50	Wooded Hills, Johnson	580
West Livingston, Polk, (6,612)	8,071	*Whitt, Parker	38	Wood Hi, Victoria	35
West Mineola, Wood	20	Whon, Coleman	35	*Woodlake, Trinity, 1	98
*Westminster, Collin, 3, (390)	861	*WICHITA FALLS, Wichita, 3,217, (104,197)	104,553	Woodland, Red River	128
West Mountain, Upshur	325	*WICKETT, Ward, 33, (455)	498	*Woodlawn, Harrison, 6	550
West Odessa, Ector, (17,799)	22,707	Wied, Lavaca	65	WOODLOCH, Montgomery, 0, (247)	207
*WESTON, Collin, 16, (635)	563	Wiedeville, Washington	35	Woodrow, Fort Bend	190
WESTON LAKES, Fort Bend, 0, (nc)	2,482	*Wiergate, Newton, 2	350	Woodrow, Lubbock	2,034
WEST ORANGE, Orange, 98, (4,111)	3,443	Wigginsville, Montgomery	100	Woods, Panola	65
Westover, Baylor	18	Wilcox, Burleson	39	*WOODSBORO, Refugio, 50, (1,685)	1,512
WESTOVER HILLS, Tarrant, (658)	682	Wilderville, Falls	45	*WOODSON, Throckmorton, 14, (296)	264
Westphalia, Falls	186	*Wildorado, Oldham, 9	210	Wood Springs, Smith	200
*West Point, Fayette, 6	213	Wild Peach, Brazoria, (2,498)	2,452	Woodville, Cherokee	20
West Sharyland, Hidalgo, (2,947)	2,309	Wildwood, Hardin, (nc)	1,235	*WOODVILLE, Tyler, 184, (2,415)	2,586
West Sinton, San Patricio	318	Wilkins, Upshur	75	Woodward, La Salle	10
WEST TAWAKONI, Hunt, 56, (1,462)	1,576	Willamar, Willacy, (15)	15	WOODWAY, McLennan, 308, (8,733)	8,452
WEST UNIVERSITY PLACE, Harris, 319, (14,211)	14,787	William Penn, Washington	40	Woosley, Rains	47
Westville, Trinity	46	*WILLIS, Montgomery, 410, (3,985)	5,662	*WORTHAM, Freestone, 50, (1,082)	1,073
Westway, Deaf Smith	15	*Willow City, Gillespie, 3	22	Worthing, Lavaca	55
Westway, El Paso, (3,829)	4,188	Willow Grove, McLennan	100	Wright City, Smith	172
Westwood Shores, Trinity, (nc)	1,162	WILLOW PARK, Parker, 152, (2,849)	3,982	*Wrightsboro, Gonzales	10
WESTWORTH VILLAGE, Tarrant, 51, (2,124)	2,472	Willow Springs, Fayette	74	Wylidwood, Bastrop, (2,310)	2,505
*WHARTON, Wharton, 372, (9,237)	8,832	Willow Springs, Rains	50	*WYLIE, Collin-Rockwall-Dallas, 1,052, (15,132)	41,427
Wheatland, Tarrant	175	*WILLS POINT, Van Zandt, 251, (3,496)	3,524	Wylie, Taylor [part of Abilene]	
*WHEELER, Wheeler, 68, (1,378)	1,592	*WILMER, Dallas, 49, (3,393)	3,682	Y	
Wheeler Springs, Houston	89	Wilmeth, Runnels	15	*Yancey, Medina, 7	209
*Wheelock, Robertson, 7	225	Wilson, Falls	42	*YANTIS, Wood, 47, (321)	388
White City, San Augustine	20	*WILSON, Lynn, 18, (532)	489	Yard, Anderson	50
White City, Wilbarger	40	*WIMBERLEY, Hays, 656, (3,797)	2,626	Yarrellton, Milam	35
*WHITE DEER, Carson, 43, (1,060)	1,000	Winchell, Brown	20	Yellowpine, Sabine	97
*WHITEFACE, Cochran, 17, (465)	449	Winchester, Fayette	232	*YOAKUM, Lavaca-DeWitt, 248, (5,731)	5,815
Whiteflat, Motley	4	WINDCREST, Bexar, 248, (5,105)	5,364	*YORKTOWN, DeWitt, 119, (2,271)	2,092
White Hall, Bell	262	Windemere, Travis, (6,868)	1,037	Youngsports, Bell	49
White Hall, Grimes	30	*WINDOM, Fannin, 14, (245)	199	Yowell, Delta-Hunt	30
*WHITEHOUSE, Smith, 281, (5,346)	7,660	*WINDTHORST, Archer, 43, (440)	409	*Ysleta del Sur Pueblo, El Paso, (nc)	350
*WHITE OAK, Gregg, 256, (5,624)	6,489	Winedale, Fayette	67	Yznaga, Cameron, (103)	91
White Oak, Titus	100	*WINFIELD, Titus, 28, (499)	524	Z	
White River Lake, Crosby	83	WINFREE [Old River-], Chambers, 17, (1,364)	1,245	Zabcikville, Bell	76
White Rock, Hunt	80	*Wingate, Runnels, 4	100	*Zapata, Zapata, 164, (4,856)	5,089
White Rock, Red River	90	*WINK, Winkler, 28, (919)	940	Zapata Ranch, Willacy, (88)	108
White Rock, Robertson	80	Winkler, Navarro-Freestone	26	*ZAVALLA, Angelina, 41, (647)	713
White Rock, San Augustine	60	*Winnie, Chambers, 137, (2,914)	3,254	*Zephyr, Brown, 11	201
*WHITESBORO, Grayson, 185, (3,760)	3,793	*WINNSBORO, Wood-Franklin, 301, (3,584)	3,434	Zimmerscheidt, Colorado	50
*WHITE SETTLEMENT, Tarrant, 325, (14,831)	16,116	*WINONA, Smith, 42, (582)	576	Zion Hill, Guadalupe	595
		Winter Haven, Dimmit	123	Zipperlandville, Falls	22
		*WINTERS, Runnels, 90, (2,880)	2,562	Zorn, Guadalupe	287
		Witting, Lavaca	90	Zuehl, Guadalupe, (346)	376
		WIXON VALLEY, Brazos, 12, (235)	254	Zunkerville, Karnes	15
		Wizard Wells, Jack	69		
		*Woden, Nacogdoches, 3	400		

Elections



Service men and women watch a presidential debate. U.S. Navy Photo (CC).

**2012 General Election
Results by County
2012 Party Primaries
U.S. Senate Race**

2012 Election Results for President, Senate

Below are the official results by county in the races for U.S. president and senator. The Democratic Party candidate for president was President Barack Obama. The Republican Party candidate for president was Mitt Romney, former governor of Massachusetts.

The Republican candidate for the U.S. Senate was Ted Cruz. The Democratic candidate was Paul Sadler.

The total number of votes, **7,993,851**, was 58.57 percent of the registered voters. The voting age population was estimated at 18,279,737.

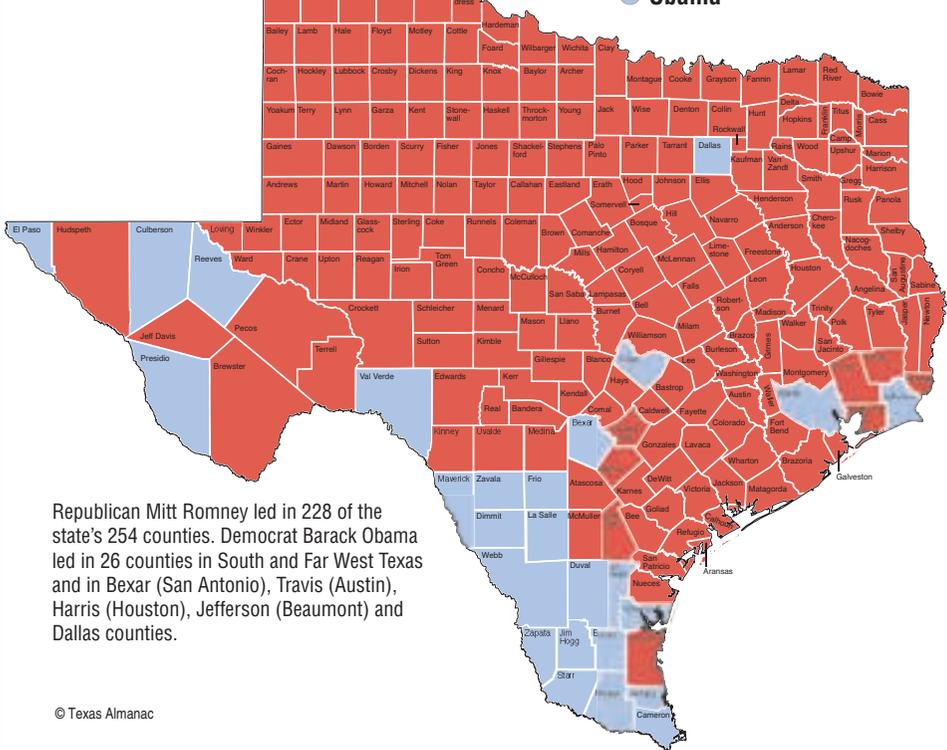
The statewide turnout in the previous presidential election in 2008 was 59.50 percent of the registered voters. *Source: Texas Secretary of State.*

COUNTY	Registered Voters	Turnout %	PRESIDENT				SENATOR			
			Romney	%	Obama	%	Cruz	%	Sadler	%
Statewide	13,646,226	58.57	4,569,843	57.16	3,308,124	41.38	4,440,137	56.45	3,194,927	40.62
Anderson	26,494	61.19	12,262	75.63	3,813	23.51	11,487	71.75	4,154	25.94
Andrews	8,271	54.18	3,639	81.19	795	17.73	3,495	79.66	758	17.27
Angelina	49,317	57.59	20,303	71.47	7,834	27.57	19,296	69.13	8,121	29.09
Aransas	15,883	60.74	6,830	70.79	2,704	28.02	6,640	70.00	2,592	27.32
Archer	6,322	65.86	3,600	86.45	525	12.60	3,380	83.12	598	14.70
Armstrong	1,431	65.33	828	88.55	98	10.48	786	85.52	109	11.86
Atascosa	24,213	52.53	7,461	58.65	5,133	40.35	7,149	57.69	4,883	39.40
Austin	18,005	64.69	9,265	79.53	2,252	19.33	9,001	78.21	2,305	20.02
Bailey	3,527	51.48	1,339	73.73	466	25.66	1,328	74.64	421	23.66
Bandera	14,830	63.70	7,426	78.59	1,864	19.72	7,189	76.65	1,833	19.54
Bastrop	39,929	61.31	14,033	57.32	9,864	40.29	12,720	52.70	10,244	42.44
Baylor	2,532	62.87	1,297	81.46	267	16.77	1,090	73.40	332	22.35
Bee	14,886	52.92	4,356	55.28	3,452	43.81	4,158	54.83	3,235	42.66
Bell	163,528	52.46	49,574	57.50	35,512	41.19	48,913	57.71	33,427	39.43
Bexar	918,552	55.67	241,617	47.03	264,856	51.56	236,161	46.43	256,629	50.45
Blanco	7,195	69.11	3,638	73.15	1,220	24.53	3,408	69.38	1,281	26.07
Borden	431	84.22	324	89.25	32	8.81	297	86.58	39	11.37
Bosque	11,977	61.41	5,885	80.00	1,367	18.58	5,560	76.74	1,478	20.40
Bowie	57,307	61.77	24,869	70.24	10,196	28.79	21,825	63.50	11,760	34.22
Brazoria	178,505	59.79	70,862	66.38	34,421	32.24	69,497	65.52	33,744	31.81
Brazos	91,496	61.16	37,209	66.48	17,477	31.23	36,837	66.61	16,404	29.66
Brewster	6,782	57.01	1,976	51.09	1,765	45.64	1,875	50.10	1,624	43.39
Briscoe	1,141	61.52	578	82.33	117	16.66	513	76.68	142	21.22
Brooks	6,622	36.28	507	21.09	1,886	78.48	583	24.77	1,737	73.82
Brown	22,565	61.80	11,895	85.28	1,904	13.65	11,267	82.11	2,069	15.07
Burleson	10,926	59.08	4,671	72.35	1,705	26.40	4,549	70.87	1,758	27.39
Burnet	26,636	63.05	12,843	76.46	3,674	21.87	12,110	72.82	3,888	23.38
Caldwell	20,791	53.23	6,021	54.40	4,791	43.28	5,552	50.94	4,965	45.55
Calhoun	12,511	53.13	4,144	62.33	2,410	36.25	3,809	58.93	2,446	37.84
Callahan	8,869	58.59	4,378	84.24	751	14.45	4,156	81.39	797	15.60
Cameron	180,389	42.62	26,099	33.94	49,975	64.99	28,997	38.99	42,683	57.39
Camp	7,194	60.25	2,881	66.45	1,428	32.94	2,643	61.69	1,567	36.57
Carson	4,285	64.83	2,451	88.22	292	10.51	2,334	85.18	336	12.26
Cass	18,929	62.27	8,763	74.33	2,924	24.80	7,863	68.34	3,427	29.78
Castro	4,163	50.90	1,470	69.37	630	29.73	1,379	68.88	582	29.07
Chambers	24,445	60.27	11,787	79.99	2,790	18.93	11,324	78.75	2,749	19.11
Cherokee	27,092	59.52	12,094	74.99	3,875	24.02	11,270	70.90	4,334	27.26
Childress	3,567	55.95	1,665	83.41	320	16.03	1,567	80.77	334	17.21
Clay	7,793	64.89	4,266	84.35	740	14.63	3,820	78.68	910	18.74
Cochran	1,814	50.55	649	70.77	256	27.91	648	72.56	224	25.08
Coke	2,326	60.53	1,218	86.50	179	12.71	1,145	82.55	204	14.70
Coleman	6,052	57.69	3,012	86.25	442	12.65	2,804	82.83	508	15.00
Collin	458,872	65.99	196,888	65.01	101,415	33.49	189,142	64.19	96,726	32.82
Collingsworth	1,895	60.68	962	83.65	177	15.39	845	76.88	221	20.10
Colorado	13,349	60.80	6,026	74.23	2,029	24.99	5,761	72.33	2,063	25.90
Comal	78,543	65.60	39,318	76.30	11,450	22.22	37,696	74.90	10,972	21.80
Comanche	8,783	55.85	3,944	80.39	890	18.14	3,680	76.45	1,015	21.08
Concho	1,696	59.02	793	79.22	194	19.38	760	78.10	187	19.21
Cooke	23,408	61.30	11,951	83.27	2,246	15.65	11,270	79.87	2,467	17.48
Coryell	35,587	46.65	11,220	67.57	5,158	31.06	10,766	65.98	4,978	30.50

Winning candidate for president, by county.

Presidential Vote

- Romney
- Obama



Republican Mitt Romney led in 228 of the state's 254 counties. Democrat Barack Obama led in 26 counties in South and Far West Texas and in Bexar (San Antonio), Travis (Austin), Harris (Houston), Jefferson (Beaumont) and Dallas counties.

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COUNTY	Registered Voters	Turnout %	PRESIDENT				SENATOR			
			Romney	%	Obama	%	Cruz	%	Sadler	%
Cottle	1,136	65.22	555	74.89	180	24.29	465	69.81	166	24.92
Crane	2,427	52.86	985	76.77	275	21.43	940	76.60	253	20.61
Crockett	2,585	56.36	957	65.68	480	32.94	883	66.04	404	30.21
Crosby	3,727	47.94	1,132	63.34	639	35.75	1,053	61.68	611	35.79
Culberson	1,759	49.97	295	33.56	568	64.61	313	44.39	355	50.35
Dallam	3,106	49.38	1,248	81.35	253	16.49	1,237	81.43	235	15.47
Dallas	1,177,468	60.30	295,813	41.65	405,571	57.11	291,263	41.68	389,398	55.73
Dawson	7,634	47.70	2,591	71.14	1,019	27.97	2,509	71.23	939	26.66
Deaf Smith	8,505	50.66	3,042	70.59	1,239	28.75	3,032	71.95	1,084	25.72
Delta	3,322	60.74	1,524	75.52	454	22.49	1,414	71.70	513	26.01
Denton	386,742	62.77	157,579	64.90	80,978	33.35	154,208	64.16	77,314	32.17
DeWitt	11,943	55.58	5,122	77.16	1,467	22.10	4,785	74.27	1,487	23.08
Dickens	1,371	74.32	793	77.82	216	21.19	715	73.78	236	24.35
Dimmit	6,963	41.89	762	26.12	2,141	73.39	842	30.36	1,839	66.31
Donley	2,468	62.19	1,287	83.84	226	14.72	1,212	80.69	251	16.71
Duval	8,828	49.20	980	22.55	3,331	76.68	946	22.94	3,078	74.65
Eastland	10,581	61.38	5,444	83.81	970	14.93	5,187	80.45	1,065	16.51
Ector	66,571	48.83	24,010	73.84	8,118	24.96	23,629	73.29	7,770	24.10
Edwards	1,565	56.48	642	72.62	232	26.24	624	76.09	172	20.97
Ellis	89,133	60.75	39,574	73.08	13,881	25.63	37,865	70.79	14,045	26.25
El Paso	383,737	44.92	57,150	33.14	112,952	65.51	59,876	35.74	102,046	60.91
Erath	20,801	59.96	10,329	82.81	1,965	15.75	9,973	80.52	2,066	16.68

COUNTY	Registered Voters	Turnout %	PRESIDENT				SENATOR			
			Romney		Obama		Cruz		Sadler	
			%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Falls	9,718	55.91	3,356	61.75	2,033	37.41	3,139	59.48	2,032	38.50
Fannin	19,396	55.70	8,161	75.53	2,486	23.00	7,606	71.45	2,699	25.35
Fayette	15,825	66.67	8,106	76.82	2,315	21.94	7,334	70.92	2,776	26.84
Fisher	2,811	57.95	1,094	67.15	512	31.43	975	61.94	559	35.51
Floyd	4,310	48.37	1,523	73.04	551	26.42	1,468	71.81	545	26.66
Foard	1,076	46.00	348	70.30	140	28.28	287	61.85	162	34.91
Fort Bend	339,694	64.61	116,126	52.90	101,144	46.08	115,580	53.00	98,345	45.10
Franklin	6,663	63.89	3,446	80.94	751	17.64	3,139	75.58	902	21.71
Freestone	11,397	66.42	5,646	74.58	1,850	24.43	5,235	71.48	1,930	26.35
Frio	10,368	38.27	1,559	39.28	2,376	59.87	1,583	41.96	2,083	55.22
Gaines	7,679	52.94	3,484	85.68	535	13.15	3,312	84.06	546	13.85
Galveston	185,379	59.37	69,059	62.73	39,511	35.89	66,912	61.25	39,443	36.10
Garza	2,824	55.24	1,263	80.96	279	17.88	1,209	80.92	252	16.86
Gillespie	18,121	69.25	10,306	82.11	2,055	16.37	9,791	78.90	2,227	17.94
Glasscock	776	74.48	526	91.00	44	7.61	493	89.96	52	9.48
Goliad	5,514	62.71	2,294	66.33	1,127	32.59	2,101	64.78	1,035	31.91
Gonzales	12,438	48.69	4,216	69.60	1,777	29.33	3,938	67.39	1,760	30.12
Gray	12,830	57.59	6,443	87.19	886	11.99	6,251	85.14	943	12.84
Grayson	74,226	56.93	30,936	73.19	10,670	25.24	29,112	70.58	10,831	26.26
Gregg	68,161	60.89	28,742	69.24	12,398	29.86	27,272	66.24	13,303	32.31
Grimes	14,959	57.49	6,141	71.39	2,339	27.19	5,894	69.56	2,372	27.99
Guadalupe	79,474	62.30	33,117	66.88	15,744	31.79	31,654	65.57	14,892	30.85
Hale	19,914	44.46	6,490	73.30	2,243	25.33	6,231	71.51	2,266	26.00
Hall	2,050	54.09	832	75.02	265	23.89	754	72.43	262	25.16
Hamilton	5,564	63.83	2,918	82.15	591	16.63	2,714	77.96	697	20.02
Hansford	3,077	63.76	1,788	91.13	159	8.10	1,722	90.06	157	8.21
Hardeman	2,612	57.23	1,176	78.66	302	20.20	1,013	71.74	352	24.92
Hardin	35,423	60.12	17,746	83.32	3,359	15.77	17,025	81.12	3,558	16.95
Harris	2,000,001	59.42	586,073	49.30	587,044	49.39	582,328	49.56	564,355	48.03
Harrison	41,078	63.70	17,512	66.91	8,456	32.31	15,689	61.01	9,607	37.36
Hartley	2,863	66.81	1,708	89.28	184	9.61	1,647	87.09	215	11.36
Haskell	3,654	55.09	1,424	70.74	553	27.47	1,242	64.21	631	32.62
Hays	103,491	57.02	31,661	53.65	25,537	43.27	30,217	51.85	24,795	42.54
Hemphill	2,211	68.24	1,298	86.01	192	12.72	1,256	85.96	179	12.25
Henderson	49,298	56.04	21,231	76.84	6,106	22.10	20,119	73.48	6,616	24.16
Hidalgo	304,823	45.65	39,865	28.64	97,969	70.40	41,671	31.29	88,391	66.37
Hill	21,985	54.78	9,132	75.81	2,752	22.84	8,700	73.17	2,898	24.37
Hockley	13,484	52.90	5,546	77.74	1,486	20.82	5,356	76.68	1,384	19.81
Hood	34,955	64.46	18,409	81.69	3,843	17.05	17,695	79.48	3,963	17.80
Hopkins	21,234	60.05	9,836	77.12	2,777	21.77	8,815	71.24	3,288	26.57
Houston	13,291	61.80	5,880	71.58	2,265	27.57	5,578	69.47	2,320	28.89
Howard	16,931	51.35	6,453	74.21	2,110	24.26	6,169	72.77	2,039	24.05
Hudspeth	1,668	51.73	471	54.57	379	43.91	458	58.41	287	36.60
Hunt	48,792	57.48	21,011	74.90	6,671	23.78	19,782	71.94	6,897	25.03
Hutchinson	13,807	57.42	6,804	85.82	1,045	13.18	6,583	83.94	1,056	13.46
Irion	1,307	60.29	668	84.77	112	14.21	622	80.77	119	15.45
Jack	4,823	60.29	2,580	88.72	303	10.41	2,382	83.66	391	13.73
Jackson	8,832	56.89	3,906	77.73	1,070	21.29	3,610	74.98	1,104	22.93
Jasper	22,233	60.79	9,957	73.66	3,423	25.32	9,012	68.95	3,755	28.72
Jeff Davis	1,569	75.97	719	60.31	440	36.91	659	58.21	417	36.83
Jefferson	147,265	60.18	43,242	48.79	44,668	50.39	41,337	47.53	44,463	51.12
Jim Hogg	3,804	43.82	356	21.35	1,301	78.04	433	27.13	1,139	71.36
Jim Wells	25,562	43.68	4,598	41.17	6,492	58.14	4,674	42.97	5,994	55.11
Johnson	81,684	59.78	37,661	77.11	10,496	21.49	36,161	74.71	10,747	22.20
Jones	9,979	55.78	4,262	76.55	1,226	22.02	3,983	73.55	1,286	23.74
Karnes	7,831	53.44	2,825	67.50	1,325	31.66	2,435	60.99	1,443	36.14
Kaufman	59,604	58.16	24,846	71.66	9,472	27.32	23,935	69.74	9,589	27.93
Kendall	25,711	69.16	14,508	81.58	3,043	17.11	14,114	80.30	2,952	16.79
Kenedy	361	46.26	84	50.29	82	49.10	80	52.28	67	43.79
Kent	626	64.69	335	82.71	66	16.29	287	75.13	85	22.25
Kerr	32,854	66.59	17,274	78.95	4,338	19.82	16,493	76.77	4,309	20.05

COUNTY	Registered Voters	Turnout %	PRESIDENT				SENATOR			
			Romney		Obama		Cruz		Sadler	
				%		%		%		%
Kimble	2,947	64.20	1,667	88.10	217	11.46	1,535	84.01	242	13.24
King	186	77.95	139	95.86	5	3.44	117	95.90	4	3.37
Kinney	2,371	60.10	880	61.75	522	36.63	852	63.15	451	33.43
Kleberg	17,692	50.34	4,058	45.55	4,754	53.37	4,136	47.67	4,310	49.67
Knox	2,307	65.45	1,160	76.82	332	21.98	1,046	71.54	372	25.44
Lamar	28,901	59.50	12,826	74.58	4,181	24.31	11,726	69.28	4,798	28.35
Lamb	8,447	48.43	3,058	74.74	998	24.39	2,979	74.71	912	22.87
Lampasas	12,815	56.21	5,621	78.02	1,479	20.53	5,509	76.94	1,440	20.11
La Salle	4,002	41.12	669	40.64	965	58.62	645	42.18	853	55.78
Lavaca	13,112	63.25	6,796	81.93	1,428	17.21	6,141	76.74	1,680	20.99
Lee	9,681	64.25	4,507	72.44	1,632	26.23	3,936	66.29	1,830	30.82
Leon	10,884	63.80	5,814	83.71	1,062	15.29	5,610	81.93	1,124	16.41
Liberty	43,198	52.65	17,323	76.15	5,202	22.86	16,486	73.65	5,401	24.12
Limestone	13,501	56.01	5,288	69.91	2,208	29.19	4,992	67.15	2,302	30.96
Lipscomb	1,926	60.64	1,044	89.38	119	10.18	986	86.56	135	11.85
Live Oak	7,162	57.42	3,154	76.68	919	22.34	2,917	72.94	959	23.98
Llano	14,270	66.97	7,610	79.61	1,822	19.06	7,222	76.00	2,000	21.04
Loving	123	52.03	54	84.37	9	14.06	43	70.49	15	24.59
Lubbock	155,708	58.56	63,469	69.60	26,271	28.81	62,650	69.66	24,299	27.02
Lynn	3,874	50.56	1,439	73.45	506	25.82	1,365	71.50	510	26.71
Madison	6,637	60.69	3,028	75.17	967	24.00	2,909	72.48	1,043	25.99
Marion	7,206	59.42	2,733	63.82	1,495	34.91	2,429	58.02	1,670	39.89
Martin	3,003	54.07	1,368	84.23	248	15.27	1,333	84.31	230	14.54
Mason	2,893	68.02	1,565	79.52	380	19.30	1,447	74.85	435	22.50
Matagorda	21,387	56.73	8,040	66.26	3,980	32.80	7,530	63.75	3,995	33.82
Maverick	27,910	37.84	2,171	20.55	8,303	78.60	2,674	27.72	6,551	67.91
McCulloch	5,201	57.54	2,419	80.82	537	17.94	2,282	78.77	535	18.46
McLennan	128,544	57.98	47,903	64.26	25,694	34.46	47,075	63.70	25,102	33.96
McMullen	734	68.52	431	85.68	67	13.32	363	82.68	64	14.57
Medina	27,315	58.75	11,079	69.03	4,784	29.80	10,765	68.05	4,608	29.13
Menard	1,638	51.83	665	78.32	171	20.14	645	76.06	181	21.34
Midland	73,644	60.55	35,689	80.02	8,286	18.57	35,202	79.85	7,826	17.75
Milam	14,517	56.69	5,481	66.59	2,636	32.02	5,063	63.08	2,759	34.37
Mills	3,434	64.09	1,882	85.50	279	12.67	1,732	81.27	344	16.14
Mitchell	4,583	50.53	1,756	75.82	538	23.22	1,598	71.49	569	25.45
Montague	12,876	60.19	6,549	84.49	1,116	14.39	6,104	81.09	1,225	16.27
Montgomery	264,980	65.33	137,969	79.69	32,920	19.01	135,276	78.61	32,608	18.94
Moore	9,424	52.89	3,968	79.59	964	19.33	3,872	79.55	872	17.91
Morris	8,411	61.09	3,232	62.89	1,858	36.15	2,687	54.22	2,156	43.51
Motley	821	73.08	538	89.66	55	9.16	473	85.84	65	11.79
Nacogdoches	31,129	66.34	13,925	67.42	6,465	31.30	13,479	66.52	6,324	31.20
Navarro	27,362	56.15	10,847	70.60	4,350	28.31	10,201	68.23	4,381	29.30
Newton	9,035	64.95	4,112	70.06	1,677	28.57	3,473	62.11	1,941	34.71
Nolan	8,488	53.89	3,282	71.73	1,216	26.57	3,001	67.01	1,309	29.23
Nueces	191,960	50.06	48,966	50.95	45,772	47.62	48,008	50.94	43,526	46.19
Ochiltree	5,127	58.37	2,719	90.84	253	8.45	2,670	90.56	230	7.80
Oldham	1,378	63.06	790	90.90	71	8.17	748	87.79	80	9.38
Orange	50,323	60.64	23,366	76.56	6,800	22.28	21,870	72.58	7,567	25.11
Palo Pinto	17,255	54.11	7,393	79.17	1,811	19.39	6,953	75.62	1,963	21.35
Panola	15,888	64.38	7,950	77.71	2,211	21.61	6,835	68.09	3,045	30.33
Parker	75,933	62.81	39,243	82.28	7,853	16.46	38,127	80.27	8,117	17.09
Parmer	4,483	56.97	2,011	78.73	529	20.71	1,968	78.34	498	19.82
Pecos	8,058	51.50	2,512	60.53	1,591	38.33	2,472	62.15	1,399	35.17
Polk	37,397	51.16	14,071	73.53	4,859	25.39	13,258	71.13	4,905	26.31
Potter	52,296	50.57	18,918	71.52	7,126	26.94	18,557	71.18	6,724	25.79
Presidio	5,200	34.94	504	27.73	1,282	70.55	478	35.69	795	59.37
Rains	6,777	60.30	3,279	80.22	761	18.62	3,070	76.25	845	20.98
Randall	78,745	63.11	41,447	83.40	7,574	15.24	40,815	82.65	7,256	14.69
Reagan	1,785	47.22	676	80.18	158	18.74	666	82.73	119	14.78
Real	2,426	63.27	1,236	80.52	277	18.04	1,159	78.09	278	18.73
Red River	7,790	65.13	3,549	69.94	1,482	29.20	3,069	62.96	1,685	34.57

COUNTY	Registered Voters	Turnout %	PRESIDENT				SENATOR			
			Romney		Obama		Cruz		Sadler	
			%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Reeves	6,392	45.00	1,188	41.29	1,655	57.52	1,141	42.94	1,439	54.15
Refugio	5,165	51.82	1,663	62.12	998	37.28	1,554	59.10	1,015	38.60
Roberts	690	73.62	468	92.12	33	6.49	452	91.12	32	6.45
Robertson	11,546	63.11	4,419	60.64	2,798	38.39	4,077	57.22	2,890	40.56
Rockwall	48,495	73.57	27,113	75.99	8,120	22.75	26,179	74.39	8,006	22.75
Runnels	6,701	54.73	3,104	84.62	519	14.14	2,935	81.59	577	16.04
Rusk	30,867	60.08	13,924	75.07	4,451	23.99	11,548	63.09	6,526	35.65
Sabine	7,551	60.62	3,727	81.41	807	17.62	3,407	76.71	917	20.64
SanAugustine	6,156	59.94	2,469	66.91	1,193	32.33	2,196	61.89	1,256	35.40
San Jacinto	16,325	58.90	7,107	73.90	2,410	25.06	6,545	69.79	2,597	27.69
San Patricio	42,806	46.90	12,005	59.79	7,856	39.12	11,552	58.80	7,576	38.56
San Saba	3,803	59.40	1,905	84.32	323	14.29	1,833	83.31	326	14.81
Schleicher	1,760	57.78	787	77.38	221	21.73	748	75.70	217	21.96
Scurry	9,404	53.45	4,124	82.03	838	16.66	3,881	79.61	851	17.45
Shackelford	2,350	58.00	1,218	89.36	131	9.61	1,162	86.91	152	11.36
Shelby	14,387	64.53	6,879	74.02	2,322	25.01	6,027	67.55	2,733	30.63
Sherman	1,509	68.78	908	87.47	121	11.65	855	85.84	117	11.74
Smith	124,337	64.02	57,331	72.02	21,456	26.95	55,204	70.25	22,037	28.04
Somervell	5,662	62.48	2,871	81.14	613	17.32	2,693	78.12	652	18.91
Starr	30,627	38.79	1,547	13.01	10,260	86.34	1,886	16.87	9,075	81.17
Stephens	5,538	61.61	2,892	84.75	475	13.92	2,599	79.33	564	17.21
Sterling	851	58.04	459	92.91	31	6.27	425	88.17	50	10.37
Stonewall	1,056	63.92	507	75.11	160	22.70	409	63.60	213	33.12
Sutton	2,553	58.32	1,110	74.54	369	24.78	1,081	75.80	329	23.07
Swisher	4,182	54.28	1,655	72.90	579	25.50	1,539	69.23	625	28.11
Tarrant	974,880	62.66	348,920	57.11	253,071	41.42	342,386	56.72	243,914	40.40
Taylor	75,696	57.15	32,904	76.05	9,750	22.53	32,168	75.18	9,392	21.95
Terrell	894	62.08	358	64.50	184	33.15	309	60.94	175	34.51
Terry	7,260	51.08	2,602	70.15	1,059	28.55	2,530	71.48	915	25.85
Throckmorton	1,286	63.21	700	86.10	109	13.40	603	79.76	130	17.19
Titus	15,821	55.96	6,084	68.71	2,648	29.90	5,401	62.30	3,091	35.65
Tom Green	61,817	59.40	26,878	73.19	9,294	25.31	25,920	71.60	9,039	24.96
Travis	632,962	61.15	140,152	36.20	232,788	60.14	133,984	35.11	225,209	59.02
Trinity	11,733	53.14	4,537	72.76	1,614	25.88	4,057	67.79	1,746	29.17
Tyler	13,073	58.54	5,910	77.21	1,668	21.79	5,463	73.35	1,824	24.49
Upshur	26,825	56.43	12,015	79.36	2,971	19.62	11,111	74.17	3,541	23.63
Upton	2,200	59.09	953	73.30	333	25.61	845	72.59	280	24.05
Uvalde	16,194	52.08	4,529	53.69	3,825	45.34	4,349	53.05	3,622	44.18
Val Verde	27,533	43.87	5,635	46.64	6,285	52.02	5,568	47.47	5,732	48.87
Van Zandt	33,179	57.56	15,794	82.69	3,084	16.14	14,762	78.44	3,597	19.11
Victoria	51,501	56.02	19,692	68.24	8,802	30.50	18,727	66.85	8,526	30.43
Walker	30,781	60.70	12,140	64.97	6,252	33.45	11,653	63.11	6,186	33.50
Waller	29,838	53.29	9,244	58.13	6,514	40.96	9,220	58.14	6,390	40.29
Ward	6,158	52.69	2,366	72.91	841	25.91	2,263	71.52	804	25.41
Washington	22,519	63.93	10,857	75.41	3,381	23.48	10,513	74.02	3,410	24.01
Webb	110,867	44.29	11,078	22.55	37,597	76.55	14,949	31.45	30,434	64.02
Wharton	24,684	57.06	9,750	69.21	4,235	30.06	9,348	67.58	4,245	30.69
Wheeler	3,517	60.50	1,878	88.25	232	10.90	1,744	85.44	266	13.03
Wichita	74,239	55.25	29,812	72.68	10,525	25.65	27,926	70.27	10,566	26.58
Wilbarger	8,002	49.73	2,956	74.27	971	24.39	2,708	70.11	1,047	27.11
Willacy	11,314	44.75	1,416	27.96	3,600	71.09	1,781	38.03	2,717	58.01
Williamson	253,440	64.42	97,006	59.41	61,875	37.89	92,034	57.29	60,279	37.52
Wilson	27,902	61.66	12,218	71.01	4,821	28.02	11,436	68.16	4,804	28.63
Winkler	3,589	48.06	1,311	76.00	398	23.07	1,270	74.92	383	22.59
Wise	35,888	57.80	17,207	82.94	3,221	15.52	16,475	80.07	3,474	16.88
Wood	27,438	64.07	14,351	81.62	3,056	17.38	13,576	78.12	3,503	20.15
Yoakum	3,919	54.29	1,698	79.79	409	19.21	1,653	79.81	376	18.15
Young	11,535	63.42	6,225	85.08	992	13.55	5,900	81.94	1,126	15.63
Zapata	7,435	47.65	997	28.13	2,527	71.32	1,107	34.40	1,989	61.80
Zavala	8,566	42.64	574	15.71	3,042	83.27	659	19.54	2,612	77.48

General Election, 2012

Below are the voting results for the general election held November 6, 2012, for all statewide races and for contested congressional, state senate, courts of appeals and state board of education races. These are official returns as canvassed by the State Canvassing Board. Abbreviations used are (Dem.) Democrat, (Rep.) Republican, (Lib.) Libertarian, (Ind.) Independent and (W-I) Write-in.

President

Mitt Romney (Rep.)	4,569,843	57.16%
Barack Obama (Dem.)	3,308,124	41.38%
Gary Johnson (Lib.)	88,580	1.10%
Jill Stein (Green)	24,657	0.30%
Stewart Alexander (W-I)	162	0.00%
Rocky Anderson (W-I)	426	0.00%
Avery Ayers (W-I)	209	0.00%
Andre N. Barnett (W-I)	87	0.00%
Virgil Goode (W-I)	1,287	0.01%
Thaddeus Hill (W-I)	102	0.00%
Tom Hoefling (W-I)	374	0.00%
Total vote	7,993,851	

U.S. Senator

Ted Cruz (Rep.)	4,440,137	56.45%
Paul Sadler (Dem.)	3,194,927	40.62%
John Jay Myers (Lib.)	162,354	2.06%
David B. Collins (Green)	67,404	0.85%
Total Vote	7,864,822	

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(See map of districts on p. 549.)

District 1

Louie Gohmert (Rep.)	178,322	71.42%
Shirley J. McKellar (Dem.)	67,222	26.92%
Clark Patterson (Lib.)	4,114	1.64%
Total Vote	249,658	

District 2

Ted Poe (Rep.)	159,664	64.81%
Jim Dougherty (Dem.)	80,512	32.68%
Kenneth Duncan (Lib.)	4,140	1.68%
Mark A. Roberts (Green)	2,012	0.81%
Total Vote	246,328	

District 4

Ralph M. Hall (Rep.)	182,679	72.97%
VaLinda Hathcox (Dem.)	60,124	24.05%
Thomas Griffing (Lib.)	7,262	2.90%
Fred Rostek (W-I)	188	0.07%
Total Vote	250,343	

District 5

Jeb Hensarling (Rep.)	134,091	64.39%
Linda S. Mrosko (Dem.)	69,178	33.22%
Ken Ashby (Lib.)	4,961	2.38%
Total Vote	208,230	

District 6

Joe L. Barton (Rep.)	145,019	58.02%
Kenneth Sanders (Dem.)	98,053	39.23%
Hugh Chauvin (Lib.)	4,847	1.98%
Brandon Parmer (Green)	2,017	0.80%
Total Vote	249,936	

District 7

John Culberson (Rep.)	142,793	60.80%
James Cargas (Dem.)	85,553	36.43%
Drew Parks (Lib.)	4,669	1.98%
Lance Findley (Green)	1,822	0.77%
Total Vote	234,837	

District 8

Kevin Brady (Rep.)	194,043	77.29%
Neil Burns (Dem.)	51,051	20.33%
Roy Hall (Lib.)	5,958	2.37%
Total Vote	251,052	

District 9

Al Green (Dem.)	144,075	78.48%
Steve Mueller (Rep.)	36,139	19.68%
John Wieder (Lib.)	1,609	0.87%
Vanessa Foster (Green)	1,743	0.94%
Total Vote	183,566	

District 10

Michael McCaul (Rep.)	159,783	60.51%
Tawana W. Cadien (Dem.)	95,710	36.25%
Richard Priest (Lib.)	8,526	3.22%
Total Vote	264,109	

District 11

Mike Conaway (Rep.)	177,742	78.63%
Jim Riley (Dem.)	41,970	18.56%
Scott J. Ballard (Lib.)	6,311	2.79%
Total Vote	226,023	

District 12

Kay Granger (Rep.)	175,649	70.90%
Dave Robinson (Dem.)	66,080	26.67%
Matthew Solodow (Lib.)	5,983	2.41%
Total Vote	247,712	

District 13

Mac Thornberry (Rep.)	187,775	90.98%
John Robert Deek (Lib.)	12,701	6.15%
Keith F. Houston (Green)	5,912	2.86%
Total Vote	206,388	

District 14

Randy Weber (Rep.)	131,460	53.47%
Nick Lampson (Dem.)	109,697	44.62%
Zach Grady (Lib.)	3,619	1.47%
Rhett Rosenquest Smith (Green)	1,063	0.43%
Total Vote	245,839	

District 15

Rubén Hinojosa (Dem.)	89,296	60.88%
Dale A. Brueggemann (Rep.)	54,056	36.85%
Ron Finch (Lib.)	3,309	2.25%
Total Vote	146,661	

District 16

Beto O'Rourke (Dem.)	101,403	65.41%
Barbara Carrasco (Rep.)	51,043	32.92%
Junart Sodoy (Lib.)	2,559	1.65%
Total Vote	155,005	

District 17

Bill Flores (Rep.)	143,284	79.92%
Ben Easton (Lib.)	35,978	20.07%
Total Vote	179,262	

District 18

Sheila Jackson Lee (Dem.)	146,223	75.01%
Sean Seibert (Rep.)	44,015	22.57%
Christopher Barber (Lib.)	4,694	2.40%
Total Vote	194,932	

District 19

Randy Neugebauer (Rep.)	163,239	84.99%
Richard "Chip" Peterson (Lib.)	28,824	15.00%
Total Vote	192,063	

District 20

Joaquin Castro (Dem.)	118,032	63.93%
David Rosa (Rep.)	62,376	33.50%
A.E. "Tracy" Potts (Lib.)	3,143	1.68%
Antonio Diaz (Green)	1,626	0.87%
Total Vote	186,177	

District 21

Lamar Smith (Rep.)	187,015	60.54%
Candace E. Duval (Dem.)	109,326	35.39%
John-Henry Liberty (Lib.)	12,524	4.05%
Total Vote	308,865	

District 22

Pete Olson (Rep.)	160,668	64.03%
Kesha Rogers (Dem.)	80,203	31.96%
Steven Susman (Lib.)	5,986	2.38%
Don Cook (Green)	4,054	1.61%
Total Vote	250,911	

District 23

Pete P. Gallego (Dem.)	96,676	50.30%
Francisco "Quico" Canseco (Rep.)	87,547	45.55%
Jeffrey C. Blunt (Lib.)	5,841	3.03%
Ed Scharf (Green)	2,105	1.09%
Total Vote	192,169	

District 24

Kenny E. Marchant (Rep.)	148,586	61.02%
Tim Rusk (Dem.)	87,645	35.99%
John Stathas (Lib.)	7,258	2.98%
Total Vote	243,489	

District 25

Roger Williams (Rep.)	154,245	58.44%
Elaine M. Henderson (Dem.)	98,827	37.44%
Betsy Dewey (Lib.)	10,860	4.11%
Total Vote	263,932	

District 26

Michael Burgess (Rep.)	176,642	68.27%
David Sanchez (Dem.)	74,237	28.69%
Mark Boler (Lib.)	7,844	3.03%
Total Vote	258,723	

District 27

Blake Farenthold (Rep.)	120,684	56.75%
Rose Meza Harrison (Dem.)	83,305	39.21%
Corrie Byrd (Lib.)	3,218	1.51%
Bret Baldwin (Ind.)	5,354	2.51%
Total Vote	212,651	

District 28

Henry Cuellar (Dem.)	112,456	67.88%
William R. Hayward (Rep.)	49,309	29.76%
Patrick Hiseel (Lib.)	2,473	1.49%
Michael D. Cary (Green)	1,407	0.84%
Total Vote	165,645	

District 29

Gene Green (Dem.)	86,053	90.00%
James Stanczak (Lib.)	4,996	5.22%
Maria Selva (Green)	4,562	4.77%
Total Vote	95,611	

District 30

Eddie Bernice Johnson (Dem.)	171,059	78.82%
Travis Washington Jr. (Rep.)	41,222	18.99%
Ed Rankin (Lib.)	4,733	2.18%
Total Vote	217,014	

District 31

John Carter (Rep.)	145,348	61.27%
Stephen M. Wyman (Dem.)	82,977	34.98%
Ethan Garofolo (Lib.)	8,862	3.73%
Total Vote	237,187	

District 32

Pete Sessions (Rep.)	146,653	58.27%
Katherine Savers McGovern (Dem.)	99,288	39.45%
Seth Hollist (Lib.)	5,695	2.26%
Total Vote	251,636	

District 33

Marc Veasey (Dem.)	85,114	72.51%
Chuck Bradley (Rep.)	30,252	25.77%
Ed Lindsay (Green)	2,009	1.71%
Total Vote	117,375	

District 34

Filemon Vela (Dem.)	89,606	61.89%
Jessica Puente Bradshaw (Rep.)	52,448	36.22%
Steven "Ziggy" Shanklin (Lib.)	2,724	1.88%
Total Vote	142,778	

District 35

Lloyd Doggett (Dem.)	105,626	63.94%
Susan Narvaiz (Rep.)	52,894	32.02%
Ross Lynn Leone (Lib.)	4,082	2.47%
Meghan Owen (Green)	2,540	1.53%
Simon Alvarado (W-I)	37	0.02%
Total Vote	165,179	

District 36

Steve Stockman (Rep.)	165,405	70.73%
Max Martin (Dem.)	62,143	26.57%
Michael K. Cole (Lib.)	6,284	2.68%
Total Vote	233,832	

STATE RACES

Railroad Commissioner

Christi Craddock (Rep.)	4,336,499	56.16%
Dale Henry (Dem.)	3,057,733	39.60%
Vivekananda "Vik" Wall (Lib.)	173,001	2.24%
Chris Kennedy (Green)	153,664	1.99%
Total vote	7,720,897	

Railroad Commissioner (expired term)

Barry Smitherman (Rep.)	4,537,625	73.76%
Jaime O. Perez (Lib.)	1,127,074	18.32%
Josh Wendel (Green)	486,485	7.90%
Total vote	6,151,184	

Justice, Supreme Court, Place 2

Don Willett (Rep.)	4,771,916	78.77%
RS Roberto Koelsch (Lib.)	1,285,794	21.22%
Total Vote	6,057,710	

Justice, Supreme Court, Place 4

John Devine (Rep.)	4,599,483	75.01%
Tom Oxford (Lib.)	1,034,945	16.88%
Charles E. Waterbury (Green)	493,208	8.04%
Total Vote	6,127,636	

Justice, Supreme Court, Place 6

Nathan Hecht (Rep.)	4,127,493	53.72%
Michele Petty (Dem.)	3,219,948	41.90%
Mark Ash (Lib.)	234,164	3.04%
Jim Chisholm (Green)	101,458	1.32%
Total Vote	7,683,063	

Presiding Judge, Court of Criminal Appeals

Sharon Keller (Rep.)	4,257,024	55.49%
Keith Hampton (Dem.)	3,163,825	41.24%
Lance Scott (Lib.)	250,457	3.26%
Total Vote	7,671,306	

Judge, Court of Criminal Appeals, Place 7

Barbara Parker Hervey (Rep.)	4,687,370	77.87%
Mark W. Bennett (Lib.)	1,331,364	22.12%
Total Vote	6,018,734	

Judge, Court of Criminal Appeals, Place 8

Elsa Alcalá (Rep.)	4,692,420	78.06%
William Bryan Strange III (Lib.)	1,318,734	21.93%
Total Vote	6,011,154	

COURTS OF APPEALS

Justice, First District, Place 2

Jane Bland (Rep.)	869,923	53.28%
Ron Lovett (Dem.)	762,619	46.71%
Total Vote	1,632,542	

Justice, First District, Place 6

Harvey Brown (Rep.)	871,073	53.43%
Chuck Silverman (Dem.)	758,993	46.56%
Total Vote	1,630,066	

Justice, First District, Place 7

Terry Jennings (Rep.)872,095 53.52%
 Natalia Cokinos Oakes (Dem.)757,166 46.47%
 Total Vote1,629,261

Justice, First District, Place 8

Michael Massengale (Rep.)875,473 53.78%
 Nile Copeland (Dem.)752,158 46.21%
 Total Vote1,627,631

Justice, First District, Place 9

Rebeca Huddle (Rep.)870,117 53.39%
 Kathy Cheng (Dem.)759,483 46.60%
 Total Vote1,629,600

Justice, Third District, Place 2

Jeff Rose (Rep.)456,487 53.51%
 J. Andrew Hathcock (Dem.)396,536 46.48%
 Total Vote853,023

Justice, Third District, Place 3

Scott Field (Rep.)440,553 51.68%
 Diane Henson (Dem.)411,834 48.31%
 Total Vote852,387

Justice, Third District, Place 5

David Puryear (Rep.)442,342 51.97%
 Karen L. Watkins (Dem.)408,793 48.02%
 Total Vote851,135

Justice, Third District, Place 6

Bob Pemberton (Rep.)457,285 53.79%
 Bryan Case (Dem.)392,811 46.20%
 Total Vote850,096

Justice, Fourth District, Place 2

Marialyn Barnard (Rep.)395,477 50.85%
 Baldemar Garza (Dem.)382,239 49.14%
 Total Vote777,716

Justice, Fourth District, Place 3

Rebecca Simmons (Rep.)382,378 49.06%
 Patricia Alvarez (Dem.)396,880 50.93%
 Total Vote779,258

Justice, Fourth District, Place 4

Steve Hilbig (Rep.)379,991 48.52%
 Luz Elena Chapa (Dem.)403,161 51.47%
 Total Vote783,152

Justice, Fourth District, Place 5

Karen Angelini (Rep.)405,677 52.14%
 David D. Towler (Dem.)372,287 47.85%
 Total Vote777,964

Justice, Fourth District, Place 7

Phylis J. Speedlin (Rep.)374,842 48.13%
 Rebeca C. Martinez (Dem.)403,944 51.86%
 Total Vote778,786

Justice, Fifth District, Place 2

David Evans (Rep.)573,311 52.66%
 Dan Wood (Dem.)515,291 47.33%
 Total Vote1,088,602

Justice, Fifth District, Place 5

Jim Moseley (Rep.)572,701 52.60%
 Penny Robe Phillips (Dem.)516,013 47.39%
 Total Vote1,083,781

Justice, Fifth District, Place 9

David Lewis (Rep.)571,094 52.59%
 David Hanschen (Dem.)514,700 47.40%
 Total Vote1,085,794

Justice, Fifth District, Place 11

Douglas S. Lang (Rep.)568,486 52.29%
 Tonya J. Holt (Dem.)518,632 47.70%
 Total Vote1,087,118

Justice, Fifth District, Place 12

Robert M. "Bob" Fillmore (Rep.)576,353 53.08%
 Lawrence J. Praeger (Dem.)509,431 46.91%
 Total Vote1,085,784

Justice, Sixth District, Place 2

Bailey C. Moseley (Rep.)189,053 71.98%
 Frank L. Supercinski (Dem.)73,571 28.01%
 Total Vote262,624

Justice, Eighth District, Place 2

Chris Antcliff (Rep.)71,992 37.71%
 Yvonne Rodriguez (Dem.)118,873 62.28%
 Total Vote190,865

Justice, Thirteenth District, Place 2

Tom Greenwell (Rep.)178,554 40.50%
 Nora Longoria (Dem.)262,235 59.49%
 Total Vote440,789

Justice, Thirteenth District, Place 4

Bradford M. Condit (Rep.)182,342 42.00%
 Nelda Vidaurri Rodriguez (Dem.)251,805 57.99%
 Total Vote434,147

Justice, Thirteenth District, Place 5

Doug Norman (Rep.)184,473 42.48%
 Gina M. Benavides (Dem.)249,698 57.51%
 Total Vote434,171

Justice, Fourteenth District, Place 3

Brett Busby (Rep.)851,386 52.25%
 Barbara Gardner (Dem.)777,867 47.74%
 Total Vote1,269,253

Justice, Fourteenth District, Place 4

Jeff Brown (Rep.)882,666 54.24%
 Jim Wrotenbery (Dem.)744,530 45.75%
 Total Vote1,627,196

Justice, Fourteenth District, Place 5

Martha Hill Jamison (Rep.)879,147 54.02%
 Tanner Garth (Dem.)748,127 45.97%
 Total Vote1,627,274

Justice, Fourteenth District, Place 8

John Donovan (Rep.)857,843 52.65%
 Julia Maldonado (Dem.)771,367 47.34%
 Total Vote1,629,210

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION**District 1**

Carlos "Charlie" Garza (Rep.)151,362 42.36%
 Martha M. Domínguez (Dem.)205,906 57.63%
 Total Vote357,268

District 2

Laurie J. Turner (Rep.)164,497 43.30%
 Ruben Cortez Jr. (Dem.)204,208 53.75%
 Lenard Nelson (Lib.)11,159 2.93%
 Total Vote379,864

District 3

David M. Williams (Rep.)132,294 34.37%
 Marisa B. Perez (Dem.)252,570 65.62%
 Total Vote384,864

District 4

Dorothy Olmos (Rep.)84,029 21.70%
 Lawrence Allen Jr. (Dem.)303,071 78.29%
 Total Vote387,100

District 5

Ken Mercer (Rep.)338,705 51.29%
 Rebecca Bell-Metereau (Dem.)281,445 42.62%
 Mark Loewe (Lib.)28,407 4.30%
 Irene Meyer Scharf (Green)11,717 1.77%
 Total Vote660,274

District 6

Donna Bahorich (Rep.)304,702 57.12%
 Traci Jensen (Dem.)208,198 39.03%
 Gene Clark (Lib.)15,189 2.84%
 GC Molison5,328 0.99%
 Total Vote533,417

District 7

David Bradley (Rep.)	389,106	82.20%
Matthew Petre (Lib.)	84,212	17.79%
Total Vote	473,318	

District 8

Barbara Cargill (Rep.)	387,927	70.95%
Dexter Smith (Dem.)	157,777	29.04%
Total Vote	546,704	

District 9

Thomas Ratliff (Rep.)	427,675	85.65%
Sherril L. Little (Lib.)	71,602	14.34%
Total Vote	499,277	

District 10

Tom Maynard (Rep.)	313,025	56.60%
Judy Jennings (Dem.)	239,985	43.39%
Total Vote	553,010	

District 11

Patricia "Pat" Hardy (Rep.)	403,740	82.77%
Jason Darr (Lib.)	84,014	17.22%
Total Vote	487,754	

District 12

Geraldine "Tincy" Miller (Rep.)	358,678	60.73%
Lois Parrott (Dem.)	231,925	39.26%
Total Vote	590,603	

District 13

S.T. Russell (Rep.)	106,517	25.66%
Mavis Best Knight (Dem.)	308,486	74.33%
Total Vote	415,003	

District 14

Sue Melton (Rep.)	409,557	83.99%
Stephen Hawkins (Lib.)	78,068	16.00%
Total Vote	487,625	

District 15

Marty Rowley (Rep.)	390,115	76.36%
Steven D. Schaefersman (Dem.)	120,737	23.63%
Total Vote	510,852	

STATE SENATE

District 1

Kevin P. Eltife (Rep.)	210,091	71.37%
Stephen H. Russell (Dem.)	84,262	28.62%
Total Vote	294,353	

District 4

Tommy Williams (Rep.)	216,076	86.25%
Bob Townsend (Lib.)	34,445	13.74%
Total Vote	250,521	

District 5

Charles Schwertner (Rep.)	182,554	77.13%
Jeffrey Fox (Lib.)	54,107	22.86%
Total Vote	236,661	

District 6

R.W. Bray (Rep.)	38,201	29.05%
Mario V. Gallegos Jr. (Dem.)	93,289	70.94%
Total Vote	131,490	

District 7

Dan Patrick (Rep.)	196,526	68.39%
Sam "Tejas" Texas (Dem.)	90,793	31.60%
Total Vote	287,319	

District 8

Ken Paxton (Rep.)	178,238	62.28%
Jack G.B. Terman Jr. (Dem.)	99,010	34.60%
Ed Kless (Lib.)	8,899	3.10%
Total Vote	286,147	

District 9

Kelly Hancock (Rep.)	136,288	58.34%
Pete Martinez (Dem.)	89,255	38.21%
Dave "Mac" McElwee (Lib.)	8,034	3.43%
Total Vote	233,577	

District 10

Mark M Shelton (Rep.)	140,656	48.87%
Wendy R. Davis (Dem.)	147,103	51.12%
Total Vote	287,759	

District 11

Larry Taylor (Rep.)	181,106	66.01%
Jacqueline Acquistapace (Dem.)	93,227	33.98%
Total Vote	274,333	

District 12

Jane Nelson (Rep.)	203,988	83.41%
John A Betz Jr. (Lib.)	40,570	16.58%
Total Vote	244,558	

District 14

Kirk Watson (Dem.)	212,527	80.28%
Ryan M. Dixon (Lib.)	52,187	19.71%
Total Vote	264,714	

District 15

Bill Walker (Rep.)	82,038	37.65%
John Whitmire (Dem.)	135,822	62.34%
Total Vote	217,860	

District 17

Joan Huffman (Rep.)	185,429	77.68%
Austin Page (Lib.)	32,026	13.41%
David Courtney (Green)	21,252	8.90%
Total Vote	238,707	

District 19

Michael Berlanga (Rep.)	83,522	40.59%
Carlos I. Uresti (Dem.)	122,214	59.40%
Total Vote	205,736	

District 20

Raul Torres (Rep.)	70,409	38.46%
Juan "Chuy" Hinojosa (Dem.)	112,629	61.53%
Total Vote	183,038	

District 21

Grant Rostig (Rep.)	56,032	29.17%
Judith Zaffirini (Dem.)	129,894	67.62%
Joseph Morse (Lib.)	6,147	3.20%
Total Vote	192,073	

District 22

Brian Birdwell (Rep.)	188,544	85.57%
Tom Kilbride (Lib.)	31,786	14.42%
Total Vote	220,330	

District 23

Bishop John Lawson (Rep.)	41,429	18.10%
Royce West (Dem.)	187,407	81.89%
Total Vote	228,836	

District 25

Donna Campbell (Rep.)	232,261	65.57%
John Courage (Dem.)	121,906	34.42%
Total Vote	354,167	

District 26

Leticia Van De Putte (Dem.)	141,040	80.32%
Nazirite R. Flores Perez (Lib.)	22,989	13.09%
Chris Christal (Green)	10,588	6.03%
Deborah L. Parrish (W-I)	966	0.55%
Total Vote	175,583	

District 28

Robert Duncan (Rep.)	183,619	86.38%
M.J. "Smitty" Smith (Lib.)	28,932	13.61%
Total Vote	212,551	

District 29

Dan Chavez (Rep.)	53,190	31.39%
Jose R. Rodriguez (Dem.)	116,208	68.60%
Total Vote	169,398	

District 30

Craig Estes (Rep.)	217,877	86.11%
Richard Wells Forsythe Jr. (Lib.)	35,127	13.88%
Total Vote	253,004	

Texas Primary Elections, 2012

Following are the official returns for the contested races in the Republican and Democratic Party primaries held May 29, 2012. Included are statewide races and selected district races. Runoffs were held on July 31.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY

President

Mitt Romney	901,387	66.79%
Ron Paul	174,207	12.90%
Rick Santorum	115,584	8.56%
Newt Gingrich	68,247	5.05%
Michele Bachmann	12,097	0.89%
John Huntsman	8,695	0.64%
Charles "Buddy" Roemer	4,714	0.34%
John Davis	3,887	0.28%
Uncommitted	60,659	4.49%
Total vote	1,349,477	

U.S. Senator

David Dewhurst	627,731	44.67%
Ted Cruz	479,107	34.09%
Tom Leppard	187,900	13.37%
Craig James	50,569	3.59%
Glenn Addison	23,172	1.64%
Lela Pittenger	18,143	1.29%
Ben Gambini	7,225	0.51%
Curt Cleaver	6,671	0.47%
Joe Agris	4,683	0.33%
Total Vote	1,405,201	

Railroad Commissioner

Christi Craddick	421,610	35.87%
Warren Chisum	320,052	27.23%
Becky Berger	140,752	11.97%
Joe Cotten	123,137	10.47%
Roland Sledge	116,122	9.88%
Beryl Burgess	53,553	4.55%
Total Vote	1,175,226	

Railroad Commissioner (unexpired)

Barry Smitherman	497,100	44.23%
Greg Parker	311,903	27.75%
Elizabeth Murray-Kolb	241,784	21.51%
Al Lee	72,867	6.48%
Total Vote	1,123,654	

Justice, Supreme Court, Place 2

Don Willett	644,807	56.81%
Steve Smith	490,089	43.18%
Total Vote	1,134,896	

Justice, Supreme Court, Place 4

David Medina	432,598	38.95%
John Devine	357,837	32.22%
Joe Pool Jr.	320,052	28.82%
Total Vote	1,110,487	

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

District 3

Sam Johnson	33,592	83.06%
Harry Pierce	4,848	11.98%
Josh Caesar	2,002	4.95%
Total Vote	40,442	

District 4

Ralph M. Hall	38,202	58.36%
Steve Clark	13,719	20.96%
Lou Gigliotti	13,532	20.67%
Total Vote	65,453	

District 6

Joe L. Barton	26,192	63.22%
Joe Chow	8,154	19.68%
Frank C. Kuchar	4,725	11.40%
Itamar Gelbman	2,356	5.68%
Total Vote	41,427	

District 7

John Culberson	37,590	86.29%
Bill Tofte	5,971	13.70%
Total Vote	43,561	

District 8

Kevin Brady	48,366	76.11%
Larry Youngblood	15,181	23.88%
Total Vote	63,547	

District 10

Michael McCaul	39,543	83.76%
Eddie Traylor	7,664	16.23%
Total Vote	47,207	

District 11

Mike Conaway	48,581	70.36%
Chris Younts	12,917	18.70%
Wade Brown	7,547	10.93%
Total Vote	69,045	

District 12

Kay Granger	34,828	80.17%
Bill Lawrence	8,611	19.82%
Total Vote	43,439	

District 13

Mac Thornberry	47,051	77.52%
Pamela Lee Barlow	13,637	22.47%
Total Vote	60,688	

District 14

Randy Weber	12,088	27.59%
Felicia Harris	8,287	18.91%
Michael Truncale	6,212	14.18%
Jay Old	6,143	14.02%
Robert Gonzalez	4,302	9.82%
Bill Sargent	3,328	7.59%
John Gay	2,075	4.73%
George Harper	813	1.85%
Mark A. Mansius	554	1.26%
Total Vote	43,802	

District 15

Eddie Zamora	4,749	33.05%
Dale A. Brueggermann	4,551	31.67%
Rebecca Cervera	2,942	20.47%
Jim Kuiken	2,124	14.78%
Total Vote	14,366	

District 16

Barbara Carrasco	5,268	58.86%
Corey Dean Roen	3,681	41.13%
Total Vote	8,949	

District 17

Bill Flores	41,449	82.50%
George W. Hindman	8,790	17.49%
Total Vote	50,239	

District 19

Randy Neugebauer	45,444	74.31%
Chris Winn	15,707	25.68%
Total Vote	61,151	

District 21

Lamar Smith	52,404	76.63%
Richard Mack	10,111	14.78%
Richard Morgan	5,868	8.58%
Total Vote	68,383	

District 22		
Pete Olson.....	35,838.....	76.48%
Barbara J. Carlson.....	11,019.....	23.51%
Total Vote.....	46,857	

District 24		
Kenny E. Marchant.....	27,926.....	67.92%
Grant Stinchfield.....	13,184.....	32.07%
Total Vote.....	41,110	

District 25		
Roger Williams.....	12,894.....	25.11%
Wes Riddle.....	7,481.....	14.57%
Justin Hewlett.....	6,178.....	12.03%
Dave Garrison.....	6,133.....	11.94%
Michael Williams.....	5,392.....	10.50%
Dianne Costa.....	4,810.....	9.36%
Brian Matthews.....	1,824.....	3.55%
Charlie Holcomb.....	1,690.....	3.29%
Chad Wilbanks.....	1,593.....	3.10%
Bill Burch.....	1,575.....	3.06%
James "Patriot" Dillon.....	1,174.....	2.28%
Ernie Beltz Jr.....	596.....	1.16%
Total Vote.....	51,340	

District 27		
Blake Farenthold.....	28,058.....	70.77%
Trey Roberts.....	4,653.....	11.73%
Don Al Middlebrook.....	3,676.....	9.27%
John Grunwald.....	3,256.....	8.21%
Total Vote.....	39,643	

District 31		
John R. Carter.....	32,917.....	75.99%
Eric Klingemann.....	10,400.....	24.00%
Total Vote.....	43,317	

District 33		
Chuck Bradley.....	3,706.....	63.78%
Charles King.....	2,104.....	36.21%
Total Vote.....	5,810	

District 34		
Adela Garza.....	4,632.....	36.32%
Jessica Puente Bradshaw.....	4,409.....	34.57%
Paul B. Haring.....	3,710.....	29.09%
Total Vote.....	12,751	

District 35		
Susan Narvaiz.....	6,040.....	51.77%
Rob Roark.....	3,454.....	29.60%
John Yoggerst.....	2,171.....	18.61%
Total Vote.....	11,665	

District 36		
Stephen Takach.....	12,208.....	22.42%
Steve Stockman.....	11,858.....	21.78%
Mike Jackson.....	10,786.....	19.81%
Jim Engstrand.....	5,114.....	9.39%
Ky D. Griffin.....	4,025.....	7.39%
Charles B "Chuck" Meyer.....	2,156.....	3.96%
Kim Morrell.....	1,930.....	3.54%
Lois Dickson Myers.....	1,558.....	2.86%
Jerry L. Doyle.....	1,479.....	2.71%
Keith Casey.....	1,225.....	2.25%
Daniel Whitton.....	1,110.....	2.03%
Tim Wintill.....	984.....	1.80%
Total Vote.....	54,433	

STATE SENATE

District 3		
Robert Nichols.....	59,735.....	74.53%
Tammy Blair.....	20,410.....	25.46%
Total Vote.....	80,145	

District 4		
Tommy Williams.....	36,630.....	62.51%
Michael Galloway.....	21,961.....	37.48%
Total Vote.....	58,591	

District 5		
Charles Schwertner.....	44,033.....	74.52%
Ben Bius.....	15,050.....	25.47%
Total Vote.....	59,083	

District 9		
Kelly Hancock.....	22,411.....	64.96%
Todd Smith.....	12,088.....	35.03%
Total Vote.....	34,499	

District 10		
Mark M Shelton.....	28,249.....	80.80%
Derek Cooper.....	6,709.....	19.19%
Total Vote.....	34,958	

District 11		
Larry Taylor.....	29,816.....	58.22%
Dave Norman.....	12,932.....	25.25%
Daniel McCool.....	8,460.....	16.52%
Total Vote.....	51,208	

District 25		
Jeff Wentworth.....	27,050.....	35.77%
Donna Campbell.....	25,470.....	33.68%
Elizabeth Ames Jones.....	23,085.....	30.53%
Total Vote.....	75,605	

District 28		
Robert Duncan.....	52,990.....	85.38%
E.M. Garza.....	9,069.....	14.61%
Total Vote.....	62,059	

District 30		
Craig Estes.....	42,464.....	65.26%
Jim Herblin.....	22,599.....	34.73%
Total Vote.....	65,063	

District 31		
Kel Seliger.....	49,966.....	75.89%
Randy Rives.....	15,874.....	24.10%
Total Vote.....	65,840	

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

District 2		
Laurie J. Turner.....	32,970.....	76.93%
Veronica Anzaldua.....	9,886.....	23.06%
Total Vote.....	42,856	

District 5		
Ken Mercer.....	67,594.....	70.78%
Steve Salyer.....	27,901.....	29.21%
Total Vote.....	95,495	

District 7		
David Bradley.....	59,761.....	57.88%
Rita Ashley.....	43,482.....	42.11%
Total Vote.....	103,243	

District 8		
Barbara Cargill.....	69,339.....	68.01%
Linda Ellis.....	32,614.....	31.98%
Total Vote.....	101,953	

District 9		
Thomas Ratliff.....	73,889.....	52.31%
Randy Stevenson.....	67,351.....	47.68%
Total Vote.....	141,240	

District 10		
Tom Maynard.....	38,750.....	42.94%
Rebecca Osborne.....	37,729.....	41.81%
Jeff Fleece.....	13,743.....	15.23%
Total Vote.....	90,222	

District 12

Geraldine "Tincy" Miller.....	24,070	34.52%
Gail Spurlock.....	16,896	24.23%
George M. Clayton.....	16,297	23.37%
Pam Little.....	12,452	17.86%
Total Vote.....	69,715	

District 14

Sue Melton.....	55,469	53.17%
Gail Lowe.....	48,852	46.82%
Total Vote.....	104,321	

District 15

Marty Rowley.....	59,435	50.49%
Anette Carlisle.....	58,262	49.50%
Total Vote.....	117,697	

PROPOSITIONS

Prop. 1 – Allows parents the freedom to choose their child’s school

In Favor.....	1,176,965	84.30%
Against.....	219,127	15.69%
Total Vote.....	1,396,092	

Prop. 2 – Repeal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act

In Favor.....	1,323,998	92.81%
Against.....	102,536	7.18%
Total Vote.....	1,426,534	

Prop. 3 – Prohibited from restricting public prayer

In Favor.....	1,305,524	91.23%
Against.....	125,467	8.76%
Total Vote.....	1,430,991	

Prop. 4 – Limiting any increase in government spending

In Favor.....	1,321,091	93.64%
Against.....	89,648	6.35%
Total Vote.....	1,410,739	

Prop. 3 – Redraw Congress and state legislative districts in session

In Favor.....	1,004,281	76.09%
Against.....	315,541	23.90%
Total Vote.....	1,319,822	

COURTS OF APPEALS

Chief Justice, Tenth District

Tom Gray.....	42,473	52.27%
Steve Smith.....	38,780	47.72%
Total Vote.....	81,253	

Justice, Third District, Place 3

Scott Field.....	75,150	65.64%
Madeleine Connor.....	39,332	34.35%
Total Vote.....	114,482	

Justice, Fifth District, Place 2

David Evans.....	35,438	31.92%
Bill Whitehill.....	29,215	26.31%
Kevin Keith.....	16,053	14.46%
Jeff Coen.....	15,527	13.98%
Jennifer Balido.....	14,774	13.30%
Total Vote.....	111,007	

Justice, Fifth District, Place 9

David Lewis.....	54,999	53.85%
Martin E. Richter.....	47,119	46.14%
Total Vote.....	102,118	

Justice, Sixth District, Place 2

Bailey C. Moseley.....	34,720	58.25%
H.D. Bailey.....	24,876	41.74%
Total Vote.....	59,596	

Justice, Eleventh District, Place 2 (unexpired)

Mike Willson.....	34,367	67.31%
Eric Kalenak.....	16,686	32.68%
Total Vote.....	51,053	

Justice, Thirteenth District, Place 4

Bradford M. Condit.....	31,653	66.91%
Jaime Tijerina.....	15,652	33.08%
Total Vote.....	47,305	

REPUBLICAN RUNOFF

U.S. Senator

Ted Cruz.....	631,812	56.82%
David Dewhurst.....	480,126	43.17%
Total Vote.....	1,111,938	

Railroad Commissioner

Christi Craddock.....	592,860	59.80%
Warren Chisum.....	398,421	40.19%
Total Vote.....	991,281	

Railroad Commissioner (unexpired)

Barry Smitherman.....	583,506	62.14%
Greg Parker.....	355,480	37.85%
Total Vote.....	938,986	

Justice, Supreme Court, Place 4

John Devine.....	499,334	53.27%
David Medina.....	438,029	46.72%
Total Vote.....	937,363	

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

District 14

Randy Weber.....	23,295	62.81%
Felicia Harris.....	13,792	37.18%
Total Vote.....	37,087	

District 15

Dale A. Brueggermann.....	6,403	57.30%
Eddie Zamora.....	4,771	42.69%
Total Vote.....	11,174	

District 25

Roger Williams.....	26,495	57.96%
Wes Riddle.....	19,210	42.03%
Total Vote.....	45,705	

District 34

Jessica Puente Bradshaw.....	5,309	55.32%
Adela Garza.....	4,287	44.67%
Total Vote.....	9,596	

Political Party Organizations

DEMOCRATIC State Executive Committee
www.txdemocrats.org

Chairman, Gilberto Hinojosa, 4818 E. Ben White Blvd., Ste. 104, Austin 78741.

REPUBLICAN State Executive Committee
www.texasgop.org

Chairman, Steve Munisteri, 1108 Lavaca, Ste. 500, Austin 78701.

LIBERTARIAN State Executive Committee
www.lptexas.org

Chair, Patrick Dixon, P.O. Box 41059, Austin 78704.

GREEN State Executive Committee
txgreens.org

Co-Chairs, Dustin Morrow and Christine Morshedi, P.O. Box 271080, Houston 77277-1080.

District 36

Steve Stockman	21,472	55.26%
Stephen Takach	17,378	44.73%
Total Vote	38,850	

STATE SENATE

District 25

Donna Campbell	45,308	66.15%
Jeff Wentworth	23,178	33.84%
Total Vote	68,486	

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

District 10

Tom Maynard	36,134	50.69%
Rebecca Osborne	35,146	49.30%
Total Vote	71,280	

District 12

Geraldine "Tincy" Miller	44,109	60.34%
Gail Spurlock	28,990	39.65%
Total Vote	73,099	

COURTS OF APPEALS

Justice, Fifth District, Place 2

David Evans	60,110	51.39%
Bill Whitehill	56,855	48.60%
Total Vote	116,965	

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY

President

Barack Obama	452,376	76.65%
Darcy G. Richardson	93,464	15.83%
John Wolfe	29,879	5.06%
Bob Ely	14,445	2.44%
Total vote	590,164	

U.S. Senator

Paul Sadler	174,772	35.13%
Grady Yarbrough	128,746	25.87%
Addie Dainell Allen	113,935	22.90%
Sean Hubbard	80,034	16.08%
Total Vote	497,487	

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

District 5

Linda S. Mrosko	2,778	39.15%
Tom Berry	2,219	31.27%
Pat Wallace	2,097	29.56%
Total Vote	7,094	

District 6

Kenneth Sanders	6,609	61.25%
Brianna Hinojosa-Flores	3,483	32.27%
Don Jaquess	698	6.46%
Total Vote	10,790	

District 7

Lissa Squiers	2,848	39.92%
James Cargas	2,410	33.78%
Phillip Andrews	1,876	26.29%
Total Vote	7,134	

District 10

Tawana W. Cadien	8,061	56.64%
William E. Miller Jr.	6,169	43.35%
Total Vote	14,230	

District 14

Nick Lampson	18,500	83.24%
Linda Dailey	3,724	16.75%
Total Vote	22,224	

District 15

Rubén Hinojosa	29,397	71.15%
David Cantu	5,008	12.12%
Jane Cross	4,208	10.18%
Ruben Ramon Ramirez	2,012	4.87%
Johnny "JP" Partain	687	1.66%
Total Vote	41,312	

District 16

Beto O'Rourke	23,261	50.46%
Silvestre Reyes	20,440	44.34%
Jerome Tilghman	1,270	2.75%
Ben E. "Buddy" Mendoza	701	1.52%
Paul Johnson Jr.	419	0.90%
Total Vote	46,091	

District 21

Candace E. Duval	9,522	61.06%
Daniel Boone	6,070	38.93%
Total Vote	15,592	

District 22

Kesha Rogers	3,666	50.71%
KP George	3,563	49.28%
Total Vote	7,229	

District 23

Ciro D. Rodriguez	18,237	45.96%
Pete P. Gallego	16,202	40.83%
John M. Bustamante	5,240	13.20%
Total Vote	39,679	

District 27

Jerry J. Trevino	8,231	39.76%
Rose Meza Harrison	6,354	30.69%
Ronnie C. McDonald	5,682	27.45%
Murphy Alade Junaid	432	2.08%
Total Vote	20,699	

District 30

Eddie Bernice Johnson	23,346	70.05%
Barbara Mallory Caraway	5,996	17.99%
Taj Clayton	3,981	11.94%
Total Vote	33,323	

District 32

Katherine Savers McGovern	7,301	84.20%
Walter Hofheinz	1,370	15.79%
Total Vote	8,671	

District 33

Marc Veasey	6,938	36.77%
Domingo Garcia	4,715	24.98%
Kathleen Hicks	2,372	12.57%
David Alameel	2,064	10.93%
Manuel Valdez	884	4.68%
Steve Salazar	482	2.55%
Chrysta Castaneda	395	2.09%
Jason E. Roberts	342	1.81%
Carlos Quintanilla	286	1.51%
Kyev P. Tatum Sr.	201	1.06%
J.R. Molina	189	1.00%
Total Vote	18,868	

District 34

Filemon Vela	18,233	40.46%
Denise Saenz Blanchard	5,810	12.89%
Ramiro Garza Jr.	5,575	12.37%
Salomon Torres	4,745	10.52%
Armando Villalobos	3,926	8.71%
Anthony P. Troiani	3,638	8.07%
Juan Angel Guerra	2,200	4.88%
Elmo M. Aycock	935	2.07%
Total Vote	45,062	

District 35

Lloyd Doggett	14,559	73.24%
Sylvia Romo	4,212	21.19%
María Luisa Alvarado	1,105	5.55%
Total Vote	19,876	

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION**District 1**

Martha M. Dominguéz	49,386	56.10%
Sergio Mora	26,434	30.03%
Andres Muro	12,201	13.86%
Total Vote	88,021	

District 2

Celeste Zepeda Sanchez	30,955	44.55%
Ruben Cortez Jr.	24,420	35.14%
Larry E. Garza	14,099	20.29%
Total Vote	69,474	

District 3

Marisa B. Perez	36,728	65.95%
Michael Soto	18,959	34.04%
Total Vote	55,687	

District 6

Traci Jensen	8,657	51.46%
Patty Quintana-Nilsson	4,995	29.69%
David Scott	3,169	18.83%
Total Vote	16,821	

District 8

Dexter Smith	8,355	58.30%
Rick Soliz	5,960	41.69%
Total Vote	14,295	

PROPOSITIONS**Prop. 1 – In-state high school graduate eligible for tuition/legal status**

In Favor	491,043	84.90%
Against	87,292	15.09%
Total Vote	578,335	

Prop. 2 – Legislature fund colleges with affordable tuition and fees

In Favor	537,758	92.53%
Against	43,409	7.46%
Total Vote	581,167	

Prop. 3 – Vote to legalize casino gambling with all funds for education

In Favor	430,084	73.69%
Against	153,489	26.30%
Total Vote	583,573	

COURTS OF APPEALS**Chief Justice, Eighth District (Unexpired)**

Ann Crawford McClure	26,136	55.47%
Luis C. Labrado	20,980	44.52%
Total Vote	47,116	

Justice, Fourth District, Place 7

Rebeca C. Martinez	58,225	61.62%
Carmen A. Samaniego	36,252	38.37%
Total Vote	94,477	

Justice, Eighth District, Place 2

Yvonne Rodriguez	20,452	40.03%
Marcos Lizarraga	16,199	31.70%
Tom Stanton	14,437	28.25%
Total Vote	51,088	

DEMOCRATIC RUNOFF**U.S. Senator**

Paul Sadler	148,940	63.02%
Grady Yarbrough	87,365	36.97%
Total Vote	236,305	

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**District 5**

Linda S. Mrosko	1,848	60.82%
Tom Berry	1,190	39.17%
Total Vote	3,038	

District 7

James Cargas	2,121	57.85%
Lissa Squiers	1,545	42.14%
Total Vote	3,666	

District 23

Pete P. Gallego	15,815	54.81%
Ciro D. Rodriguez	13,038	45.18%
Total Vote	28,853	

District 27

Rose Meza Harrison	7,024	60.60%
Jerry J. Trevino	4,565	39.39%
Total Vote	11,589	

District 33

Marc Veasey	10,766	52.72%
Domingo Garcia	9,653	47.27%
Total Vote	20,419	

District 34

Filemon Vela	15,628	66.63%
Denise Saenz Blanchard	7,824	33.36%
Total Vote	23,452	

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION**District 2**

Ruben Cortez Jr.	20,253	50.57%
Celeste Zepeda Sanchez	19,794	49.42%
Total Vote	40,047	

COURTS OF APPEALS**Justice, Eighth District, Place 2**

Yvonne Rodriguez	12,125	56.90%
Marcos Lizarraga	9,181	43.09%
Total Vote	21,306	

Special Elections**STATE SENATE****District 6****Held Jan. 26, 2013**

Sylvia R. Garcia (Democrat)	7,416	45.36%
Carol Alvarado (Democrat)	6,803	41.61%
R.W. Bray (Republican)	1,014	6.20%
Dorothy Olmos (Republican)	461	2.82%
Joaquin Martinez (Democrat)	403	2.46%
Rodolfo "Rudy" Reyes (Independent)	125	0.76%
María Selva (Green)	73	0.44%
Susan Delgado (Democrat)	52	0.31%
Total Vote	16,347	

Held March 2, 2013

Sylvia R. Garcia (Democrat)	9,595	52.89%
Carol Alvarado (Democrat)	8,546	47.10%
Total Vote	18,141	

2012 Senatorial Runoffs: Results by County

Below are the results by county in the party primary runoffs for U.S. Senator that were held July 31, 2012.

This table lists the candidates in the Democratic primary, Paul Sadler and Grady Yarbrough, where 236,305 votes were cast, and in the Republican primary, where 1,111,938 votes were cast, the candidates

Ted Cruz and David Dewhurst.

Along side the number of votes received by each candidate is listed the percent of the total vote received by each candidate.

When no votes are reported, no primary was held in that county by the party.

Source: Texas Secretary of State.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY				County	REPUBLICAN PRIMARY			
Sadler	%	Yarbrough	%		Cruz	%	Dewhurst	%
148,940	63.02	87,365	36.97	Statewide	631,812	56.82	480,126	43.17
125	76.21	39	23.78	Anderson	1,340	52.26	1,224	47.73
9	60.00	6	40.00	Andrews	358	44.63	444	55.36
219	75.77	70	24.22	Angelina	2,275	51.22	2,166	48.77
106	77.37	31	22.62	Aransas	912	59.41	623	40.58
8	72.72	3	27.27	Archer	349	66.60	175	33.39
0	-	0	-	Armstrong	109	43.77	140	56.22
100	68.49	46	31.50	Atascosa	859	61.09	547	38.90
4	80.00	10	20.00	Austin	1,625	60.63	1,055	39.36
4	66.66	2	33.33	Bailey	191	50.00	191	50.00
53	68.83	24	31.16	Bandera	1,648	46.48	1,897	53.51
719	68.93	324	31.06	Bastrop	2,123	51.03	2,037	48.96
12	92.30	1	7.69	Baylor	83	54.24	70	45.75
178	57.98	129	42.01	Bee	464	40.27	688	59.72
456	70.04	195	29.95	Bell	6,580	47.68	7,219	52.31
13,967	67.20	6,815	32.79	Bexar	31,835	56.62	24,381	43.37
35	72.91	13	27.08	Blanco	646	53.74	556	46.25
7	70.00	3	30.00	Borden	47	85.45	8	14.54
49	64.47	27	35.52	Bosque	880	53.39	768	46.60
257	78.35	71	21.64	Bowie	1,980	51.95	1,831	48.04
709	73.62	254	26.37	Brazoria	12,580	65.05	6,756	34.94
347	70.24	147	29.75	Brazos	5,734	55.20	4,653	44.79
608	48.87	636	51.12	Brewster	148	56.70	113	43.29
4	57.14	3	42.85	Briscoe	72	35.29	132	64.70
142	57.02	107	42.97	Brooks	0	-	0	-
42	77.77	12	22.22	Brown	1,505	43.71	1,938	56.28
82	71.30	33	28.69	Burleson	600	63.29	348	36.70
153	83.15	31	16.84	Burnet	2,017	42.40	2,740	57.59
267	70.07	114	29.92	Caldwell	806	47.72	883	52.27
186	60.98	119	39.01	Calhoun	346	57.76	253	42.23
0	-	0	-	Callahan	472	56.32	366	43.67
7,686	57.31	5,724	42.68	Cameron	2,331	62.57	1,394	37.42
70	80.45	17	19.54	Camp	203	48.21	218	51.78
8	66.66	4	33.33	Carson	308	51.67	288	48.32
242	78.82	65	21.17	Cass	773	66.23	394	33.76
0	-	0	-	Castro	290	43.67	374	56.32
85	73.27	31	26.72	Chambers	2,160	62.05	1,321	37.94
133	70.00	57	30.00	Cherokee	2,128	42.67	2,858	57.32
6	40.00	9	60.00	Childress	157	30.72	354	69.27
22	73.33	8	26.66	Clay	393	69.68	171	30.31
0	-	0	-	Cochran	104	43.51	135	56.48
3	60.00	2	40.00	Coke	105	40.54	154	59.45
24	88.88	3	11.11	Coleman	261	49.90	262	50.09
1,315	72.81	491	27.18	Collin	26,379	63.68	15,039	36.31
8	66.66	4	33.33	Collingsworth	55	31.79	118	68.20
64	72.72	24	27.27	Colorado	986	51.24	938	48.75
243	79.41	63	20.58	Comal	7,520	58.95	5,235	41.04
34	64.15	19	35.84	Comanche	650	36.68	1,122	63.31
4	50.00	4	50.00	Concho	70	38.46	112	61.53
66	66.00	34	34.00	Cooke	2,446	45.62	2,915	54.37
97	59.50	66	40.49	Coryell	1,940	41.87	2,693	58.12

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY				County	REPUBLICAN PRIMARY			
Sadler	%	Yarborough	%		Cruz	%	Dewhurst	%
78	69.02	35	30.97	Erath	1,866	48.59	1,974	51.40
25	37.87	41	62.12	Falls	377	48.77	396	51.22
73	70.87	30	29.12	Fannin	916	50.21	908	49.78
151	71.90	59	28.09	Fayette	1,098	47.69	1,204	52.30
20	71.42	8	28.57	Fisher	46	53.48	40	46.51
11	68.75	5	31.25	Floyd	258	49.14	267	50.85
9	69.23	4	30.76	Foard	0	-	0	-
1,292	61.00	826	38.99	Fort Bend	19,322	66.87	9,570	33.12
10	66.66	5	33.33	Franklin	374	53.20	329	46.79
147	51.94	136	48.05	Freestone	696	61.32	439	38.67
642	57.27	479	42.72	Frio	67	60.90	43	39.09
2	40.00	3	60.00	Gaines	329	40.56	482	59.43
814	64.65	445	35.34	Galveston	12,623	59.20	8,699	40.79
4	50.00	4	50.00	Garza	158	48.91	165	51.08
106	88.33	14	11.66	Gillespie	1,610	48.74	1,693	51.25
0	-	0	-	Glasscock	64	47.40	71	52.59
44	50.57	43	49.42	Goliad	388	51.59	364	48.40
55	62.50	33	37.50	Gonzales	588	54.85	484	45.14
8	42.10	11	57.89	Gray	906	41.82	1,260	58.17
240	64.00	135	36.00	Grayson	5,099	49.65	5,170	50.34
266	73.48	96	26.51	Gregg	3,479	51.95	3,217	48.04
79	44.13	100	55.86	Grimes	860	56.35	666	43.64
405	76.12	127	23.87	Guadalupe	5,607	55.38	4,517	44.61
70	72.16	27	27.83	Hale	971	40.78	1,410	59.21
17	73.91	6	26.08	Hall	58	42.02	80	57.97
35	79.54	9	20.45	Hamilton	544	41.94	753	58.05
0	-	0	-	Hansford	255	42.35	347	57.64
25	73.52	9	26.47	Hardeman	64	35.95	114	64.04
68	69.38	30	30.61	Hardin	1,905	54.97	1,560	45.02
16,171	59.06	11,205	40.93	Harris	86,285	63.78	48,996	36.21
336	53.50	292	46.49	Harrison	3,208	49.89	3,221	50.10
0	-	0	-	Hartley	141	42.46	191	57.53
62	64.58	34	35.41	Haskell	97	49.48	99	50.51
819	79.43	212	20.56	Hays	4,620	55.28	3,737	44.71
9	90.00	1	10.00	Hemphill	305	40.29	452	59.70
237	75.47	77	24.52	Henderson	2,635	46.96	2,976	53.03
8,576	57.96	6,220	42.03	Hidalgo	2,381	68.26	1,107	31.73
65	65.65	34	34.34	Hill	2,007	43.52	2,604	56.47
0	-	0	-	Hockley	1,012	42.52	1,368	57.47
137	72.87	51	27.12	Hood	3,005	58.13	2,164	41.86
113	75.83	36	24.16	Hopkins	775	50.88	748	49.11
80	65.04	43	34.95	Houston	1,104	42.16	1,514	57.83
35	59.32	24	40.67	Howard	608	54.87	500	45.12
114	37.87	187	62.12	Hudspeth	9	75.00	3	25.00
118	71.51	47	28.48	Hunt	2,788	48.41	2,970	51.58
30	62.50	18	37.50	Hutchinson	1,124	41.26	1,600	58.73
2	66.66	1	33.33	Irion	97	56.72	74	43.27
21	63.63	12	36.36	Jack	315	52.58	284	47.41
63	72.41	24	27.58	Jackson	495	63.13	289	36.86
160	64.77	87	35.22	Jasper	682	46.80	775	53.19
146	65.17	78	34.82	Jeff Davis	80	64.51	44	35.48
1,038	71.93	405	28.06	Jefferson	3,989	58.77	2,798	41.22
127	37.02	216	62.97	Jim Hogg	4	44.44	5	55.55
468	53.06	414	46.93	Jim Wells	369	51.75	344	48.24
195	66.10	100	33.89	Johnson	4,969	58.30	3,554	41.69
32	72.72	12	27.27	Jones	426	55.03	348	44.96
1,130	57.77	826	42.22	Karnes	136	57.38	101	42.61
163	53.97	139	46.02	Kaufman	3,533	55.03	2,887	44.96
88	83.80	17	16.19	Kendall	2,925	58.74	2,054	41.25
16	88.88	2	11.11	Kenedy	4	28.57	10	71.42
16	64.00	9	36.00	Kent	32	57.14	24	42.85

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY				County	REPUBLICAN PRIMARY			
Sadler	%	Yarborough	%		Cruz	%	Dewhurst	%
144	89.44	17	10.55	Kerr	3,143	59.45	2,143	40.54
0	-	0	-	Kimble	181	38.02	295	61.97
3	100.00	0	0.00	King	22	56.41	17	43.58
48	55.81	38	44.18	Kinney	84	62.22	51	37.77
446	72.52	169	27.47	Kleberg	470	42.84	627	57.15
6	60.00	4	40.00	Knox	84	53.50	73	46.49
143	69.41	63	30.58	Lamar	1,018	45.62	1,213	54.37
22	43.13	29	56.86	Lamb	414	37.73	683	62.26
42	59.15	29	40.84	Lampasas	764	53.24	671	46.75
210	52.76	188	47.23	La Salle	0	-	0	-
150	69.44	66	30.55	Lavaca	884	53.96	754	46.03
82	73.21	30	26.78	Lee	432	53.20	380	46.79
34	72.34	13	27.65	Leon	679	49.78	685	50.21
112	67.87	53	32.12	Liberty	2,875	50.56	2,811	49.43
58	72.50	22	27.50	Limestone	665	51.35	630	48.64
3	50.00	3	50.00	Lipscomb	164	38.13	266	61.86
13	43.33	17	56.66	Live Oak	340	64.88	184	35.11
99	85.34	17	14.65	Llano	1,412	42.19	1,934	57.80
3	27.27	8	72.72	Loving	6	100.00	0	0.00
1,086	64.99	585	35.00	Lubbock	8,549	55.92	6,738	44.07
0	-	0	-	Lynn	107	46.72	122	53.27
18	30.50	41	69.49	Madison	416	48.37	444	51.62
103	75.73	33	24.26	Marion	220	67.27	107	32.72
4	66.66	2	33.33	Martin	174	62.81	103	37.18
13	65.00	7	35.00	Mason	256	53.44	223	46.55
937	48.85	981	51.14	Matagorda	945	57.13	709	42.86
3,509	67.45	1,693	32.54	Maverick	25	60.97	16	39.02
28	80.00	7	20.00	McCulloch	566	36.07	1,003	63.92
418	63.81	237	36.18	McLennan	6,675	51.00	6,411	48.99
5	71.42	2	28.57	McMullen	20	43.47	26	56.52
270	64.28	150	35.71	Medina	1,655	56.46	1,276	43.53
1	100.00	0	0.00	Menard	80	39.60	122	60.39
72	42.10	99	57.89	Midland	6,107	62.04	3,736	37.95
114	68.26	53	31.73	Milam	938	37.32	1,575	62.67
17	62.96	10	37.03	Mills	285	42.98	378	57.01
24	64.86	13	35.13	Mitchell	145	54.30	122	45.69
19	65.51	10	34.48	Montague	1,077	47.69	1,181	52.30
638	78.37	176	21.62	Montgomery	24,417	66.96	12,047	33.03
7	70.00	3	30.00	Moore	345	48.05	373	51.94
75	85.22	13	14.77	Morris	136	58.11	98	41.88
8	72.72	3	27.27	Motley	70	46.97	79	53.02
166	74.10	58	25.89	Nacogdoches	2,849	53.84	2,442	46.15
68	31.19	150	68.80	Navarro	1,410	46.79	1,603	53.20
94	55.95	74	44.04	Newton	145	51.97	134	48.02
59	64.13	33	35.86	Nolan	285	52.29	260	47.70
3,514	68.29	1,631	31.70	Nueces	4,952	59.85	3,321	40.14
2	33.33	4	66.66	Ochiltree	373	40.06	558	59.93
0	-	0	-	Oldham	0	-	0	-
391	61.57	244	38.42	Orange	2,206	48.51	2,341	51.48
18	37.50	30	62.50	Palo Pinto	840	49.85	845	50.14
180	83.33	36	16.66	Panola	720	57.64	529	42.35
191	61.02	122	38.97	Parker	6,174	61.06	3,937	38.93
5	71.42	2	28.57	Parmer	218	50.23	216	49.76
380	66.31	193	33.68	Pecos	219	58.87	153	41.12
123	66.48	62	33.51	Polk	1,579	41.93	2,186	58.06
116	72.04	45	27.95	Potter	2,161	58.93	1,506	41.06
276	45.54	330	54.45	Presidio	3	100.00	0	0.00
13	72.22	5	27.77	Rains	399	44.93	489	55.06
130	69.14	58	30.85	Randall	5,346	59.45	3,646	40.54
1	100.00	0	0.00	Reagan	27	31.76	58	68.23
6	75.00	2	25.00	Real	184	56.96	139	43.03

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY				County	REPUBLICAN PRIMARY			
Sadler	%	Yarborough	%		Cruz	%	Dewhurst	%
26	76.47	8	23.52	Red River	219	47.19	245	52.80
1,239	65.31	658	34.68	Reeves	16	66.66	8	33.33
54	62.79	32	37.20	Refugio	129	50.58	126	49.41
0	-	0	-	Roberts	102	48.57	108	51.42
113	63.48	65	36.51	Robertson	540	57.08	406	42.91
202	72.40	77	27.59	Rockwall	4,556	58.63	3,214	41.36
12	75.00	4	25.00	Runnels	260	40.68	379	59.31
283	92.48	23	7.51	Rusk	2,327	43.71	2,996	56.28
37	53.62	32	46.37	Sabine	379	50.80	367	49.19
57	64.04	32	35.95	SanAugustine	122	68.53	56	31.46
81	52.94	72	47.05	San Jacinto	786	61.35	495	38.64
427	69.31	189	30.68	San Patricio	1,349	45.60	1,609	54.39
12	92.30	1	7.69	San Saba	354	44.64	439	55.35
24	88.88	3	11.11	Schleicher	84	50.60	82	49.39
10	55.55	8	44.44	Scurry	420	54.40	352	45.59
5	83.33	1	16.66	Shackelford	126	61.16	80	38.83
96	75.00	32	25.00	Shelby	749	40.72	1,090	59.27
0	-	0	-	Sherman	251	41.08	360	58.91
378	64.94	204	35.05	Smith	13,136	52.64	11,817	47.35
22	73.33	8	26.66	Somervell	509	59.04	353	40.95
922	59.56	626	40.43	Starr	0	-	0	-
41	69.49	18	30.50	Stephens	252	41.44	356	58.55
0	-	0	-	Sterling	0	-	0	-
11	84.61	2	15.38	Stonewall	38	50.00	38	50.00
20	52.63	18	47.36	Sutton	59	55.14	48	44.85
30	61.22	19	38.77	Swisher	116	50.00	116	50.00
10,296	58.60	7,273	41.39	Tarrant	46,565	60.91	29,873	39.08
203	60.23	134	39.76	Taylor	5,838	52.68	5,244	47.31
22	36.06	39	63.93	Terrell	23	53.48	20	46.51
18	66.66	9	33.33	Terry	213	45.12	259	54.87
0	-	0	-	Throckmorton	210	33.01	426	66.98
121	84.61	22	15.38	Titus	638	61.64	397	38.35
180	73.77	64	26.22	Tom Green	2,957	45.39	3,557	54.60
10,100	84.80	1,810	15.19	Travis	18,416	52.97	16,347	47.02
95	63.75	54	36.24	Trinity	396	50.76	384	49.23
48	60.00	32	40.00	Tyler	317	40.33	469	59.66
138	78.85	37	21.14	Upshur	2,309	51.26	2,195	48.73
43	72.88	16	27.11	Upton	24	53.33	21	46.66
388	52.36	353	47.63	Uvalde	385	51.26	366	48.73
937	62.21	569	37.78	Val Verde	292	48.66	308	51.33
120	64.51	66	35.48	Van Zandt	3,440	47.52	3,799	52.47
828	49.87	832	50.12	Victoria	2,032	47.91	2,209	52.08
205	84.01	39	15.98	Walker	1,548	51.47	1,459	48.52
200	46.83	227	53.16	Waller	1,802	69.09	806	30.90
71	52.98	63	47.01	Ward	223	55.75	177	44.25
142	89.30	17	10.69	Washington	1,851	53.18	1,629	46.81
9,038	54.97	7,403	45.02	Webb	297	55.72	236	44.27
116	61.37	73	38.62	Wharton	2,198	52.63	1,978	47.36
12	70.58	5	29.41	Wheeler	200	46.94	226	53.05
246	75.22	81	24.77	Wichita	2,954	62.69	1,758	37.30
9	32.14	19	67.85	Wilbarger	300	40.26	445	59.73
402	51.80	374	48.19	Willacy	80	74.76	27	25.23
1,236	82.07	270	17.92	Williamson	11,114	54.04	9,452	45.95
81	58.69	57	41.30	Wilson	1,602	62.55	959	37.44
0	-	0	-	Winkler	32	45.71	38	54.28
71	75.53	23	24.46	Wise	2,045	62.00	1,253	37.99
79	66.94	39	33.05	Wood	2,617	43.54	3,393	56.45
0	-	0	-	Yoakum	193	38.83	304	61.16
30	58.82	21	41.17	Young	735	46.72	838	53.27
35	50.72	34	49.27	Zapata	6	75.00	2	25.00
757	57.52	559	42.47	Zavala	0	-	0	-

Government



The State Capitol framed by a live oak. Photo by Ron Billings; Texas A&M Forest Service.

Historical Documents

Constitutional Amendments, 2011, 2013

Chief Government Officials, 1691–2013

State Government

Local Government

Federal Government

Crime in Texas, 2012



Members of the Texas House of Representatives conduct business during the regular session of the 83rd Legislature. The legislature eventually went into three special sessions. Texas House of Representatives photo.

Oil, Economic Growth Lead to Record Budget; Abortion Bill Passes in Second Special Session

By Carolyn Barta

A prosperous economy made passage of a record \$196.9 billion biennial budget relatively easy in the 83rd Legislature but the congenial and workmanlike regular session was overshadowed by a battle royal over abortion in special sessions.

What a difference two years made. When they convened in January 2013, legislators had an \$8 billion surplus to work with — the result of growth, increased oil production, and more sales tax revenue — instead of the \$27 billion revenue shortfall that required huge budget cuts in 2011.

With a no-tax-increase budget, they were able to restore many of the cuts previously made to public education, address long-neglected state water needs, and provide \$710 million in tax relief for small businesses.

But the harmony of the regular 140-day session was eclipsed by a stormy ending to an immediate 30-day special session, when a 13-hour Senate filibuster and boisterous gallery protest stopped Republicans from passing one of the most restrictive abortion laws in the nation. The bill would prohibit doctors from performing abortions after 20 weeks of pregnancy, require them to have admitting privileges at hospitals within 30 miles, and make abortion clinics meet the standards of surgical centers, which opponents said would close 32 facilities.

Gov. Rick Perry called the special session to deal with redistricting, and then added abortion, juvenile justice, and transportation funding to the call. Redistricting was easily disposed of by making permanent the voting maps drawn by federal judges that were used in 2012 elections. He then called a second special session, when abortion easily passed with continuing

opposition.

But the first special session thrust Texas into the national spotlight, along with state Sen. Wendy Davis, D-Fort Worth, who, wearing hot pink running shoes, filibustered the abortion bill. Thousands followed the proceedings online and commented on Twitter.

The bewitching-hour Senate defeat left an exasperated Republican majority, after the bill had survived a hard-fought all-night session in the House with a gallery full of protestors wearing orange T-shirts. It also fed Democrats hopes that Davis could lead their depressed party — which hasn't won a statewide election in two decades — out of the wilderness with a "war against women" battle cry.

Meanwhile, Lt. Gov. David Dewhurst, after a big primary loss in the 2012 U.S. Senate race to fellow Republican Ted Cruz, possibly could look forward in 2014 to his toughest re-election battle since first being elected the Senate's presiding officer in 2002. Opponents accused him of lack of leadership in letting the clock run out during parliamentary maneuvering. He blamed an angry gallery mob for obstructing the vote at the midnight adjournment deadline.

In the second special session, lawmakers had more time to act, eliminating the threat of an abortion bill filibuster. Demonstrators protested and Democrats pitched amendments as the national media watched final Senate passage of HB 2, authored by Rep. Jodie Laubenberg (R-Parker). Additional state troopers were stationed in the Senate gallery to insure order. But a constitutional challenge was expected.

Perry, the state's longest-serving governor announced during the second special session that he would not seek re-election in 2014, when a grand

reshuffling of statewide offices was expected. He left open the possibility of a repeat run for the GOP nomination for president, after an ineffectual try in 2012.

In the regular session, House Speaker Joe Straus set the tone by urging consensus and a focus on serious issues, such as water. Hot-button social issues were kept off the floor. A large and inexperienced freshman class helped to keep the lid on, occasionally wearing purple ties to symbolize the cooperation between Republican red and Democratic blue.

To be sure, Republicans easily outnumbered Democrats: 95–55 in the House and 19–12 in the Senate. The House also had 43 freshmen; the Senate, six new members. Tea party influence in the 2012 elections had fueled turnover, along with the acrimonious 2011 session that led several longtime Republican members to retire and others to be defeated.

As for the budget, the percent of spending growth over the previous \$172 billion budget was hard to assess because of accounting gimmicks, money moved off the books, and leftover IOUs. Estimates ranged from 3.7 percent to as much as 26 percent.

Critics called the budget too costly while others said it failed to keep pace with population and inflation and didn't restore enough of the 2011 cuts.

Conservatives flexed their muscles by rejecting expansion of Medicaid as part of the federal Affordable Health Care Act and also declined to create a state health insurance exchange. Texas thus turned down billions of federal dollars for healthcare coverage for 1.5 million poor Texans, but also avoided the state's share, estimated at 7 percent of the cost.

The budget did provide more aid to hundreds of low-wealth school districts, to narrow the gap between richer-poorer districts, even as Texas spending per pupil slipped to 49th among the 50 states, accord-

ing to the National Education Association.

Also on public education, legislators responded to test-weary educators and parents by reducing school testing. They cut end-of-course tests mandated for graduation from 15 to 5 and tests in grades 3–8 from 17 to 8. Plus, they gave students more flexibility to pursue career and vocational courses by providing multiple pathways to graduation, and increased public charter schools.

Responding to drought and population projections — 34 million Texans by 2030 — lawmakers appropriated \$2 million from the reserve Rainy Day Fund for a new water fund, contingent on voter ratification in a November 2013 referendum. They hoped, in the second special session, to divert another \$1 billion annually from the state's reserve fund to build and maintain roads, which also would require a statewide popular vote.

Legislators also dabbled in smaller measures, deciding:

- Jobless Texans obtaining unemployment benefits must now face drug tests,
- College students and faculty with concealed carry licenses can keep guns in cars on campus,
- Proof of insurance can be shown electronically with a smart phone,
- Traditional holiday symbols, such as a nativity scene or menorah, in public schools were protected from legal challenge,
- A ban on texting while driving failed to get a green light, but
- Pecan pie became the official state pie.

Carolyn Barta, a retired Dallas Morning News political writer, is a journalism professor at Southern Methodist University.

They were able to restore many of the cuts previously made to public education, address long-neglected state water needs, and provide \$710 million in tax relief for small businesses.



The Texas Senate in session during the 83rd Legislature in 2013. Texas Senate photo.

Declaration of Independence of the Republic of Texas

The Declaration of Independence of the Republic of Texas was adopted in general convention at Washington-on-the-Brazos, March 2, 1836.

Richard Ellis, president of the convention, appointed a committee of five to write the declaration for submission to the convention. However, there is much evidence that George C. Childress, one of the members, wrote the document with lit-

tle or no help from the other members. Childress is therefore generally accepted as the author.

The text of the declaration is followed by the names of the signers of the document. The names are presented here as the signers actually signed the document.

Our thanks to the staff of the Texas State Archives for furnishing a photocopy of the signatures.

UNANIMOUS

Declaration of Independence,

BY THE

DELEGATES OF THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS,

IN GENERAL CONVENTION,

AT THE TOWN OF WASHINGTON,

ON THE SECOND DAY OF MARCH, 1836.

When a government has ceased to protect the lives, liberty and property of the people from whom its legitimate powers are derived, and for the advancement of whose happiness it was instituted; and so far from being a guarantee for the enjoyment of those inestimable and inalienable rights, becomes an instrument in the hands of evil rulers for their oppression; when the Federal Republican Constitution of their country, which they have sworn to support, no longer has a substantial existence, and the whole nature of their government has been forcibly changed without their consent, from a restricted federative republic, composed of sovereign states, to a consolidated central military despotism, in which every interest is disregarded but that of the army and the priesthood — both the eternal enemies of civil liberty, and the ever-ready minions of power, and the usual instruments of tyrants; When long after the spirit of the Constitution has departed, moderation is at length, so far lost, by those in power that even the semblance of freedom is removed, and the forms, themselves, of the constitution discontinued; and so far from their petitions and remonstrances being regarded, the agents who bear them are thrown into dungeons; and mercenary armies sent forth to force a new government upon them at the point of the bayonet. When in consequence of such acts of malfeasance and abdication, on the part of the government, anarchy prevails, and civil society is dissolved into its original elements: In such a crisis, the first law of nature, the right of self-preservation — the inherent and inalienable right of the people to appeal to first principles and take their political affairs into their own hands in extreme cases — enjoins it as a right towards themselves and a sacred obligation to their posterity, to abolish such government and create another in its stead, calculated to rescue them from impending dangers, and to secure their future welfare and happiness.

Nations, as well as individuals, are amenable for their acts to the public opinion of mankind. A statement of a part of our grievances is, therefore, submitted to an impartial world, in justification of the hazardous but unavoidable step now taken of severing our political connection with the Mexican people, and assuming an independent attitude among the nations of the earth.

The Mexican government, by its colonization laws, invited and induced the Anglo-American population of Texas to colonize its wilderness under the pledged faith of a written constitution, that they should continue to enjoy that constitutional liberty and republican government to which they had been habituated in the land of their birth, the United States of America. In this expectation they have been cruelly disappointed, inasmuch as the Mexican nation has acquiesced in the late changes made in the government by General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, who, having overturned the constitution of his country, now offers us the cruel alternative either to abandon our homes, acquired by so many privations, or submit to the most intolerable of all tyranny, the combined despotism of the sword and the priesthood.

It has sacrificed our welfare to the state of Coahuila, by which our interests have been continually depressed, through a jealous and partial course of legislation carried on at a far distant seat of government, by a hostile majority, in an unknown tongue; and this too, notwithstanding we have petitioned in the humblest terms, for the establishment of a separate state government, and have, in accordance with the provisions of the national constitution, presented the general Congress, a republican constitution which was without just cause contemptuously rejected.

It incarcerated in a dungeon, for a long time, one of our citizens, for no other cause but a zealous endeavor to procure the acceptance of our constitution

and the establishment of a state government.

It has failed and refused to secure on a firm basis, the right of trial by jury; that palladium of civil liberty, and only safe guarantee for the life, liberty, and property of the citizen.

It has failed to establish any public system of education, although possessed of almost boundless resources (the public domain) and, although, it is an axiom, in political science, that unless a people are educated and enlightened it is idle to expect the continuance of civil liberty, or the capacity for self-government.

It has suffered the military commandants stationed among us to exercise arbitrary acts of oppression and tyranny; thus trampling upon the most sacred rights of the citizen and rendering the military superior to the civil power.

It has dissolved by force of arms, the state Congress of Coahuila and Texas, and obliged our representatives to fly for their lives from the seat of government; thus depriving us of the fundamental political right of representation.

It has demanded the surrender of a number of our citizens, and ordered military detachments to seize and carry them into the Interior for trial; in contempt of the civil authorities, and in defiance of the laws and constitution.

It has made piratical attacks upon our commerce; by commissioning foreign desperadoes, and authorizing them to seize our vessels, and convey the property of our citizens to far distant ports of confiscation.

It denies us the right of worshipping the Almighty according to the dictates of our own consciences, by the support of a national religion calculated to promote the temporal interests of its human functionaries rather than the glory of the true and living God.

It has demanded us to deliver up our arms; which are essential to our defense, the rightful property of freemen, and formidable only to tyrannical governments.

It has invaded our country, both by sea and by land, with intent to lay waste our territory and drive us from our homes; and has now a large mercenary army advancing to carry on against us a war of extermination.

It has, through its emissaries, incited the merciless savage, with the tomahawk and scalping knife, to massacre the inhabitants of our defenseless frontiers.

It hath been, during the whole time of our connection with it, the contemptible sport and victim of successive military revolutions and hath continually exhibited every characteristic of a weak, corrupt and tyrannical government.

These, and other grievances, were patiently borne by the people of Texas until they reached that point at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue. We then took up arms in defense of the national constitution. We appealed to our Mexican brethren for assistance. Our appeal has been made in vain. Though months have elapsed, no sympathetic response has yet been heard from the Interior. We are, therefore, forced to the melancholy conclusion that the Mexican people have acquiesced in the destruction of their liberty, and the substitution therefor of a military government — that they are unfit to be free and incapable of self-government.

The necessity of self-preservation, therefore, now decrees our eternal political separation.

We, therefore, the delegates, with plenary powers, of the people of Texas, in solemn convention assembled, appealing to a candid world for the necessities of our condition, do hereby resolve and DECLARE that our political connection with the Mexican nation has forever ended; and that the people of Texas do now constitute a FREE, SOVEREIGN and INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC, and are fully invested with all the rights and attributes which properly belong to the independent nations; and, conscious of the rectitude of our intentions, we fearlessly and confidently commit the issue to the decision of the Supreme Arbiter of the destinies of nations.

RICHARD ELLIS, president of the convention and Delegate from Red River.

Charles B Stewart

Tho^s Barnett
John S.D. Byrom

Fran^{co} Ruiz
J. Antonio Navarro
Jesse B. Badgett
W^m D. Lacey

William Menefee
Jn^o Fisher
Mathew Caldwell
William Mottley
Lorenzo de Zavala
Stephen H. Everitt
Geo W Smyth

Elijah Stapp
Claiborne West

W^m B Scates

M.B. Menard
A.B. Hardin
J.W. Bunton
Tho^s J. Gasley
R. M. Coleman
Sterling C. Robertson
Benj Briggs Goodrich
G.W. Barnett
James G. Swisher
Jesse Grimes
S. Rhoads Fisher
John W. Moore
John A. Bower
Sam^l A Maverick from Bejar
Sam P. Carson
A. Briscoe
J.B. Woods
Jas Collinsworth
Edwin Waller
Asa Brigham
Geo. C. Childress
Bailey Hardeman
Rob. Potter

Thomas Jefferson Rusk
Chas. S. Taylor
John S. Roberts

Robert Hamilton
Collin McKinney
Albert H Latimer
James Power

Sam Houston
David Thomas

Edw^d Conrad
Martin Parmer
Edwin O. LeGrand
Stephen W. Blount
Ja^s Gaines
W^m Clark, Jr
Sydney O. Penington
W^m Carrol Crawford
Jn^o Turner

Test. H.S. Kimble, Secretary

Documents Concerning the Annexation of Texas to the United States

For an overview of the subject, please see these discussions: *The New Handbook of Texas*, Texas State Historical Association, Austin, 1996; Vol. 1, pages 192–193. On the web: www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/AA/mga2.html. Also see, the Texas State Library and Archives website: www.tsl.state.tx.us/ref/abouttx/annexation/index.html and the Texas Almanac website: www.texasalmanac.com/history/timeline/annexation/.

Joint Resolution for Annexing Texas to the United States

Resolved

by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That Congress doth consent that the territory properly included within and rightfully belonging to the Republic of Texas, may be erected into a new State to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government adopted by the people of said Republic, by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing Government in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of this Union.

2. And be it further resolved, That the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following conditions, to wit:

First, said state to be formed, subject to the adjustment by this government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other government,

—and the Constitution thereof, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of said Republic of Texas, shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress for its final action on, or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

Second, said state when admitted into the Union, after ceding to the United States all public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy yards, docks, magazines and armaments, and all other means pertaining to the public defense, belonging to the said Republic of Texas, shall retain funds, debts, taxes and dues of every kind which may belong to, or be due and owing to the said Republic;

and shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said Republic of Texas, and the residue of said lands, after discharging said debts and liabilities, to be disposed of as said State may direct; but in no event are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the Government of the United States.

Third — New States of convenient size not exceeding four in number, in addition to said State of

Texas and having sufficient population, may, hereafter by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the Federal Constitution;

and such states as may be formed out of the territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri Compromise Line, shall be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people of each State, asking admission shall desire;

and in such State or States as shall be formed out of said territory, north of said Missouri Compromise Line, slavery, or involuntary servitude (except for crime) shall be prohibited.

3. And be it further resolved, That if the President of the United States shall in his judgment and discretion deem it most advisable, instead of proceeding to submit the foregoing resolution of the Republic of Texas, as an overture on the part of the United States for admission, to negotiate with the Republic; then,

Be it resolved, That a State, to be formed out of the present Republic of Texas, with suitable extent and boundaries, and with two representatives in Congress, until the next appointment of representation, shall be admitted into the Union, by virtue of this act, on an equal footing with the existing States, as soon as the terms and conditions of such admission, and the cession of the remaining Texian territory to the United States shall be agreed upon by the governments of Texas and the United States:

And that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to defray the expenses of missions and negotiations, to agree upon the terms of said admission and cession, either by treaty to be submitted to the Senate, or by articles to be submitted to the two houses of Congress, as the President may direct.

Approved, March 1, 1845.

Source: Peters, Richard, ed., The Public Statutes at Large of the United States of America, v.5, pp. 797–798, Boston, Chas. C. Little and Jas. Brown, 1850.

Twenty-Ninth Congress: Session 1 — Resolutions

[No. 1.] Joint Resolution for the Admission of the State of Texas into the Union

Whereas

the Congress of the United States, by a joint resolution approved March the first, eighteen hundred and forty-five, did consent that the territory properly included within, and rightfully belonging to, the Republic of Texas, might be erected into a new State, to be called _The State of Texas,_ with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said republic, by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing government, in order that the same might be admitted as one of the States of the Union;

which consent of Congress was given upon certain conditions specified in the first and second sections of said joint resolution;

and whereas the people of the said Republic of Texas, by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing government, did adopt a constitution, and erect a new State with a republican form of government, and, in the name of the people of Texas, and by their authority, did ordain and declare that they assented to and accepted the proposals, conditions, and guaranties contained in said first and

second sections of said resolution:

and whereas the said constitution, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of the Republic of Texas, has been transmitted to the President of the United States and laid before Congress, in conformity to the provisions of said joint resolution:

Therefore—

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Texas shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That until the representatives in Congress shall be apportioned according to an actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, the State of Texas shall be entitled to choose two representatives.

Approved, December 29, 1845.

SOURCE: Minot, Geo., ed., Statutes at Large and Treaties of the United States of America from Dec. 1, 1845, to March 3, 1851, V. IX, p. 108

Constitution of Texas

The complete official text of the Constitution of Texas, including the original document, which was adopted on Feb. 15, 1876, plus all amendments approved since that time, is available on the State of Texas website at this address: <http://www.constitution.legis.state.tx.us>. An index at that site points you to the Article and Section of the Constitution that deals with a particular subject.

For election information, upcoming elections, amendment or other election votes and voter registration information, go to: www.sos.state.tx.us/elections/index.shtml.

According to the **Legislative Reference Library of Texas**: “The Texas Constitution is one of the longest in the nation and is still growing. As of 2011 (82nd Legislature), the Texas Legislature has proposed a total of 656 amendments. Of these, 653 have been submitted to the voters, 474 have been adopted and 179 have been defeated by Texas voters. Thus, the Texas Constitution has been amended 474 times since its adoption in 1876.”

Amendment of the Texas Constitution requires a two-thirds favorable vote by both the Texas House of Representatives and the Texas Senate, followed by a majority vote of approval by voters in a statewide election.

Prior to 1973, amendments to the constitution could not be submitted by a special session of the Legislature. But the constitution was amended in 1972 to

Constitutional Amendments Submitted to Voters by the Texas Legislature		
Year No.	Year No.	Year No.
1879..... 1	1929..... 7	1977..... 15
1881..... 2	1931..... 9	1978..... 1
1883..... 5	1933..... 12	1979..... 12
1887..... 6	1935..... 13	1981..... 10
1889..... 2	1937..... 7	1982..... 3
1891..... 5	1939..... 4	1983..... 19
1893..... 2	1941..... 5	1985..... 17
1895..... 2	1943..... 3	1986..... 1
1897..... 5	1945..... 8	1987..... 28
1899..... 1	1947..... 9	1989..... 21
1901..... 1	1949..... 10	1990..... 1
1903..... 3	1951..... 7	1991..... 15
1905..... 3	1953..... 11	1993..... 18
1907..... 9	1955..... 9	1995..... 14
1909..... 4	1957..... 12	1997..... 15
1911..... 5	1959..... 4	1999..... 17
1913..... 7	1961..... 14	2001..... 20
1915..... 7	1963..... 7	2003..... 22
1917..... 3	1965..... 27	2005..... 9
1919..... 13	1967..... 20	2007..... 17
1921..... 5	1969..... 16	2009..... 11
1923..... 2	1971..... 18	2011..... 10
1925..... 4	1973..... 9	2013..... 10
1927..... 8	1975..... 12	

allow submission of amendments if the special session was opened to the subject by the governor.

Constitutional amendments are not subject to a gubernatorial veto. Once submitted, voters have the final decision on whether to change the constitution as proposed.

The following table lists the total number of amendments submitted to voters by the Texas Legislature and shows the year in which the Legislature approved them for submission to voters; e.g., the 70th Legislature in 1987 approved 28 bills proposing amendments to be submitted to voters — 25 in 1987 and 3 in 1988.

For more information on bills and constitutional amendments, see the Legislative Reference Library of Texas website at: www.lrl.state.tx.us/legis/lrlhome.cfm.

Amendments, 2011

The following 10 amendments were submitted to the voters by the 82nd Legislature in an election on Nov. 8, 2011:

SJR 4 — Providing for the issuance of additional general obligation bonds by the Texas Water Development Board in an amount not to exceed \$6 billion at any time outstanding. **Passed:** 349,534 for; 328,834 against.

SJR 9 — Authorizing the governor to grant a pardon to a person who successfully completes a term of deferred adjudication community supervision. **Passed:** 385,896 for; 287,312 against.

SJR 14 — Authorizing the legislature to provide for an exemption from ad valorem taxation of all or part of the market value of the residence homestead of the surviving spouse of a 100 percent or totally disabled veteran. **Passed:** 572,066 for; 117,986 against.

SJR 16 — Providing for the appraisal for ad valorem tax purposes of open-space land devoted to water-stewardship purposes on the basis of its productive capacity. **Defeated:** 311,427 for; 351,116 against.

SJR 26 — Authorizing the legislature to allow cities or counties to enter into interlocal contracts with other cities or counties without the imposition of a tax or the provision of a sinking fund. **Passed:** 386,204 for; 282,046 against.

SJR 28 — Authorizing the legislature to permit conservation and reclamation districts in El Paso County to issue bonds supported by ad valorem taxes to fund the development and maintenance of parks and recreational facilities. **Defeated:** 317,206 for; 339,577 against.

SJR 37 — Changing the length of the unexpired term that causes the automatic resignation of certain elected county or district officeholders if they become candidates for another office. **Passed:** 373,494 for; 293,917 against.

SJR 50 — Providing for the issuance of general obligation bonds of the State of Texas to finance educational loans to students. **Passed:** 373,752 for; 311,938 against.

HJR 63 — Authorizing the legislature to permit a county to issue bonds or notes to finance the development or redevelopment of an unproductive, underdeveloped, or blighted area and to pledge for repayment of the

bonds or notes increases in ad valorem taxes imposed by the county on property in the area. The amendment does not provide authority for increasing ad valorem tax rates. **Defeated:** 270,610 for; 401,381 against.

HJR 109 — Clarifying references to the permanent school fund, allowing the General Land Office to distribute revenue from permanent school fund land or other properties to the available school fund to provide additional funding for public education, and providing for an increase in the market value of the permanent school fund for the purpose of allowing increased distributions from the available school fund. **Passed:** 347,801 for; 326,639 against.

Amendments, 2013

The following 10 amendments were submitted to the voters by the 83rd Legislature in an election on Nov. 5, 2013:

SJR 1 — Providing for the creation of the State Water Implementation Fund for Texas and the State Water Implementation Revenue Fund for Texas to assist in the financing of priority projects in the state water plan to ensure the availability of adequate water resources.

SJR 18 — Authorizing the making of a reverse mortgage loan for the purchase of homestead property and to amend lender disclosures and other requirements in connection with a reverse mortgage loan.

HJR 24 — Providing for an exemption from ad valorem taxation of part of the market value of the residence homestead of a partially disabled veteran or the surviving spouse of a partially disabled veteran if the residence homestead was donated to the disabled veteran by a charitable organization.

SJR 42 — Expanding the types of sanctions that may be assessed against a judge or justice following a formal proceeding instituted by the State Commission on Judicial Conduct.

SJR 54 — Repealing the constitutional provision Section 7, Article IX, authorizing the creation of a hospital district in Hidalgo County.

HJR 62 — Authorizing the legislature to provide for an exemption from ad valorem taxation of all or part of the market value of the residence homestead of the surviving spouse of a member of the armed services of the United States who is killed in action.

HJR 79 — Eliminate an obsolete requirement for a State Medical Education Board and a State Medical Education Fund.

HJR 87 — Authorizing a home-rule municipality to provide in its charter the procedure to fill a vacancy on its governing body for which the unexpired term is 12 months or less.

HJR 133 — Authorizing a political subdivision of this state to extend the number of days that aircraft parts that are exempt from ad valorem taxation due to their location in this state for a temporary period may be located in this state for purposes of qualifying for the tax exemption.

HJR 147 — Repealing the constitutional provision Section 7, Article IX, authorizing the creation of a hospital district in Hidalgo County. ☆

Adopt a town or county at GreatTexasLandRush.com



The Goddess of Liberty is shown in 1888 before it was hoisted to the top of the State Capitol. Texas State Library and Archives photo.

Texas' Chief Governmental Officials

On this and the following pages are lists of the principal administrative officials who have served the Republic and State of Texas with dates of their tenures of office. In a few instances, there are disputes as to the exact dates of tenures. Dates listed here are those that appear the most authentic.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

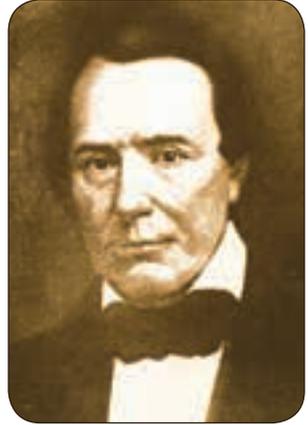
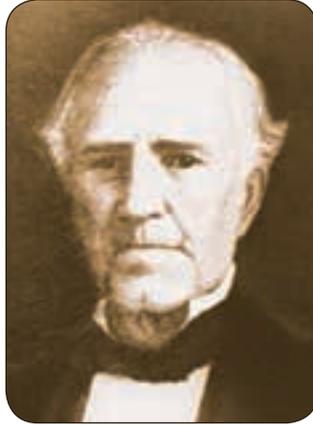
Governors and Presidents

*Spanish Royal Governors

Domingo Terán de los Ríos.....	1691–1692
Gregorio de Salinas Varona.....	1692–1697
Francisco Cuervo y Valdés.....	1698–1702
Mathías de Aguirre.....	1703–1705
Martín de Alarcón.....	1705–1708
Simón Padilla y Córdoba.....	1708–1712
Pedro Fermin de Echevers y Subisa.....	1712–1714
Juan Valdéz.....	1714–1716
Martín de Alarcón.....	1716–1719
José de Azlor y Virto de Vera, Marqués de San Miguel de Aguayo.....	1719–1722
Fernando Pérez de Almazán.....	1722–1727
Melchor de Mediavilla y Azcona.....	1727–1731
Juan Antonio Bustillo y Ceballos.....	1731–1734
Manuel de Sandoval.....	1734–1736
Carlos Benites Franquis de Lugo.....	1736–1737
Joseph Fernández de Jáuregui y Urrutia.....	1737–1737

Prudencio de Orobio y Basterra.....	1737–1741
Tomás Felipe Winthuisen (or Winthuysen) ...	1741–1743
Justo Boneo y Morales.....	1743–1744
Francisco García Larios.....	1744–1748
Pedro del Barrio Junco y Espriella.....	1748–1750
Jacinto de Barrios y Jáuregui.....	1751–1759
Angel de Martos y Navarrete.....	1759–1767
Hugo Oconór.....	1767–1770
Juan María Vicencio, Barón de Ripperdá.....	1770–1778
Domingo Cabello y Robles.....	1778–1786
Rafael Martínez Pacheco.....	1787–1790
Manuel Muñoz.....	1790–1799
Juan Bautista de Elguezábal.....	1799–1805
Antonio Cordero y Bustamante.....	1805–1808
Manuel María de Salcedo.....	1808–1813
Juan Bautista de las Casas (revolutionary governor).....	1811–1811
Cristóbal Domínguez, Benito de Armiñan, Mariano Varela, Juan Ignacio Pérez, Manuel Pardo.....	1813–1817
Antonio María Martínez.....	1817–1821

**Some authorities would include Texas under administrations of several earlier Spanish Governors. The late Dr. C. E. Castañeda, Latin-American librarian of The University of Texas and authority on the history of Texas and the Southwest, would include the following four: Francisco de Garay, 1523–1526; Pánfilo de Narváez, 1526–28; Nuño de Guzmán, 1528–1530; Hernando de Soto, 1538–1543.*



Governors Under Mexican Rule

The first two Governors under Mexican rule, Trespalcacios and García, were of Texas only as Texas was then constituted. Beginning with Gonzáles, 1824, the Governors were for the joint State of Coahuila y Texas.

José Felix Trespalcacios.....	1822–1823
Luciano García.....	1823–1824
Rafael Gonzáles.....	1824–1826
Victor Blanco.....	1826–1827
José María Viesca.....	1827–1830
Ramón Eca y Músquiz.....	1830–1831
José María Letona.....	1831–1832
Ramón Eca y Músquiz.....	1832–1832
Juan Martín de Veramendi.....	1832–1833
Juan José de Vidáurri y Villasenor.....	1833–1834
Juan José Elguezábal.....	1834–1835
José María Cantú.....	1835–1835
Agustín M. Viesca.....	1835–1835
Marciel Borrego.....	1835–1835
Ramón Eca y Músquiz.....	1835–1835

Provisional Colonial Governor, Before Independence

Henry Smith (Impeached)..... 1835

James W. Robinson served as acting Governor just prior to March 2, 1836, after Smith was impeached.

Presidents of the Republic of Texas

David G. Burnet.....	Mar. 16, 1836–Oct. 22, 1836	(provisional President)
Sam Houston.....	Oct. 22, 1836–Dec. 10, 1838	
Mirabeau B. Lamar.....	Dec. 10, 1838–Dec. 13, 1841	
Sam Houston.....	Dec. 13, 1841–Dec. 9, 1844	
Anson Jones.....	Dec. 9, 1844–Feb. 19, 1846	

Governors Since Annexation

J. Pinckney Henderson..... Feb. 19, 1846–Dec. 21, 1847

(Albert C. Horton served as acting Governor while Henderson was away in the Mexican War.)

George T. Wood.....	Dec. 21, 1847–Dec. 21, 1849
Peter Hansbrough Bell.....	Dec. 21, 1849–Nov. 23, 1853
J. W. Henderson.....	Nov. 23, 1853–Dec. 21, 1853
Elisha M. Pease.....	Dec. 21, 1853–Dec. 21, 1857
Hardin R. Runnels.....	Dec. 21, 1857–Dec. 21, 1859
Sam Houston (resigned because of state's secession from the Union).....	Dec. 21, 1859–Mar. 16, 1861
Edward Clark.....	Mar. 16, 1861–Nov. 7, 1861

Francis R. Lubbock (resigned to enter Confederate Army)..... Nov. 7, 1861–Nov. 5, 1863

Pendleton Murrah (administration terminated by fall of Confederacy)..... Nov. 5, 1863–June 17, 1865

Fletcher S. Stockdale (Lt. Gov. performed some duties of office on Murrah's departure, but is sometimes included in list of Governors. Hamilton's appointment was for immediate succession, as shown by the dates.)

Andrew J. Hamilton (Provisional, appointed by President Johnson)..... June 17, 1865–Aug. 9, 1866

James W. Throckmorton..... Aug. 9, 1866–Aug. 8, 1867

Elisha M. Pease (appointed July 30, 1867, under martial law)..... Aug. 8, 1867–Sept. 30, 1869

Interregnum

Pease resigned and vacated office Sept. 30, 1869; no successor was named until Jan. 8, 1870. Some historians extend Pease's term until Jan. 8, 1870, but in reality Texas was without a head of its civil government from Sept. 30, 1869, until Jan. 8, 1870.

Edmund J. Davis (appointed provisional Governor after being elected)..... Jan. 8, 1870–Jan. 15, 1874

Richard Coke (resigned to enter United States Senate)..... Jan. 15, 1874–Dec. 1, 1876

Richard B. Hubbard..... Dec. 1, 1876–Jan. 21, 1879

Oran M. Roberts..... Jan. 21, 1879–Jan. 16, 1883

John Ireland..... Jan. 16, 1883–Jan. 18, 1887

Lawrence Sullivan Ross..... Jan. 18, 1887–Jan. 20, 1891

James Stephen Hogg..... Jan. 20, 1891–Jan. 15, 1895

Charles A. Culberson..... Jan. 15, 1895–Jan. 17, 1899

Joseph D. Sayers..... Jan. 17, 1899–Jan. 20, 1903

S. W. T. Lanham..... Jan. 20, 1903–Jan. 15, 1907

Thos. Mitchell Campbell..... Jan. 15, 1907–Jan. 17, 1911

Oscar Branch Colquitt..... Jan. 17, 1911–Jan. 19, 1915

James E. Ferguson (impeached)..... Jan. 19, 1915–Aug. 25, 1917

William Pettus Hobby..... Aug. 25, 1917–Jan. 18, 1921

Pat Morris Neff..... Jan. 18, 1921–Jan. 20, 1925

Miriam A. Ferguson..... Jan. 20, 1925–Jan. 17, 1927

Dan Moody..... Jan. 17, 1927–Jan. 20, 1931

Ross S. Sterling..... Jan. 20, 1931–Jan. 17, 1933

Miriam A. Ferguson..... Jan. 17, 1933–Jan. 15, 1935

James V. Allred..... Jan. 15, 1935–Jan. 17, 1939

W. Lee O'Daniel (resigned to enter United States Senate)..... Jan. 17, 1939–Aug. 4, 1941

Coke R. Stevenson..... Aug. 4, 1941–Jan. 21, 1947

Beauford H. Jester..... Jan. 21, 1947–July 11, 1949

Allan Shivers (Lt. Governor succeeded on death of



Early Leaders of Texas

The presidents of the Republic of Texas and the state's first Governor, from far left: David G. Burnet, provisional president; Sam Houston, second and fourth presidents; Mirabeau B. Lamar, third president; Anson Jones, the Republic's last president; and J. Pinckney Henderson, the Lone Star State's first governor.

Governor Jester. Elected in 1950 and re-elected in 1952 and 1954)..... July 11, 1949–Jan. 15, 1957
 Price Daniel Jan. 15, 1957–Jan. 15, 1963
 John Connally Jan. 15, 1963–Jan. 21, 1969
 Preston Smith Jan. 21, 1969–Jan. 16, 1973
 *Dolph Briscoe..... Jan. 16, 1973–Jan. 16, 1979
 **William P. Clements Jan. 16, 1979–Jan. 18, 1983
 Mark White Jan. 18, 1983–Jan. 20, 1987
 **William P. Clements Jan. 20, 1987–Jan. 15, 1991
 Ann W. Richards Jan. 15, 1991–Jan. 17, 1995
 **George W. Bush..... Jan. 17, 1995–Dec. 21, 2000
 ****Rick Perry** (*Lt. Gov. succeeded on inauguration of Bush as U.S. President*) Dec. 21, 2000–present

**Effective in 1975, term of office was raised to 4 years, according to a constitutional amendment approved by Texas voters in 1972. See introduction to State Government chapter in this edition for other state officials whose terms were raised to four years.*

***Republicans.*

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Vice Presidents and Lieutenant Governors

Vice Presidents of the Republic

	Date Elected
Lorenzo de Zavala (<i>provisional Vice President</i>)	
Mirabeau B. Lamar	Sept. 5, 1836
David G. Burnet	Sept. 3, 1838
Edward Burleson	Sept. 6, 1841
Kenneth L. Anderson	Sept. 2, 1844

State Lieutenant Governors

Albert C. Horton.....	1846–1847
John A. Greer.....	1847–1851
J. W. Henderson.....	Aug. 4, 1851
D. C. Dickson.....	1853–1855
H. R. Runnels.....	Aug. 6, 1855
F. R. Lubbock.....	Aug. 4, 1857
Edward Clark.....	Aug. 1, 1859
John M. Crockett.....	1861–1863
Fletcher S. Stockdale.....	1863–1866
George W. Jones.....	1866

(Jones was removed by General Sheridan.)

J. W. Flanagan 1869
(Flanagan was appointed U.S. Senator and was never inaugurated as Lt. Gov.)

R. B. Hubbard.....	1873–1876
J. D. Sayers.....	1878–1880
L. J. Storey.....	1880–1882
Marion Martin.....	1882–1884
Barnett Gibbs.....	1884–1886
T. B. Wheeler.....	1886–1890
George C. Pendleton.....	1890–1892
M. M. Crane.....	Jan. 17, 1893–Jan. 25, 1895
George T. Jester.....	1895–1898
J. N. Browning.....	1898–1902
George D. Neal.....	1902–1906
A. B. Davidson.....	1906–1912
Will H. Mayes.....	1912–1914
William Pettus Hobby.....	1914–1917
W. A. Johnson (<i>served Hobby's unexpired term and until</i>	Jan. 1920)
Lynch Davidson.....	1920–1922
T. W. Davidson.....	1922–1924
Barry Miller.....	1924–1931
Edgar E. Witt.....	1931–1935
Walter Woodul.....	1935–1939
Coke R. Stevenson.....	1939–1941
John Lee Smith.....	1943–Jan. 21, 1947
Allan Shivers.....	Jan. 21, 1947–July 11, 1949

(Shivers succeeded to the governorship on death of Governor Beauford H. Jester.)

Ben Ramsey.....	1951–Sept. 18, 1961
<i>(Ben Ramsey resigned to become a member of the State Railroad Commission.)</i>	
Preston Smith.....	1963–1969
Ben Barnes.....	1969–1973
William P. Hobby Jr.....	1973–1991
Robert D. Bullock.....	1991–1999
Rick Perry.....	1999–Dec. 21, 2000
*Bill Ratliff.....	Dec. 28, 2000–Jan. 21, 2003
David Dewhurst	Jan. 21, 2003–present

**Elected by Senate when Rick Perry succeeded to governorship on election of George W. Bush as U.S. President.*

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Secretaries of State Of the Republic

Raines Yearbook for Texas, 1901, gives the following record of Secretaries of State during the era of the Republic of Texas:

Under David G. Burnet — Samuel P. Carson, James Collingsworth and W. H. Jack.

Under Sam Houston (first term) — Stephen F. Austin, 1836. J. Pinckney Henderson and Dr. Robert A. Irion, 1837–38.

Under Mirabeau B. Lamar — Bernard Bee appointed Dec. 16, 1838; James Webb appointed Feb. 6, 1839; D. G. Burnet appointed Acting Secretary of State, May 31, 1839; N. Amory appointed Acting Secretary of State, July 23, 1839; D. G. Burnet appointed Acting Secretary of State, Aug. 5, 1839; Abner S. Lipscomb appointed Secretary of State, Jan. 31, 1840, and resigned Jan. 22, 1841; Joseph Waples appointed Acting Secretary of State, Jan. 23, 1841, and served until Feb. 8, 1841; James S. Mayfield appointed Feb. 8, 1841; Joseph Waples appointed April 30, 1841, and served until May 25, 1841; Samuel A. Roberts appointed May 25, 1841; reappointed Sept. 7, 1841.

Under Sam Houston (second term) — E. Lawrence Stickney, Acting Secretary of State until Anson Jones appointed Dec. 13, 1841. Jones served as Secretary of State throughout this term except during the summer and part of this term of 1842, when Joseph Waples filled the position as Acting Secretary of State.

Under Anson Jones — Ebenezer Allen served from Dec. 10, 1844, until Feb. 5, 1845, when Ashbel Smith became Secretary of State. Allen was again named Acting Secretary of State, March 31, 1845, and later named Secretary of State.

(In addition to the above, documents in the Texas State Archives indicate that Joseph C. Eldredge, Chief Clerk of the State Department during much of the Republic’s existence, signed a number of documents in the absence of the office-holder in the capacity of “Acting Secretary of State.”)

State Secretaries of State

Charles Mariner	.....Feb. 20, 1846–May 4, 1846
David G. Burnet	.....May 4, 1846–Jan. 1, 1848
Washington D. Miller	.....Jan. 1, 1848–Jan. 2, 1850
James Webb	.....Jan. 2, 1850–Nov. 14, 1851
Thomas H. Duval	.....Nov. 14, 1851–Dec. 22, 1853
Edward Clark	.....Dec. 22, 1853–Dec. 1857
T. S. Anderson	.....Dec. 1857–Dec. 27, 1859
E. W. Cave	.....Dec. 27, 1859–Mar. 16, 1861
Bird Holland	.....Mar. 16, 1861–Nov. 1861
Charles West	.....Nov. 1861–Sept. 1862
Robert J. Townes	.....Sept. 1862–May 2, 1865
Charles R. Pryor	.....May 2, 1865–Aug. 1865
James H. Bell	.....Aug. 1865–Aug. 1866
John A. Green	.....Aug. 1866–Aug. 1867
D. W. C. Phillips	.....Aug. 1867–Jan. 1870
J. P. Newcomb	.....Jan. 1, 1870–Jan. 17, 1874
George Clark	.....Jan. 17, 1874–Jan. 27, 1874
A. W. DeBerry	.....Jan. 27, 1874–Dec. 1, 1876
Isham G. Searcy	.....Dec. 1, 1876–Jan. 23, 1879
J. D. Templeton	.....Jan. 23, 1879–Jan. 22, 1881
T. H. Bowman	.....Jan. 22, 1881–Jan. 18, 1883
J. W. Baines	.....Jan. 18, 1883–Jan. 21, 1887
John M. Moore	.....Jan. 21, 1887–Jan. 22, 1891
George W. Smith	.....Jan. 22, 1891–Jan. 17, 1895
Allison Mayfield	.....Jan. 17, 1895–Jan. 5, 1897
J. W. Madden	.....Jan. 5, 1897–Jan. 18, 1899
D. H. Hardy	.....Jan. 18, 1899–Jan. 19, 1901
John G. Tod	.....Jan. 19, 1901–Jan., 1903
J. R. Curl	.....Jan. 1903–April 1905
O. K. Shannon	.....April 1905–Jan. 1907
L. T. Dashiell	.....Jan. 1907–Feb. 1908
W. R. Davie	.....Feb. 1908–Jan. 1909

The Capitals of Texas

The Capitals of the six nations that have ruled Texas have been:

SPAIN: Valladolid (before 1551) and Madrid;

FRANCE: Paris;

MEXICO: Mexico City, D.F.;

REPUBLIC OF TEXAS:

- San Felipe de Austin,
- Washington-on-the-Brazos,
- Harrisburg,
- Galveston Island,
- Velasco,
- Columbia,
- Houston,
- Austin;

UNITED STATES: Washington, D.C.;

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA:

- Montgomery, Ala., and
- Richmond, Va.

From “The Capitals of Texas,” on the Texas Almanac website. Full article at:

www.texasalmanac.com/topics/history/capitals-texas

W. B. Townsend	.....Jan. 1909–Jan. 1911
C. C. McDonald	.....Jan. 1911–Dec. 1912
J. T. Bowman	.....Dec. 1912–Jan. 1913
John L. Wortham	.....Jan. 1913–June 1913
F. C. Weinert	.....June 1913–Nov. 1914
D. A. Gregg	.....Nov. 1914–Jan. 1915
John G. McKay	.....Jan. 1915–Dec. 1916
C. J. Bartlett	.....Dec. 1916–Nov. 1917
George F. Howard	.....Nov. 1917–Nov. 1920
C. D. Mims	.....Nov. 1920–Jan. 1921
S. L. Staples	.....Jan. 1921–Aug. 1924
J. D. Strickland	.....Sept. 1924–Jan. 1, 1925
Henry Hutchings	.....Jan. 1, 1925–Jan. 20, 1925
Mrs. Emma G. Meharg	.....Jan. 20, 1925–Jan. 1927
Mrs. Jane Y. McCallum	.....Jan. 1927–Jan. 1933
W. W. Heath	.....Jan. 1933–Jan. 1935
Gerald C. Mann	.....Jan. 1935–Aug. 31, 1935
R. B. Stanford	.....Aug. 31, 1935–Aug. 25, 1936
B. P. Matocha	.....Aug. 25, 1936–Jan. 18, 1937
Edward Clark	.....Jan. 18, 1937–Jan. 1939
Tom L. Beauchamp	.....Jan. 1939–Oct. 1939
M. O. Flowers	.....Oct. 26, 1939–Feb. 25, 1941
William J. Lawson	.....Feb. 25, 1941–Jan. 1943
Sidney Batham	.....Jan. 1943–Feb. 1945
Claude Isbell	.....Feb. 1945–Jan. 1947
Paul H. Brown	.....Jan. 1947–Jan. 19, 1949
Ben Ramsey	.....Jan. 19, 1949–Feb. 9, 1950
John Ben Shepperd	.....Feb. 9, 1950–April 30, 1952
Jack Ross	.....April 30, 1952–Jan. 9, 1953
Howard A. Carney	.....Jan. 9, 1953–Apr. 30, 1954
C. E. Fulgham	.....May 1, 1954–Feb. 15, 1955
Al Muldrow	.....Feb. 16, 1955–Nov. 1, 1955
Tom Reavley	.....Nov. 1, 1955–Jan. 16, 1957
Zollie Steakley	.....Jan. 16, 1957–Jan. 2, 1962

P. Frank Lake Jan. 2, 1962–Jan. 15, 1963
 Crawford C. Martin Jan. 15, 1963–March 12, 1966
 John L. Hill March 12, 1966–Jan. 22, 1968
 Roy Barrera March 7, 1968–Jan. 23, 1969
 Martin Dies Jr. Jan. 23, 1969–Sept. 1, 1971
 Robert D. (Bob) Bullock Sept. 1, 1971–Jan. 2, 1973
 V. Larry Teaver Jr. Jan. 2, 1973–Jan. 19, 1973
 Mark W. White Jr. Jan. 19, 1973–Oct. 27, 1977
 Steven C. Oaks Oct. 27, 1977–Jan. 16, 1979
 George W. Strake Jr. Jan. 16, 1979–Oct. 6, 1981
 David A. Dean Oct. 22, 1981–Jan. 18, 1983
 John Fainter Jan. 18, 1983–July 31, 1984
 Myra A. McDaniel Sept. 6, 1984–Jan. 26, 1987
 Jack Rains Jan. 26, 1987–June 15, 1989
 George Bayoud Jr. June 19, 1989–Jan. 15, 1991
 John Hannah Jr. Jan. 17, 1991–March 11, 1994
 Ronald Kirk April 4, 1994–Jan. 10, 1995
 Antonio O. "Tony" Garza Jr. Jan. 18, 1995–Dec. 2, 1997
 Alberto R. Gonzales Dec. 2, 1997–Jan. 10, 1999
 Elton Bomer Jan. 11, 1999–Dec. 31, 2000
 Henry Cuellar Jan. 2, 2001–Oct. 5, 2001
 Gwyn Shea Jan. 2, 2002–Aug. 4, 2003
 Geoff Connor Sept. 26, 2003–Jan. 1, 2005
 J. Roger Williams Jan. 1, 2005–July 1, 2007
 Phil Wilson July 1, 2007–July 6, 2008
 Esperanza (Hope) Andrade July 23, 2008–Nov. 23, 2012
John Steen Nov. 27, 2012–present



Attorneys General Of the Republic

David Thomas and
 Peter W. Grayson Mar. 2–Oct. 22, 1836
 J. Pinckney Hendersson, Peter W. Grayson,
 John Birdsall, A. S. Thurston 1836–1838
 J. C. Watrous Dec. 1838–June 1, 1840
 Joseph Webb and F. A. Morris 1840–1841
 George W. Terrell, Ebenezer Allen 1841–1844
 Ebenezer Allen 1844–1846

*Of the State

Volney E. Howard Feb. 21, 1846–May 7, 1846
 John W. Harris May 7, 1846–Oct. 31, 1849
 Henry P. Brewster Oct. 31, 1849–Jan. 15, 1850
 A. J. Hamilton Jan. 15, 1850–Aug. 5, 1850
 Ebenezer Allen Aug. 5, 1850–Aug. 2, 1852
 Thomas J. Jennings Aug. 2, 1852–Aug. 4, 1856
 James Willie Aug. 4, 1856–Aug. 2, 1858
 Malcolm D. Graham Aug. 2, 1858–Aug. 6, 1860
 George M. Flournoy Aug. 6, 1860–Jan. 15, 1862
 N. G. Shelley Feb. 3, 1862–Aug. 1, 1864
 B. E. Tarver Aug. 1, 1864–Dec. 11, 1865
 Wm. Alexander Dec. 11, 1865–June 25, 1866
 W. M. Walton June 25, 1866–Aug. 27, 1867
 Wm. Alexander Aug. 27, 1867–Nov. 5, 1867
 Ezekiel B. Turner Nov. 5, 1867–July 11, 1870
 Wm. Alexander July 11, 1870–Jan. 27, 1874
 George Clark Jan. 27, 1874–Apr. 25, 1876
 H. H. Boone Apr. 25, 1876–Nov. 5, 1878
 George McCormick Nov. 5, 1878–Nov. 2, 1880
 J. H. McLeary Nov. 2, 1880–Nov. 7, 1882
 John D. Templeton Nov. 7, 1882–Nov. 2, 1886
 James S. Hogg Nov. 2, 1886–Nov. 4, 1890
 C. A. Culbertson Nov. 4, 1890–Nov. 6, 1894
 M. M. Crane Nov. 6, 1894–Nov. 8, 1898
 Thomas S. Smith Nov. 8, 1898–Mar. 15, 1901
 C. K. Bell Mar. 20, 1901–Jan., 1904
 R. V. Davidson Jan. 1904–Dec. 31, 1909

Jewel P. Lightfoot Jan. 1, 1910–Aug. 31, 1912
 James D. Walthall Sept. 1, 1912–Jan. 31, 1913
 B. F. Looney Jan. 1, 1913–Jan., 1919
 C. M. Cureton Jan. 1919–Dec. 1921
 W. A. Keeling Dec. 1921–Jan. 1925
 Dan Moody Jan. 1925–Jan. 1927
 Claude Pollard Jan. 1927–Sept. 1929
 R. L. Bobbitt (Apptd.) Sept. 1929–Jan. 1931
 James V. Allred Jan. 1931–Jan. 1935
 William McCraw Jan. 1935–Jan. 1939
 Gerald C. Mann (resigned) Jan. 1939–Jan. 1944
 Grover Sellers Jan. 1944–Jan. 1947
 Price Daniel Jan. 1947–Jan. 1953
 John Ben Shepperd Jan. 1953–Jan. 1, 1957
 Will Wilson Jan. 1, 1957–Jan. 15, 1963
 Waggoner Carr Jan. 15, 1963–Jan. 1, 1967
 Crawford C. Martin Jan. 1, 1967–Dec. 29, 1972
 John Hill Jan. 1, 1973–Jan. 16, 1979
 Mark White Jan. 16, 1979–Jan. 18, 1983
 Jim Mattox Jan. 18, 1983–Jan. 15, 1991
 Dan Morales Jan. 15, 1991–Jan. 13, 1999
 John Cornyn Jan. 13, 1999–Dec. 2, 2002
Greg Abbott Dec. 2, 2002–present

**The first few Attorneys General held office by appointment of the Governor. The office was made elective in 1850 by constitutional amendment. Ebenezer Allen was the first elected Attorney General.*



Treasurers Of the Republic

Asa Brigham 1838–1840
 James W. Simmons 1840–1841
 Asa Brigham 1841–1844
 Moses Johnson 1844–1846

Of the State

James H. Raymond Feb. 24, 1846–Aug. 2, 1858
 *C. H. Randolph Aug. 2, 1858–June 1865
 *Samuel Harris Oct. 2, 1865–June 25, 1866
 W. M. Royston June 25, 1866–Sept. 1, 1867
 John Y. Allen Sept. 1, 1867–Jan. 1869
 **George W. Honey Jan. 1869–Jan. 1874
 **B. Graham (short term) beginning May 27, 1872
 A. J. Dorn Jan. 1874–Jan. 1879
 F. R. Lubbock Jan. 1879–Jan. 1891
 W. B. Wortham Jan. 1891–Jan. 1899
 John W. Robbins Jan. 1899–Jan. 1907
 Sam Sparks Jan. 1907–Jan. 1912
 J. M. Edwards Jan. 1912–Jan. 1919
 John W. Baker Jan. 1919–Jan. 1921
 G. N. Holton July 1921–Nov. 21, 1921
 C. V. Terrell Nov. 21, 1921–Aug. 15, 1924
 S. L. Staples Aug. 16, 1924–Jan. 15, 1925
 W. Gregory Hatcher Jan. 16, 1925–Jan. 1, 1931
 Charley Lockhart Jan. 1, 1931–Oct. 25, 1941
 Jesse James Oct. 25, 1941–Sept. 29, 1977
 Warren G. Harding Oct. 7, 1977–Jan. 3, 1983
 Ann Richards Jan. 3, 1983–Jan. 2, 1991
 Kay Bailey Hutchison Jan. 2, 1991–June 1993
 †Martha Whitehead June 1993–Aug. 1996

**Randolph fled to Mexico upon collapse of Confederacy. No exact date is available for his departure from office or for Harris' succession to the post. It is believed Harris took office Oct. 2, 1865.*

***Honey was removed from office for a short period in 1872 and B. Graham served in his place.*

† The office of Treasurer was eliminated by constitution-

al amendment in an election Nov. 7, 1995, effective the last day of August 1996.



Railroad Commission of Texas

(After the first three names in the following list, each commissioner's name is followed by a surname in parentheses. The name in parentheses is the name of the commissioner whom that commissioner succeeded.)

John H. Reagan	.....	June 10, 1891–Jan. 20, 1903
L. L. Foster	.....	June 10, 1891–April 30, 1895
W. P. McLean	.....	June 10, 1891–Nov. 20, 1894
L. J. Storey (McLean)	.....	Nov. 21, 1894–Mar. 28, 1909
N. A. Stedman (Foster)	.....	May 1, 1895–Jan. 4, 1897
Allison Mayfield (Stedman)	.....	Jan. 5, 1897–Jan. 23, 1923
O. B. Colquitt (Reagan)	.....	Jan. 21, 1903–Jan. 17, 1911
William D. Williams (Storey)	.....	April 28, 1909–Oct. 1, 1916
John L. Wortham (Colquitt)	.....	Jan. 21, 1911–Jan. 1, 1913
Earle B. Mayfield (Wortham)	.....	Jan. 2, 1913–March 1, 1923
Charles Hurdleston (Williams)	.....	Oct. 10, 1916–Dec. 31, 1918
Clarence Gilmore (Hurdleston)	.....	Jan. 1, 1919–Jan. 1, 1929
N. A. Nabors (A. Mayfield)	.....	March 1, 1923–Jan. 18, 1925
William Splawn (E. Mayfield)	.....	March 1, 1923–Aug. 1, 1924
C. V. Terrell (Splawn)	.....	Aug. 15, 1924–Jan. 1, 1939
Lon A. Smith (Nabors)	.....	Jan. 29, 1925–Jan. 1, 1941
Pat M. Neff (Gilmore)	.....	Jan. 1, 1929–Jan. 1, 1933
Ernest O. Thompson (Neff)	.....	Jan. 1, 1933–Jan. 8, 1965
G. A. (Jerry) Sadler (Terrell)	.....	Jan. 1, 1939–Jan. 1, 1943
Olin Culberson (Smith)	.....	Jan. 1, 1941–June 22, 1961
Beauford Jester (Sadler)	.....	Jan. 1, 1943–Jan. 21, 1947
William J. Murray Jr. (Jester)	.....	Jan. 21, 1947–Apr. 10, 1963
Ben Ramsey (Culberson)	.....	Sept. 18, 1961–Dec. 31, 1976
Jim C. Langdon (Murray)	.....	May 28, 1963–Dec. 31, 1977
Byron Tunnell (Thompson)	.....	Jan. 11, 1965–Sept. 15, 1973
Mack Wallace (Tunnell)	.....	Sept. 18, 1973–Sept. 22, 1987
Jon Newton (Ramsey)	.....	Jan. 10, 1977–Jan. 4, 1979
John H. Poerner (Langdon)	.....	Jan. 2, 1978–Jan. 1, 1981
James E. Nugent (Newton)	.....	Jan. 4, 1979–Jan. 3, 1995
Buddy Temple (Poerner)	.....	Jan. 2, 1981–March 2, 1986
Clark Jobe (Temple)	.....	March 3, 1986–Jan. 5, 1987
John Sharp (Jobe)	.....	Jan. 6, 1987–Jan. 2, 1991
Kent Hance (Wallace)	.....	Sept. 23, 1987–Jan. 2, 1991
*Robert Krueger (Hance)	.....	Jan. 3, 1991–Jan. 22, 1993
Lena Guerrero (Sharp)	.....	Jan. 23, 1991–Sept. 25, 1992
James Wallace (Guerrero)	.....	Oct. 2, 1992–Jan. 4, 1993
Barry Williamson (Wallace)	.....	Jan. 5, 1993–Jan. 4, 1999
Mary Scott Nabers (Krueger)	.....	Feb. 9, 1993–Dec. 9, 1994
Carole K. Rylander (Nabers)	.....	Dec. 10, 1994–Jan. 4, 1999
Charles Matthews (Nugent)	.....	Jan. 3, 1995–Jan. 31, 2005
Antonio Garza (Williamson)	.....	Jan. 4, 1999–Nov. 18, 2002
Michael Williams (Rylander)	.....	Jan. 4, 1999–July 8, 2011
Victor G. Carrillo (Garza)	.....	Feb. 19, 2003–Jan. 1, 2011
Elizabeth A. Jones (Matthews)	.....	Feb. 2, 2005–Feb. 13, 2012
David Porter (Carrillo)	.....	Jan. 1, 2011–present
Barry T. Smitherman (Williams)	.....	July 8, 2011–present
Christi Craddick (Jones)	.....	Dec. 17, 2012–present

* Robert Krueger resigned when Gov. Ann Richards appointed him interim U.S. Senator on the resignation of Sen. Lloyd Bentsen.



Comptroller of Public Accounts Of the Republic

John H. Money	.....	Dec. 30, 1835–Jan. 17, 1836
H. C. Hudson	.....	Jan. 17, 1836–Oct. 22, 1836
E. M. Pease	.....	June 1837–Dec. 1837
F. R. Lubbock	.....	Dec. 1837–Jan. 1839
Jas. W. Simmons	.....	Jan. 15, 1839–Sept. 30, 1840
Jas. B. Shaw	.....	Sept. 30, 1840–Dec. 24, 1841
F. R. Lubbock	.....	Dec. 24, 1841–Jan. 1, 1842
Jas. B. Shaw	.....	Jan. 1, 1842–Jan. 1, 1846

Of the State

Jas. B. Shaw	.....	Feb. 24, 1846–Aug. 2, 1858
Clement R. Johns	.....	Aug. 2, 1858–Aug. 1, 1864
Willis L. Robards	.....	Aug. 1, 1864–Oct. 12, 1865
Albert H. Latimer	.....	Oct. 12, 1865–Mar. 27, 1866
Robert H. Taylor	.....	Mar. 27, 1866–June 25, 1866
Willis L. Robards	.....	June 25, 1866–Aug. 27, 1867
Morgan C. Hamilton	.....	Aug. 27, 1867–Jan. 8, 1870
A. Bledsoe	.....	Jan. 8, 1870–Jan. 20, 1874
Stephen H. Darden	.....	Jan. 20, 1874–Nov. 2, 1880
W. M. Brown	.....	Nov. 2, 1880–Jan. 16, 1883
W. J. Swain	.....	Jan. 16, 1883–Jan. 18, 1887
John D. McCall	.....	Jan. 18, 1887–Jan. 15, 1895
R. W. Finley	.....	Jan. 15, 1895–Jan. 15, 1901
R. M. Love	.....	Jan. 15, 1901–Jan. 1903
J. W. Stephen	.....	Jan. 1903–Jan. 1911
W. P. Lane	.....	Jan. 1911–Jan. 1915
H. B. Terrell	.....	Jan. 1915–Jan. 1920
M. L. Wiginton	.....	Jan. 1920–Jan. 1921
Lon A. Smith	.....	Jan. 1921–Jan. 1925
S. H. Terrell	.....	Jan. 1925–Jan. 1931
Geo. H. Sheppard	.....	Jan. 1, 1931–Jan. 17, 1949
Robert S. Calvert	.....	Jan. 17, 1949–Jan. 19, 1975
Robert D. (Bob) Bullock	.....	Jan. 1975–Jan. 3, 1991
John Sharp	.....	Jan. 3, 1991–Jan. 2, 1999
Carole Keeton Strayhorn	.....	Jan. 2, 1999–Jan. 1, 2007
Susan Combs	.....	Jan. 1, 2007–present



U.S. Senators from Texas

U.S. Senators were selected by the legislatures of the states until the U.S. Constitution was amended in 1913 to require popular elections. In Texas, the first senator chosen by the voters in a general election was Charles A. Culberson in 1916. Because of political pressures, however, the rules of the Democratic Party of Texas were changed in 1904 to require that all candidates for office stand before voters in the primary. Consequently, Texas' senators faced voters in 1906, 1910 and 1912 before the U.S. Constitution was changed.

Following is the succession of Texas representatives in the United States Senate since the annexation of Texas to the Union in 1845:

Houston Succession

Sam Houston	.....	Feb. 21, 1846–Mar. 4, 1859
John Hemphill	.....	Mar. 4, 1859–July 11, 1861

Louis T. Wigfall and W. S. Oldham took their seats in the Confederate Senate, Nov. 16, 1861, and served until the Confederacy collapsed. After that event, the State Legislature on Aug. 21, 1866, elected David G. Burnet and Oran M. Roberts to the United States Senate, anticipating immediate readmission to the Union, but they were not allowed to take their seats.

†Morgan C. Hamilton Feb. 22, 1870–Mar. 3, 1877
 Richard Coke Mar. 4, 1877–Mar. 3, 1895
 Horace Chilton Mar. 3, 1895–Mar. 3, 1901
 Joseph W. Bailey Mar. 3, 1901–Jan. 8, 1913
 Rienzi Melville Johnston Jan. 8, 1913–Feb. 3, 1913
 †Morris Sheppard (died) Feb. 13, 1913–Apr. 9, 1941
 Andrew J. Houston June 2–26, 1941
 W. Lee O’Daniel Aug. 4, 1941–Jan. 3, 1949
 Lyndon B. Johnson Jan. 3, 1949–Jan. 20, 1961
 William A. Blakley Jan. 20, 1961–June 15, 1961
 †John G. Tower June 15, 1961–Jan. 21, 1985
 †Phil Gramm Jan. 21, 1985–Dec. 2, 2002
 †John Cornyn Dec. 2, 2002–present

Rusk Succession

Thomas J. Rusk (*died*) Feb 21, 1846–July 29, 1857
 J. Pinckney Henderson (*died*)
 Nov. 9, 1857–June 4, 1858
 Matthias Ward (*appointed interim*)
 Sept. 29, 1858–Dec. 5, 1859
 Louis T. Wigfall Dec. 5, 1859–March 23, 1861

Succession was broken by the expulsion of Texas Senators following secession of Texas from Union. See note above under “Houston Succession” on Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham, Burnet and Roberts.

†James W. Flanagan Feb. 22, 1870–Mar. 3, 1875
 Samuel B. Maxey Mar. 3, 1875–Mar. 3, 1887
 John H. Reagan (*resigned*) Mar. 3, 1887–June 10, 1891
 Horace Chilton (*filled vacancy on appointment*)
 Dec. 7, 1891–Mar. 30, 1892
 Roger Q. Mills Mar. 30, 1892–Mar. 3, 1899
 ‡Charles A. Culberson Mar. 3, 1899–Mar. 4, 1923
 Earle B. Mayfield Mar. 4, 1923–Mar. 4, 1929
 Tom Connally Mar. 4, 1929–Jan. 3, 1953
 Price Daniel Jan. 3, 1953–Jan. 15, 1957
 William A. Blakley Jan. 15, 1957–Apr. 27, 1957
 Ralph W. Yarborough Apr. 27, 1957–Jan. 12, 1971
 §Lloyd Bentsen Jan. 12, 1971–Jan. 20, 1993
 Robert Krueger Jan. 20, 1993–June 14, 1993
 Kay Bailey Hutchison June 14, 1993–Jan. 20, 2013
 †Ted Cruz Jan. 20, 2013–present

† *Republicans*

‡ *First election to U.S. Senate held in 1916. Prior to that time, senators were appointed by the Legislature.*

§ *Resigned from Senate when appointed U.S. Secretary of Treasury by Pres. Bill Clinton.*



Commissioners of the General Land Office

Of the Republic

John P. Borden Aug. 23, 1837–Dec. 12, 1840
 H. W. Raglin Dec. 12, 1840–Jan. 4, 1841
 *Thomas William Ward Jan. 4, 1841–Mar. 20, 1848

Of the State

George W. Smyth Mar. 20, 1848–Aug. 4, 1851
 Stephen Crosby Aug. 4, 1851–Mar. 1, 1858
 Francis M. White Mar. 1, 1858–Mar. 1, 1862
 Stephen Crosby Mar. 1, 1862–Sept. 1, 1865
 Francis M. White Sept. 1, 1865–Aug. 7, 1866
 Stephen Crosby Aug. 7, 1866–Aug. 27, 1867
 Joseph Spence Aug. 27, 1867–Jan. 19, 1870
 Jacob Kuechler Jan. 19, 1870–Jan. 20, 1874
 J. J. Groos Jan. 20, 1874–June 15, 1878
 W. C. Walsh July 30, 1878–Jan. 10, 1887

R. M. Hall Jan. 10, 1887–Jan. 16, 1891
 W. L. McGaughey Jan. 16, 1891–Jan. 26, 1895
 A. J. Baker Jan. 26, 1895–Jan. 16, 1899
 George W. Finger Jan. 16, 1899–May 4, 1899
 Charles Rogan May 11, 1899–Jan. 10, 1903
 John J. Terrell Jan. 10, 1903–Jan. 11, 1909
 J. T. Robison Jan, 1909–Sept. 11, 1929
 J. H. Walker Sept. 11, 1929–Jan., 1937
 William H. McDonald Jan 1937–Jan. 1939
 Bascom Giles Jan. 1939–Jan. 5, 1955
 J. Earl Rudder Jan. 5, 1955–Feb. 1, 1958
 Bill Allcorn Feb. 1, 1958–Jan. 1, 1961
 Jerry Sadler Jan. 1, 1961–Jan. 1, 1971
 Bob Armstrong Jan. 1, 1971–Jan. 1, 1983
 Garry Mauro Jan. 1, 1983–Jan. 7, 1999
 David Dewhurst Jan. 7, 1999–Jan. 3, 2003
Jerry Patterson Jan. 3, 2003–present

**Part of term after annexation.*



Speaker of the Texas House

The Speaker of the Texas House of Representatives is the presiding officer of the lower chamber of the State Legislature. The official is elected at the beginning of each regular session by a vote of the members of the House.

Speaker, Residence	Year Elected	Legis- lature
William E. Crump, Bellville	1846	1st
William H. Bourland, Paris	1846	1st
James W. Henderson, Houston	1847	2nd
Charles G. Keenan, Huntsville	1849	3rd
David C. Dickson, Anderson	1851	4th
Hardin R. Rannels, Boston	1853	5th
Hamilton P. Bee, Laredo	1855	6th
William S. Taylor, Larissa	1857	7th
Matt F. Locke, Lafayette	1858	7th
Marion DeKalb Taylor, Jefferson	1859	8th
Constantine W. Buckley, Richmond	1861	9th
Nicholas H. Darnell, Dallas	1861	9th
Constantine W. Buckley, Richmond	1863	9th
Marion DeKalb Taylor, Jefferson	1863	10th
Nathaniel M. Burford, Dallas	1866	11th
Ira H. Evans, Corpus Christi	1870	12th
William H. Sinclair, Galveston	1871	12th
Marion DeKalb Taylor, Jefferson	1873	13th
Guy M. Bryan, Galveston	1874	14th
Thomas R. Bonner, Tyler	1876	15th
John H. Cochran, Dallas	1879	16th
George R. Reeves, Pottsboro	1881	17th
Charles R. Gibson, Waxahachie	1883	18th
Lafayette L. Foster, Groesbeck	1885	19th
George C. Pendleton, Belton	1887	20th
Frank P. Alexander, Greenville	1889	21st
Robert T. Milner, Henderson	1891	22nd
John H. Cochran, Dallas	1893	23rd
Thomas Slater Smith, Hillsboro	1895	24th
L. Travis Dashiell, Jewett	1897	25th
J. S. Sherrill, Greenville	1899	26th
Robert E. Prince, Corsicana	1901	27th
Pat M. Neff, Waco	1903	28th
Francis W. Seabury, Rio Grande City	1905	29th
Thomas B. Love, Lancaster	1907	30th
Austin M. Kennedy, Waco	1909	31st
John W. Marshall, Whitesboro	1909	31st
Sam Rayburn, Bonham	1911	32nd
Chester H. Terrell, San Antonio	1913	33rd

Speaker, Residence	Year Elected	Legis- lature
John W. Woods, Rotan	1915	34th
Franklin O. Fuller, Coldspring	1917	35th
R. Ewing Thomason, El Paso	1919	36th
Charles G. Thomas, Lewisville	1921	37th
Richard E. Seagler, Palestine	1923	38th
Lee Satterwhite, Amarillo	1925	39th
Robert L. Bobbitt, Laredo	1927	40th
W. S. Barron, Bryan	1929	41st
Fred H. Minor, Denton	1931	42nd
Coke R. Stevenson, Junction	1933	43rd
"	1935	44th
"	1937	45th
Robert W. Calvert, Hillsboro	1939	46th
R. Emmett Morse, Houston	1941	47th
Homer L. Leonard, McAllen	1941	47th
Price Daniel, Liberty	1943	48th
Claud H. Gilmer, Rocksprings	1945	49th
William O. Reed, Dallas	1947	50th
Durwood Manford, Smiley	1949	51st
Reuben Senterfitt, San Saba	1951	52nd
"	1953	53rd
Jim T. Lindsey, Texarkana	1955	54th
Waggoner Carr, Lubbock	1957	55th
"	1959	56th
James A. Turman, Gober	1961	57th
Byron M. Tunnell, Tyler	1963	58th
Ben Barnes, DeLeon	1965	59th
"	1967	60th
Gus F. Mutscher, Brenham	1969	61st
"	1971	62nd
Rayford Price, Palestine	1972	62nd
Price Daniel Jr., Liberty	1973	63rd
Bill Clayton, Springlake	1975	64th
"	1977	65th
"	1979	66th
"	1981	67th
Gibson D. Lewis, Fort Worth	1983	68th
"	1985	69th
"	1987	70th
"	1989	71st
"	1991	72nd
James M. (Pete) Laney, Hale Center	1993	73rd
"	1995	74th
"	1997	75th
"	1999	76th
"	2001	77th
Tom Craddick, Midland	2003	78th
"	2005	79th
"	2007	80th
Joe Straus, San Antonio	2009	81st
"	2011	82nd
"	2013	83rd



**Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
Republic of Texas**

James Collinworth	.....	Dec. 16, 1836–July 23, 1838
John Birdsall	.....	Nov. 19–Dec. 12, 1838
Thomas J. Rusk	.....	Dec. 12, 1838–Dec. 5, 1840
John Hemphill	.....	Dec. 5, 1840–Dec. 29, 1845

Under the Constitutions of 1845 and 1861

John Hemphill	.....	Mar. 2, 1846–Oct. 10, 1858
Royall T. Wheeler	.....	Oct. 11, 1858–April 1864
Oran M. Roberts	.....	Nov. 1, 1864–June 30, 1866

**Under the Constitution of 1866
(Presidential Reconstruction)**

*George F. Moore	.....	Aug. 16, 1866–Sept. 10, 1867
<i>*Removed under Congressional Reconstruction by military authorities who appointed members of the next court.</i>		

**Under the Constitution of 1866
(Congressional Reconstruction)**

Amos Morrill	Sept. 10, 1867–July 5, 1870
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Under the Constitution of 1869

Lemuel D. Evans	July 5, 1870–Aug. 31, 1873
Wesley Ogden	Aug. 31, 1873–Jan. 29, 1874
Oran M. Roberts	.....	Jan. 29, 1874–Apr. 18, 1876

Under the Constitution of 1876

Oran M. Roberts	.....	Apr. 18, 1876–Oct. 1, 1878
George F. Moore	.....	Nov. 5, 1878–Nov. 1, 1881
Robert S. Gould	.....	Nov. 1, 1881–Dec. 23, 1882
Asa H. Willie	.....	Dec. 23, 1882–Mar. 3, 1888
John W. Stayton	.....	Mar. 3, 1888–July 5, 1894
Reuben R. Gaines	.....	July 10, 1894–Jan. 5, 1911
Thomas J. Brown	.....	Jan. 7, 1911–May 26, 1915
Nelson Phillips	.....	June 1, 1915–Nov. 16, 1921
C. M. Cureton	.....	Dec. 2, 1921–Apr. 8, 1940
†Hortense Sparks Ward	.....	Jan. 8, 1925–May 23, 1925
W. F. Moore	.....	Apr. 17, 1940–Jan. 1, 1941
James P. Alexander	.....	Jan. 1, 1941–Jan. 1, 1948
J. E. Hickman	.....	Jan. 5, 1948–Jan. 3, 1961
Robert W. Calvert	.....	Jan. 3, 1961–Oct. 4, 1972
Joe R. Greenhill	.....	Oct. 4, 1972–Oct. 25, 1982
Jack Pope	.....	Nov. 29, 1982–Jan. 5, 1985
John L. Hill Jr.	.....	Jan. 5, 1985–Jan. 4, 1988
Thomas R. Phillips	.....	Jan. 4, 1988–Sept. 3 2004
Wallace B. Jefferson	.....	Sept. 14, 2004–present

†Mrs. Ward served as Chief Justice of a special Supreme Court to hear one case in 1925.



**Presiding Judges, Court of Appeals
(1876–1891)**

**and Court of Criminal Appeals
(1891–present)**

Mat D. Ector	.....	May 6, 1876–Oct. 29, 1879
John P. White	.....	Nov. 9, 1879–Apr. 26, 1892
James M. Hurt	.....	May 4, 1892–Dec. 31, 1898
W. L. Davidson	.....	Jan. 2, 1899–June 27, 1913
A. C. Prendergast	.....	June 27, 1913–Dec. 31, 1916
W. L. Davidson	.....	Jan. 1, 1917–Jan. 25, 1921
Wright C. Morrow	.....	Feb. 8, 1921–Oct. 16, 1939
Frank Lee Hawkins	.....	Oct. 16, 1939–Jan. 2, 1951
Harry N. Graves	.....	Jan. 2, 1951–Dec. 31, 1954
W. A. Morrison	.....	Jan. 1, 1955–Jan. 2, 1961
Kenneth K. Woodley	.....	Jan. 3, 1961–Jan. 4, 1965
W. T. McDonald	.....	Jan. 4, 1965–June 25, 1966
W. A. Morrison	.....	June 25, 1966–Jan. 1, 1967
Kenneth K. Woodley	.....	Jan. 1, 1967–Jan. 1, 1971
John F. Onion Jr.	.....	Jan. 1, 1971–Jan. 1, 1989
Michael J. McCormick	.....	Jan. 1, 1989–Jan. 1, 2001
Sharon Keller	.....	Jan. 1, 2001–present



Administrators of Public Education

Superintendents of Public Instruction

Pryor Lea	Nov. 10, 1866–Sept. 12, 1867
Edwin M. Wheelock	Sept. 12, 1867–May 6, 1871
Jacob C. DeGress	May 6, 1871–Jan. 20, 1874
O. H. Hollingsworth	Jan. 20, 1874–May 6, 1884
B. M. Baker	May 6, 1884–Jan. 18, 1887
O. H. Cooper	Jan. 18, 1887–Sept. 1, 1890
H. C. Pritchett	Sept. 1, 1890–Sept. 15, 1891
J. M. Carlisle	Sept. 15, 1891–Jan. 10, 1899
J. S. Kendall	Jan. 10, 1899–July 2, 1901
Arthur Lefevre	July 2, 1901–Jan. 12, 1905
R. B. Cousins	Jan. 12, 1905–Jan. 1, 1910
F. M. Bralley	Jan. 1, 1910–Sept. 1, 1913
W. F. Doughty	Sept. 1, 1913–Jan. 1, 1919
Annie Webb Blanton	Jan. 1, 1919–Jan. 16, 1923
S. M. N. Marrs	Jan. 16, 1923–April 28, 1932
C. N. Shaver	April 28, 1932–Oct. 1, 1932

L. W. Rogers	Oct. 1, 1932–Jan. 16, 1933
L. A. Woods	Jan. 16, 1933–*1951

State Commissioner of Education

J. W. Edgar	May 31, 1951–June 30, 1974
Marlin L. Brockette	July 1, 1974–Sept. 1, 1979
Alton O. Bowen	Sept. 1, 1979–June 1, 1981
Raymon Bynum	June 1, 1981–Oct. 31, 1984
W. N. Kirby	April 13, 1985–July 1, 1991
Lionel R. Meno	July 1, 1991–March 1, 1995
Michael A. Moses	March 9, 1995–Aug. 18, 1999
Jim Nelson	Aug. 18, 1999–March 25, 2002
Felipe Alanis	March 25, 2002–July 31, 2003
Shirley J. Neeley	Jan. 12, 2004–July 1, 2007
Robert Scott	July 1, 2007–July 2, 2012
Michael Williams	Sept. 1, 2012–present

**The office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction was abolished by the Gilmer-Aikin act of 1949 and the office of Commissioner of Education created, appointed by a new State Board of Education elected by the people.*

First Ladies of Texas

Martha Evans Gindratt Wood	1847–49
† Bell Administration	1849–53
Lucadia Christiana Niles Pease	1853-57; 1867–69
‡ Rannels Administration	1857–59
Margaret Moffette Lea Houston	1859–61
Martha Evans Clark	1861
Adele Barron Lubbock	1861–1863
Susie Ellen Taylor Murrah	1863–1865
Mary Jane Bowen Hamilton	1865–1866
Annie Rattan Throckmorton	1866–1867
Ann Elizabeth Britton Davis	1870–1874
Mary Home Coke	1874–1876
Janie Roberts Hubbard	1876–1879
Frances Wickliff Edwards Roberts	1879–1883
Anne Maria Penn Ireland	1883–1887
Elizabeth Dorothy Tinsley Ross	1887–1891
Sarah Stinson Hogg	1891–1895
Sally Harrison Culberson	1895–1899
Orlene Walton Sayers	1899–1903
Sarah Beona Meng Lanham	1903–1907
Fannie Brunner Campbell	1907–1911
Alice Fuller Murrell Colquitt	1911–1915
§ Miriam A. Wallace Ferguson	1915–1917
Willie Cooper Hobby	1917–1921
Myrtle Mainer Neff	1921–1925
Mildred Paxton Moody	1927–1931
Maud Gage Sterling	1931–1933
Jo Betsy Miller Allred	1935–1939
Merle Estella Butcher O’Daniel	1939–1941
**Fay Wright Stevenson	1941–1942
*Edith Will Scott Stevenson	1942–1946
Mabel Buchanan Jester	1946–1949
Marialice Shary Shivers	1949–1957
Jean Houston Baldwin Daniel	1957–1963
Idanell Brill Connally	1963–1969
Ima Mae Smith	1969–1973
Betty Jane Slaughter Briscoe	1973–1979
Rita Crocker Bass Clements	1979–1983
Linda Gale Thompson White	1983–1987
Rita Crocker Bass Clements	1987–1991
Laura Welch Bush	1995–2000
Anita Thigpen Perry	2000–present



Anita Thigpen Perry. Photo courtesy of the Office of the First Lady.

†Gov. Peter Hansbrough Bell was not married while in office

‡Gov. Hardin R. Rannels never married.

§Miriam A. Wallace Ferguson was Mistress of the Mansion while her husband, James E. Ferguson, was governor, 1915–1917. She served as both Governor and Mistress of the Mansion, 1925–1927 and 1933–1935.

**Mrs. Coke R. (Fay Wright) Stevenson, the governor’s wife, died in the Governor’s Mansion Jan. 3, 1942. His mother, Edith Stevenson, served as Mistress of the Mansion thereafter.

During Ann Richards’ term as governor, 1991–1995, she was not married. ☆

State Government

Texas state government is divided into executive, legislative and judicial branches under the Texas Constitution adopted in 1876.

The chief executive is the Governor, whose term is for four years. Other elected state officials with executive responsibilities include the Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Comptroller of Public Accounts, Commissioner of the General Land Office and Commissioner of Agriculture. The terms of those officials are also four years.

The Secretary of State and the Commissioner of Education are appointed by the Governor.

Except for making numerous appointments and

calling special sessions of the Legislature, the Governor's powers are limited in comparison with those in most states.

Current state executives "not-to-exceed" salaries are for the 2012–2013 biennium (maximum possible salaries; actual salaries can be lower); salaries for the 2014–2015 biennium were not available from the State Auditor at press time.

The Governor's office welcomes comments and concerns, which are relayed to government officials who may offer assistance. Send a message at: <http://www2.governor.state.tx.us/contact/> or call the **Citizen's Opinion Hotline (1-800-252-9600)**.



Governor Rick Perry
P.O. Box 12428, Austin 78711
(512) 463-2000
www.governor.state.tx.us
Salary: \$150,000



Lt. Governor David Dewhurst
P.O. Box 12068, Austin 78711
(512) 463-0001
www.senate.state.tx.us
Salary: Same as Senator when serving as President of the Senate; same as Governor when serving as Governor



Attorney General Greg Abbott
P.O. Box 12548, Austin 78711
(512) 463-2100
www.oag.state.tx.us
Salary: \$150,000



Comptroller of Public Accounts Susan Combs
P.O. Box 13528, Austin 78711
(512) 463-4600
www.windows.state.tx.us
Salary: \$150,000



Texas Land Commissioner Jerry Patterson
P.O. Box 12873, Austin 78711
(512) 463-5256
www.glo.texas.gov
Salary: \$137,500



**Agriculture Commissioner
Todd Staples**

P.O. Box 12847, Austin 78711
(512) 463-7476
www.texasagriculture.gov
Salary: \$137,500



**Secretary of State
John Steen**

P.O. Box 12697, Austin 78711
(512) 463-5770
www.sos.state.tx.us
Salary: \$125,880



**Education Commissioner
Michael Williams**

1701 N. Congress Ave.
Austin 78701
(512) 463-8985
www.tea.state.tx.us
Salary: \$186,300

State Government Income and Expenditures

Taxes are the state government's primary source of income. On this and the following pages are summaries of state income and expenditures, percent change from previous year, tax collections, tax revenue by type of tax, a summary of the state budget for the 2012–2013 biennium, Texas Lottery income and expenditures, and the amount of federal payments to state agencies. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

State Revenues by Source and Expenditures by Function

Amounts (in Millions) and Percent Change from Previous Year

Revenues by Source	2012	%	2011	%	2010	%	2009	%	2008	%
Tax Collections	\$44,079	13.4	\$38,856	9.9	\$35,369	-6.5	\$37,823	-8.5	\$41,358	11.9
Federal Income	32,922	-14.3	38,431	4.3	36,857	19.4	30,860	17.6	26,238	7.6
Licenses, Fees, Permits, Fines, Penalties	7,608	-3.4	7,877	14.8	6,863	-4.7	7,198	-29.6	10,228	47.9
Interest & Other Investment Income	1,099	6.2	1,035	-2.3	1,059	-21.4	1,347	-41.7	2,309	-2.7
Net Lottery Proceeds	1,831	9.3	1,676	2.5	1,634	3.3	1,582	-1.0	1,597	2.9
Sales of Goods & Services	363	28.1	283	-30.6	408	-4.6	428	-13.8	496	-8.0
Settlements of Claims	560	-4.8	588	5.5	557	-1.3	565	3.0	548	2.0
Land Income	1,372	-6.1	1,462	92.2	761	-3.5	788	-25.0	1,050	39.8
Contributions to Employee Benefits	0.13	-19.9	0.16	-6.6	0.17	-37.5	0.27	-98.2	15	-93.7
Other Revenues	4,828	18.8	4,065	5.6	3,850	4.2	3,696	17.6	3,143	6.4
Total Net Revenues	\$94,661	0.4	\$94,2710	7.9	\$87,357	3.6	\$84,286	-3.1	\$86,983	12.7
Expenditures by Function	2012	%	2011	%	2010	%	2009	%	2008	%
General Government – Total	\$3,026	-30.3	\$4,342	20.0	\$3,618	25.9	\$2,872	14.3	\$2,514	8.1
Executive	2,622	-33.2	3,925	22.2	3,212	29.7	2,476	15.4	2,146	8.9
Legislative	122	-12.4	139	5.9	131	-7.5	142	15.2	123	-4.9
Judicial	282	0.9	279	1.4	275	7.9	255	4.0	245	8.8
Education	33,703	0.4	33,558	3.5	32,418	-2.1	33,121	7.6	30,776	16.9
Employee Benefits	3,321	-2.6	3,411	2.0	3,342	14.1	2,928	-1.7	2,980	5.1
Health and Human Services	38,127	-1.5	38,718	6.7	36,301	8.4	33,492	12.8	29,681	6.4
Public Safety and Corrections	4,295	-5.6	4,549	-3.3	4,704	-6.7	5,043	24.6	4,048	7.1
Transportation	6,890	2.7	6,706	12.3	5,972	-11.2	6,723	-12.3	7,668	0.8
Natural Resources/Recreational Services	2,163	19.6	1,808	-0.3	1,813	-12.4	2,069	-1.6	2,103	10.8
Regulatory Agencies	336	7.5	312	-6.1	333	-6.7	356	18.2	301	29.3
Lottery Winnings Paid*	619	14.3	541	11.2	487	-0.9	491	16.2	423	8.5
Debt Service – Interest	1,286	31.3	980	11.2	881	-12.4	1,005	3.4	973	16.1
Capital Outlay	492	-7.6	532	-5.9	566	19.4	474	1.2	468	25.0
Total Net Expenditures	\$94,257	-1.3	\$95,459	5.6	\$90,434	2.1	\$88,576	8.1	\$81,936	10.0

* Does not include payments made by retailers. All amounts rounded. Revenue and expenditures exclude trust funds. Fiscal years end August 31. Source: 2012 State of Texas Annual Cash Report, Revenue and Expenditures of State Funds for the Year Ending August 31, 2012, Comptroller of Public Accounts' Office.

State Government Budget Summary

2014–2015 Biennium

Source: Legislative Budget Board; www.lbb.state.tx.us.

The Legislative Budget Board's (LBB) baseline appropriations for state government operations for the 2014–15 biennium total \$187.7 billion from all fund sources. The funding provides a \$2.2 billion, or 1.2 percent, decrease from the 2012–2013 biennial level.

General Revenue Funds, including funds dedicated within the General Revenue Fund, total \$95.5 billion for

the 2014–15 biennium, an increase of \$1.7 billion, or 1.8 percent, from the anticipated 2012–13 biennial spending level.

The LBB recommended appropriations for the 2014–2015 biennium are within the Comptroller's 2014–2015 Biennial Revenue Estimate. ☆

Article (Governmental Division) (all funds in millions)	Estimated/ Budgeted for 2012–2013*	Recommended 2014–2015 Budget	Biennial Change	Percentage Change
Art. I — General Government	\$ 4,881.1	\$ 3,890.9	\$ -990.2	-20.3
Art. II — Health and Human Services	68,632.3	70,999.1	2,366.8	3.4
Art. III — Education	75,677.9	70,406.1	-5,271.8	-7.0
<i>Public Education</i>	52,389.5	53,530.3	1,140.8	2.2
<i>Higher Education</i>	23,288.4	16,875.8	-6,412.6	-27.5
Art. IV — The Judiciary	648.2	640.9	-7.2	-1.1
Art. V — Public Safety & Criminal Justice	11,742.8	11,219.0	-523.8	-4.5
Art. VI — Natural Resources	4,934.2	4,593.6	-340.6	-6.9
Art. VII — Business & Economic Dev.	22,315.8	24,831.7	2,515.9	11.3
Art. VIII — Regulatory	707.0	764.7	57.7	8.2
Art. IX — General Provisions	—	—	—	—
Art. X — The Legislature	348.9	357.3	8.4	2.4
Total	\$ 189,888.2	\$ 187,703.3	\$ -2,184.9	-1.2

All funds in millions.

*Includes anticipated supplemental spending adjustments.

Notes: Excludes interagency contracts. Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, table and figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

State Tax Collections 1996–2012

FY*	State Tax Collections	Resident Population**	Per Capita Tax Collections	Taxes as % of Personal Income
2012	44,079,118,749	26,053,000	1,692.00	4.2
2011	38,856,175,733	25,622,000	1,517.00	3.9
2010	35,368,901,064	25,197,000	1,404.00	3.8
2009	37,822,453,013	24,737,000	1,529.00	4.1
2008	41,357,928,953	24,250,000	1,705.00	4.3
2007	36,955,629,884	23,778,000	1,554.00	4.3
2006	33,544,497,547	23,339,000	1,437.00	4.1
2005	29,838,277,614	22,808,000	1,308.00	4.0
2004	27,913,001,645	22,409,000	1,246.00	4.1
2003	26,126,675,424	22,052,000	1,185.00	4.1
2002	26,279,146,493	21,673,000	1,213.00	4.2
2001	27,230,212,416	21,317,000	1,277.00	4.5
2000	25,283,768,842	20,904,000	1,210.00	4.4
1999	23,614,611,235	20,507,000	1,152.00	4.4
1998	22,634,019,740	20,104,000	1,126.00	4.4
1997	21,187,868,237	19,312,000	1,097.13	4.7
1996	19,762,504,350	18,966,000	1,042.00	4.7

* Fiscal years end August 31.

** Revised fiscal year estimates

Sources: Tax collection data, Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts, Annual Cash Reports of various years. Population and personal income estimates: the Comptroller's Winter 2012–2013 state economic forecast.

Tax Revenues, 2011–2012

Below are the major taxes for fiscal years 2011 and 2012, the amounts each contributed to the state, and the percent change from the previous year.

Type of Tax	FY 2011	%	FY 2012	%
Sales	\$21,478,982,942	9.4	\$24,191,240,632	12.6
Motor Vehicle Sales and Rentals*	2,977,664,128	13.2	3,559,231,370	19.5
Motor Fuels	3,104,200,331.2	2.0	3,169,239,669	2.1
Franchise	3,932,114,437	2.0	4,564,730,635	16.1
Insurance	1,349,641,599	1.9	1,496,251,178	10.9
Natural Gas Production	1,109,718,098	53.0	1,534,630,438	38.3
Cigarette & Tobacco	1,559,505,630	12.3	1,428,102,956	-8.4
Alcoholic Beverages	862,032,126	6.5	929,700,476	7.8
Oil Production	1,472,846,6593	46.0	2,103,268,285	42.8
Inheritance	1,806,641	2,118	-483,557	-126
Utility	457,722,479	-4.4	450,907,026	1.5
Hotel	348,796,113	5.4	401,411,015	15.1
Other Taxes	201,144,550	40.6	250,888,626	24.7
Totals	\$38,856,175,733	9.9	\$44,079,118,749	13.4

*Includes tax on manufactured housing sales and taxes on interstate motor carriers.

Source: 2012 State of Texas Annual Cash Report, Net Revenue by Source – All Funds Excluding Trust for the Year Ending August 31, 2012, Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts.

Federal Revenue by State Agency

Source: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts, 2012 State of Texas Annual Cash Report, Revenue and Expenditures of State Funds for the Year Ending Aug. 31, 2012.

Texas received \$32.9 billion in federal funds during fiscal 2012, a decrease of \$5.5 billion, or 14.3 percent from fiscal 2011. Federal funds accounted for 34.8 percent of total net revenue, the second largest source of revenue in fiscal 2012.

State Agency	2012	2011	2010	2009
Health and Human Services Commission	\$18,665,829,591	\$21,571,516,119	\$20,791,035,173	\$17,986,889,565
Texas Education Agency	5,911,025,809	7,222,053,401	6,793,852,227	4,459,537,218
Texas Department of Transportation	2,882,935,626	3,012,762,271	2,700,037,782	2,715,159,247
Department of State Health Services	1,016,007,645	1,070,932,556	1,119,463,885	1,103,725,404
Texas Workforce Commission	880,657,818	1,075,003,324	1,069,280,389	944,252,203
General Land Office	503,411,602	55,388,820	39,530,124	33,211,902
Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs	475,784,041	1,136,349,138	699,836,513	302,247,875
Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services	429,026,031	469,657,631	472,313,359	445,955,913
Texas Department of Public Safety	421,370,878	554,804,844	843,634,124	1,191,527,865
Department of Agriculture	407,287,580	399,546,594	366,217,623	335,083,929
Department of Family and Protective Services	398,471,624	436,253,662	439,105,171	427,157,366
Attorney General	227,582,828	236,753,250	290,910,019	257,765,050
Department of Aging and Disability Services	128,606,831	131,739,810	126,079,938	114,850,924
Adjutant General's Department	98,177,094	108,677,566	113,410,864	100,990,827
Governor – Fiscal	83,584,266	54,002,498	95,572,603	141,675,486
Texas Department of Rural Affairs	58,816,932	309,610,195	132,585,818	134,751,702
All Other Agencies	333,464,260	585,424,146	844,761,180	165,148,727
Total All Agencies	\$32,922,040,458	\$38,430,475,826	\$36,856,626,791	\$30,859,931,204

Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Texas Lottery

Source: Texas Lottery Commission; www.txlottery.org/

The State Lottery Act was passed by the Texas Legislature in July 1991. Texas voters approved a constitutional amendment authorizing a state lottery in an election on Nov. 5, 1991, by a vote of 1,326,154 to 728,994. Since the first ticket was sold on May 29, 1992, the Texas Lottery® has generated more than \$66 billion in total sales and \$20 billion in revenue for the state. It has distributed \$39 billion in prizes to players through fiscal year 2012.

Since 1997, the Texas Lottery has contributed more than \$14 billion to the Foundation School Fund, which supports public education. Before September 1997, revenues were deposited in the General Revenue Fund.

As authorized by the state Legislature, certain Texas Lottery revenues benefit state programs, including the Fund for Veterans Assistance, which is administered by the Texas Veterans Commission. Sales and unclaimed prizes from the Veterans Cash scratch-off game have funded more than \$21 million in aid for Texas veterans since the first Veterans scratch-off game was launched in November 2009.

Other Texas Lottery funds, such as unclaimed prizes, revert back to the state for programs authorized by the Texas Legislature.

Distribution of Texas Lottery proceeds for fiscal year 2012:

- 62.9 percent to prizes paid
- 26.3 percent to the Foundation School Fund
- 5.0 percent to retailer commissions
- 4.4 percent for lottery administration
- 1.4 percent to other state programs

The Texas Lottery offers players a wide range of games, including around 100 scratch-off games per year and eight draw games.

Scratch-off tickets amounted to 73.6 percent of total lottery sales in 2012.

The **draw games** and their **percent of total lottery sales** include: two multi-state games, Mega Millions® (5%) and Powerball® (4.1%), and their corresponding add-on features, Power Play® (0.6%) and Megaplier® (1%); the agency's in-state game offerings, Lotto Texas® (4%), with the add-on feature Extra! All or Nothing™,

Texas Lottery Financial Data

Start-up to Aug. 31, 2012. All dollar amounts in millions.

Period	Sales	Value of Prizes Won	Retailer Commissions	Administration	Revenue to State of Texas*
Start-up–FY 1993	\$2,448	\$1,250	\$122	\$170	\$812
FY 1994	2,760	1,529	138	167	869
FY 1995	3,037	1,689	152	188	927
FY 1996	3,432	1,951	172	217	1,158
FY 1997	3,745	2,152	187	236	1,189
FY 1998	3,090	1,648	155	198	1,157
FY 1999	2,572	1,329	129	169	969
FY 2000	2,657	1,509	133	172	918
FY 2001	2,825	1,643	141	173	865
FY 2002	2,966	1,715	148	167	957
FY 2003	3,131	1,845	157	158	955
FY 2004	3,488	2,069	174	181	1,044
FY 2005	3,662	2,228	183	179	1,077
FY 2006	3,775	2,311	189	185	1,085
FY 2007	3,774	2,315	189	183	1,091
FY 2008	3,671	2,281	184	167	1,037
FY 2009	3,720	2,300	186	192	1,043
FY 2010	3,738	2,300	187	185	1,095
FY 2011	3,811	2,387	191	174	1,025
FY 2012	4,191	2,633	210	169	1,154

*Revenue to the state presented on a cash basis.

Cash Five® (1.6%), Texas Two Step® (1.6%); and Pick 3™ (6.5%) and Daily 4™ (1.6%), both available with the add-on feature Sum It Up® (0.1%). Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding. The All or Nothing™ game and Lotto Texas Extra! add-on feature began during fiscal year 2013.

The **approximate odds** for winning the jackpot or top prize for each draw game are:

- Lotto Texas (jackpot) 1:25,827,165
- Cash Five (top prize) 1:435,897
- All or Nothing (top prize) 1:2,704,156
- Texas Two Step (jackpot) 1:1,832,600
- Mega Millions (jackpot) 1:175,711,536
- Powerball (jackpot) 1:175,223,510
- Pick 3 (top prize) 1:1,000
- Daily 4 (top prize) 1:10,000 ☆



The seal of Texas on the floor of the Rotunda in the State Capitol in Austin. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Texas Legislature

The Texas Legislature has **181 members: 31 in the Senate** and **150 in the House of Representatives**. Regular sessions convene on the second Tuesday of January in odd-numbered years, but the governor may call special sessions. Article III of the Texas Constitution deals with the legislative branch. On the web: www.capitol.state.tx.us.

The following lists are of members of the **83rd Legislature**, which convened for its Regular Session on Jan. 8, 2013, and adjourned on May 27, 2013. The **84th Legislature** is scheduled to convene on Jan. 13, 2015, and adjourn June 1, 2015.

State Senate

Thirty-one members of the State Senate are elected to four-year, overlapping terms. Salary: The salary of all members of the Legislature, both Senators and Representatives, is \$7,200 per year and \$124 per diem during legislative sessions; mileage allowance at same rate provided by law for state employees. The per diem payment applies during each regular and special session of the Legislature.

Senatorial Districts include one or more whole counties and some counties have more than one Senator.

The **address of Senators** is Texas Senate, P.O. Box 12068, Austin 78711-2068; phone (512) 463-0200; Fax: 512-463-0326. On the Web: www.senate.state.tx.us.

President of the Senate: Lt. Gov. David Dewhurst; **President Pro Tempore:** Leticia Van de Putte; **Secretary of the Senate:** Patsy Spaw; **Sergeant-at-Arms:** Rick DeLeon.

Texas State Senators

District, Member, Party-Hometown, Occupation

- Kevin P. Eltife, R-Tyler; businessman.
- Robert F. Deuell, R-Greenville; family physician.
- Robert Nichols, R-Jacksonville; engineer.
- Tommy Williams, R-The Woodlands; businessman.
- Charles Schwertner, R-Georgetown; surgeon.
- Sylvia R. Garcia, D-Houston; attorney.
- Dan Patrick, R-Houston; broadcaster.
- Ken Paxton, R-McKinney; attorney.
- Kelly G. Hancock, R-North Richland Hills; business owner.
- Wendy R. Davis, D-Fort Worth; attorney.
- Larry Taylor, R-Friendswood; insurance agent.
- Jane Nelson, R-Flower Mound; businesswoman.
- Rodney Ellis, D-Houston; attorney, investment banker.
- Kirk Watson, D-Austin; attorney.
- John Whitmire, D-Houston; attorney (**Dean of the Senate**).
- John J. Carona, R-Dallas; businessman.
- Joan Huffman, R-Houston; attorney.
- Glenn Hegar Jr., R-Katy; farmer.
- Carlos I. Uresti, D-San Antonio; attorney.
- Juan (Chuy) Hinojosa, D-McAllen; attorney.
- Judith Zaffirini, D-Laredo; communications specialist, former educator.
- Brian Birdwell, R-Granbury; retired military.
- Royce West, D-Dallas; attorney.
- Troy Fraser, R-Horseshoe Bay; businessman.
- Donna Campbell, R-New Braunfels; physician.
- Leticia Van de Putte, D-San Antonio; pharmacist.
- Eddie Lucio Jr., D-Brownsville; advertising executive.
- Robert Duncan, R-Lubbock; attorney.
- José R. Rodríguez, D-El Paso; former El Paso County attorney.
- Craig Estes, R-Wichita Falls; state senator.
- Kel Seliger, R-Amarillo; business owner.

House of Representatives

This is a list of the 150 members of the House of Representatives in the 83rd Legislature. They were elected for two-year terms from the districts shown below. Representatives and senators receive the same salary (see State Senate).

The **address of all Representatives** is House of Representatives, P.O. Box 2910, Austin, 78768-2910; phone: (512) 463-1000; Fax: (512) 463-5896. On the web: www.house.state.tx.us/



Speaker Joe Straus

Speaker, Joe Straus III (R-San Antonio). **Speaker Pro Tempore**, Dennis H. Bonnen (R-Angleton). **Chief Clerk**, Robert Haney. **Sergeant-at-Arms**, Rod Welsh.

Texas State Representatives

District, Member, Party-Hometown, Occupation

1. George Lavender, R-Texarkana, sales.
2. Dan Flynn, R-Van; attorney, businessman, rancher.
3. Cecil Bell Jr., R-Magnolia; general contractor.
4. Lance Gooden, R-Terrell; insurance consultant
5. Bryan Hughes, R-Mineola; attorney.
6. Matt Schaefer, R-Tyler; attorney.
7. David Simpson, R-Longview; businessman.
8. Byron C. Cook, R-Corsicana; businessman, rancher.
9. Chris Paddie, R-Marshall; GM of KMHT radio.
10. Jim Pitts, R-Waxahachie; attorney.
11. Travis Clardy, R-Nacogdoches; attorney.
12. Kyle J. Kacal, R-Bryan, rancher.
13. Lois W. Kolkhorst, R-Brenham; business owner, investor.
14. John Raney, R-Bryan; small business owner.
15. Steve Toth, R-The Woodlands; small business owner.
16. Brandon Creighton, R-Conroe; attorney, real estate developer.
17. Tim Kleinschmidt, R-Lexington; attorney, rancher.
18. John C. Otto, R-Dayton; CPA.
19. James White, R-Hillister; learning, forestry consultant.
20. Marsha Farney, R-Georgetown; educator.
21. Allan B. Ritter, R-Nederland; business owner.
22. Joseph (Joe) Deshotel, D-Beaumont; attorney, businessman.
23. Craig Eiland, D-Galveston; attorney.
24. Greg Bonnen, R-Friendswood; neurosurgeon.
25. Dennis H. Bonnen, R-Angleton; banking (**Speaker Pro Tem**).
26. Rick Miller, R-Sugar Land; management consultant.
27. Ron Reynolds, D-Missouri City; attorney.
28. John Zerwas, R-Richmond; physician.
29. Ed Thompson, R-Pearland; insurance agent.
30. Geanie W. Morrison, R-Victoria; state representative.
31. Ryan Guillen, D-Rio Grande City; investor.
32. Todd Hunter, R-Corpus Christi; attorney.
33. Scott Turner, R-Richardson; businessman.
34. Abel Herrero, D-Robstown; attorney.
35. Oscar Longoria, D-Mission; attorney.
36. Sergio Muñoz Jr., D-Palmview; attorney.
37. Rene O. Oliveira, D-Brownsville; attorney.
38. Eddie Lucio III, D-Brownsville; attorney.
39. Armando A. (Mando) Martinez, D-Weslaco; firefighter, paramedic.
40. Terry Canales, D-Edinburg; attorney.
41. Robert Guerra, D-Mission; attorney.
42. Richard Peña Raymond, D-Laredo; businessman.
43. J.M. Lozano, R-Kingsville; restaurateur.
44. John Kuempel, R-Seguin; salesman.
45. Jason A. Isaac, R-Dripping Springs; small business owner.
46. Dawnna M. Dukes, D-Austin; business consultant, marketing.
47. Paul D. Workman, R-Austin; commercial contractor.
48. Donna Howard, D-Austin; nursing, public health.
49. Elliott Naishtat, D-Austin; attorney.
50. Mark Strama, D-Austin; small business owner.
51. Eddie Rodriguez, D-Austin; state representative.
52. Larry Gonzales, R-Round Rock; owner of graphic design company.
53. Harvey Hilderbran, R-Kerrville; businessman.
54. Jimmie Don Aycocck, R-Killeen; veterinarian, rancher.
55. Ralph Sheffield, R-Temple; restaurant owner.
56. Charles (Doc) Anderson, R-Waco; veterinarian.
57. Trent Ashby, R-Lufkin; title company president.
58. Rob D. Orr, R-Burleson; real estate broker.
59. J.D. Sheffield, R-Gatesville; physician.
60. James L. (Jim) Keffer, R-Eastland; businessman.
61. Phil S. King, R-Weatherford; attorney.
62. Larry Phillips, R-Sherman, attorney.
63. Tan Parker, R-Flower Mound; businessman.
64. Myra Crownover, R-Denton; banking, real estate.
65. Ron Simmons, R-Carrollton; investment advisor.
66. Van Taylor, R-Plano; real estate.
67. Jeff Leach, R-Plano; attorney.
68. Drew Springer Jr., R-Muenster; financial services.
69. James Frank, R-Wichita Falls; business owner.
70. Scott Sanford, R-McKinney; minister.
71. Susan King, R-Abilene; surgical nurse.
72. Drew Darby, R-San Angelo; attorney, businessman.
73. Doug Miller, R-New Braunfels; insurance agent.
74. Poncho Nevarez, D-Eagle Pass; attorney.
75. Mary E. Gonzalez, D-Clint; consulting.
76. Naomi Gonzalez, D-El Paso; attorney.
77. Marisa Marquez, D-El Paso; community relations manager.
78. Joe Moody, D-El Paso; attorney.
79. Joseph (Joe) C. Pickett, D-El Paso; state representative.
80. Tracy O. King, D-Batesville; businessman.
81. Tryon D. Lewis, R-Odessa; attorney.
82. Tom Craddick, R-Midland; investor, sales representative.
83. Charles Perry, R-Lubbock; CPA, land developer.
84. John Frullo, R-Lubbock; small business owner.
85. Phil Stephenson, R-Wharton; CPA.
86. John T. Smithee, R-Amarillo; attorney.
87. Four Price, R-Amarillo; attorney.
88. Ken King, R-Canadian; oil & gas service executive.
89. Jodie Laubenberg, R-Parker; state representative.

90. Lon Burnam, D-Fort Worth; independent consultant.
91. Stephanie Klick, R-Fort Worth; registered nurse.
92. Jonathan Stickland, R-Bedford; consultant.
93. Matt Krause, R-Fort Worth; attorney.
94. Diane Patrick, R-Arlington; university professor.
95. Nicole Collier, D-Fort Worth; attorney.
96. William (Bill) Zedler, R-Arlington; consultant.
97. Craig Goldman, R-Fort Worth; real estate.
98. Giovanni Capriglione, R-Southlake; private equity.
99. Charlie L. Geren, R-Fort Worth; restaurant owner, real estate broker, rancher.
100. Eric Johnson, D-Dallas; attorney.
101. Chris Turner, D-Arlington; public relations consultant.
102. Stefani Carter, R-Dallas; attorney.
103. Rafael Anchiá, D-Dallas; attorney.
104. Roberto R. Alonzo, D-Dallas; attorney.
105. Linda Harper-Brown, R-Irving; corporate president.
106. Pat Fallon, R-Frisco; business owner.
107. Kenneth Sheets, R-Dallas; attorney.
108. Dan Branch, R-Dallas; attorney.
109. Helen Giddings, D-Dallas; small business owner.
110. Toni Rose, D-Dallas; mental health liaison.
111. Yvonne Davis, D-Dallas; small business owner.
112. Angie Chen Button, R-Garland; CPA, marketing executive.
113. Cindy Burkett, R-Sunnyvale; business vice president.
114. Jason Villalba, R-Dallas; attorney.
115. Bennett Ratliff, R-Coppell; civil engineer.
116. Trey Martinez Fischer, D-San Antonio; attorney.
117. Philip Cortez, D-San Antonio; public relations consultant.
118. Joe Farias, D-San Antonio; retired.
119. Roland Gutierrez, D-San Antonio; attorney.
120. Ruth Jones McClendon, D-San Antonio; businesswoman.
121. Joe Straus III, R-San Antonio; insurance, investments (**Speaker of the House**).
122. Lyle Larson, R-San Antonio; small business owner.
123. Michael (Mike) Villarreal, D-San Antonio; small business owner, investment banker.
124. Jose Menendez, D-San Antonio; company vice president.
125. Justin Rodriguez, D-San Antonio; attorney.
126. Patricia F. Harless, R-Spring; automobile dealer.
127. Dan Huberty, R-Houston; company vice president.
128. Wayne Smith, R-Baytown; civil engineer.
129. John E. Davis, R-Houston; roofing sales.
130. Allen Fletcher, R-Tomball; small business owner.
131. Alma A. Allen, D-Houston; educator.
132. William A. (Bill) Callegari, R-Katy; professional engineer.



The interior of the dome of the State Capitol. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

133. Jim Murphy, R-Houston; commercial real estate.
134. Sarah Davis, R-West University Place; attorney.
135. Gary Elkins, R-Houston; business consultant.
136. Tony Dale, R-Cedar Park; small business owner.
137. Gene Wu, D-Houston; attorney.
138. Dwayne Bohac, R-Houston; businessman.
139. Sylvester Turner, D-Houston; attorney.
140. Armando Lucio Walle, D-Houston; law student.
141. Senfronia Thompson, D-Houston; attorney.
142. Harold V. Dutton Jr., D-Houston; attorney.
143. Ana E. Hernandez, D-Houston; attorney.
144. Mary Ann Perez, D-Houston; insurance agent.
145. Carol Alvarado, D-Houston; small business consultant.
146. Borris L. Miles, D-Houston; insurance agent.
147. Garnet Coleman, D-Houston; business consultant.
148. Jessica Farrar, D-Houston; state representative.
149. Hubert Vo, D-Houston; Realtor, developer.
150. Debbie Riddle, R-Tomball; horse breeder. ☆



The Supreme Court of Texas: (seated, left to right) Justice Nathan L. Hecht, Chief Justice Wallace B. Jefferson, Justice Paul W. Green; (standing, left to right) Justice Jeffrey S. Boyd, Justice Eva Guzman, Justice Phil Johnson, Justice Don R. Willett, Justice Debra Lehrmann, Justice John Phillip Devine. Photo by Mark Matson Photography, Austin.

Texas State Judiciary

The judiciary of the state consists of 9 justices of the State Supreme Court; 9 judges of the Court of Criminal Appeals; 80 justices of the 14 Courts of Appeals; 443 judges of the State District Courts; 13 judges of the Criminal District Courts; 508 County Court judges; 815 Justices of the Peace; and 1,559 Municipal Courts judges.

In addition to its system of formal courts, the State of Texas has established 19 Alternative Dispute Resolution Centers. The centers help ease the caseload of Texas courts by using mediation, arbitration, negotiation and moderated settlement conferences to handle disputes without resorting to more costly, time-consuming court actions.

Centers are located in Amarillo, Austin, Beaumont, Bryan—College Station, Conroe, Corpus Christi, Dallas, Denton, Eastland, El Paso, Fort Worth, Houston, Kerrville, Lubbock, Paris, Richmond, San Antonio, San Marcos, and Waco.

(The list of U.S. District Courts in Texas can be found in the Federal Government section, page 556.)

State Higher Courts

The state's higher courts are listed below and are current as of July 2013. Notations in parentheses indicate dates of expiration of terms of office. Judges of the Supreme Court, Court of Criminal Appeals and Courts of Appeals are elected to 6-year, overlapping terms. District Court judges are elected to 4-year terms.

The salaries for judges fiscal years 2012–2013 were as follows: Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Presiding Judge of the Court of Criminal Appeals: each \$152,500; Justices, \$150,000; Chief Justices of the Courts of Appeals, \$140,000; justices, \$137,500

from the state. A supplemental amount may be paid by counties, not to exceed \$15,000 per year, and total salary must be at least \$1,000 less than that received by Supreme Court justices.

District Court judges receive \$137,500 from the state, plus supplemental pay from various subdivisions. Their total salary must be \$1,000 less than that received by justices of the Court of Appeals in which the district court is located.

Below is information on the Supreme Court, Court of Criminal Appeals and Courts of Appeals. The information was furnished by each court as of July 2011. Elsewhere in this section are names of county court judges by counties, District Court judges by district number, and the district numbers of the District Court(s) in each county.

Supreme Court

Chief Justice, Wallace B. Jefferson (12/31/14). **Associate Justices:** Nathan L. Hecht (12/31/18); Paul W. Green (12/31/16); Phil Johnson (12/31/14); Don R. Willett (12/31/18); Eva Guzman (12/31/16); Debra H. Lehrmann (12/31/16); Jeffrey S. Boyd (12/31/14); and John Phillip Devine (12/31/18).

Clerk of Court, Blake A. Hawthorne. Location of court, Austin. Web: www.supreme.courts.state.tx.us.

Court of Criminal Appeals

Presiding Judge, Sharon Keller (12/31/18). **Judges:** Lawrence E. Meyers (12/31/16); Tom Price (12/31/14); Paul Womack (12/31/14); Cheryl Johnson (12/31/16); Michael E. Keasler (12/31/16); Barbara Parker Hervey (12/31/18); Elsa Alcalá (12/31/18); and Cathy Cochran (12/31/14). State Prosecuting Attorney, Lisa C. McMinn.

Clerk of Court, Abel Acosta. Location of court, Austin. Web: www.cca.courts.state.tx.us.

Courts of Appeals

These courts have jurisdiction within their respective supreme judicial districts. A constitutional amendment approved in 1978 raised the number of associate justices for Courts of Appeals where needed. Judges are elected from the district for 6-year terms. An amendment adopted in 1980 changed the name of the old Courts of Civil Appeals to the Courts of Appeals and changed the jurisdiction of the courts. Web: www.courts.state.tx.us/courts/coa.asp.

First District — Houston: * **Chief Justice** Sherry Radack (12/31/16). **Justices:** Jane Nenninger Bland (12/31/18); Harvey G. Brown (12/31/18); Laura Carter Higley (12/31/14); Rebecca Huddle (12/31/18); Terry Jennings (12/31/18); Evelyn Keyes (12/31/16); Michael C. Massengale (12/31/18); and Jim Sharp (12/31/14). **Clerk of Court,** Christopher A. Prine. Counties in the First District: Austin, Brazoria, Chambers, Colorado, Fort Bend, Galveston, Grimes, Harris, Waller, Washington.

Second District — Fort Worth: **Chief Justice.** Terrie Livingston (12/31/18). **Justices:** Lee Ann Dauphino (12/31/18); Lee Gabriel (12/31/14); Anne L. Gardner (12/31/16); Bob McCoy (12/31/18); Bill Meier (12/31/14); and Sue Walker (12/31/18). **Clerk of Court,** Debra Spisak. Counties in Second District: Archer, Clay, Cooke, Denton, Hood, Jack, Montague, Parker, Tarrant, Wichita, Wise, Young.

Third District — Austin: **Chief Justice** J. Woodfin (Woodie) Jones (12/31/14). **Justices:** Scott Field (12/31/18); Melissa Goodwin (12/31/16); Robert H. Pemberton (12/31/18); David Puryear (12/31/18); Jeff L. Rose (12/31/18). **Clerk of Court,** Jeffrey D. Kyle. Counties in the Third District: Bastrop, Bell, Blanco, Burnet, Caldwell, Coke, Comal, Concho, Fayette, Hays, Irion, Lampasas, Lee, Llano, McCulloch, Milam, Mills, Runnels, San Saba, Schleicher, Sterling, Tom Green, Travis, Williamson.

Fourth District — San Antonio: **Chief Justice** Catherine M. Stone (12/31/14). **Justices:** Patricia Alvarez (12/31/18); Karen Angelini (12/31/18); Marialyn Price Barnard (12/31/18); Luz Elena Chapa (12/31/18); Sandee Bryan Marion (12/31/16); and Rebecca C. Martinez (12/31/18). **Clerk of Court,** Keith E. Hottle. Counties in the Fourth District: Atascosa, Bandera, Bexar, Brooks, Dimmit, Duval, Edwards, Frio, Gillespie, Guadalupe, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Karnes, Kendall, Kerr, Kimble, Kinney, La Salle, Mason, Maverick, McMullen, Medina, Menard, Real, Starr, Sutton, Uvalde, Val Verde, Webb, Wilson, Zapata, Zavala.

Fifth District — Dallas: **Chief Justice** Carolyn I. Wright (12/31/18). **Justices:** David L. Bridges (12/31/14); David Evans (12/31/18); Molly Meredith Francis (12/31/18); Douglas S. Lang (11/4/18); Elizabeth Lang-Miers (12/31/12); Robert M. Fillmore (12/31/18); David Lewis (12/31/18); Jim A. Moseley (12/31/18); Mary Murphy (12/31/14); Lana R. Myers (12/31/18); Michael J. O'Neill (12/31/16); Martin E. Richter (12/31/12). **Clerk of Court,** Lisa Matz. Counties in the Fifth District: Collin, Dallas, Grayson, Hunt, Kaufman, Rockwall.

Sixth District — Texarkana: **Chief Justice** Josh R. Morris III (12/31/16). **Justices:** Jack Carter (12/31/14); and Bailey C. Moseley (12/31/18). **Clerk of Court,** Debbie Autrey. Counties in the Sixth District: Bowie, Camp, Cass, Delta, Fannin, Franklin, Gregg, Harrison, Hopkins, Hunt, Lamar, Marion, Morris, Panola, Red River, Rusk, Titus, Upshur, Wood.

Seventh District — Amarillo: **Chief Justice** Brian P. Quinn (12/31/14). **Justices:** James T. Campbell (12/31/16); Mackey Hancock (12/31/18); and Patrick A. Pirtle (12/31/18). **Clerk of Court,** Peggy Culp. Counties in the Seventh District: Armstrong, Bailey, Briscoe, Carson, Castro, Childress, Cochran, Collingsworth, Cottle, Crosby, Dallam, Deaf Smith, Dickens, Donley, Floyd,

Foard, Garza, Gray, Hale, Hall, Hansford, Hardeman, Hartley, Hemphill, Hockley, Hutchinson, Kent, King, Lamb, Lipscomb, Lubbock, Lynn, Moore, Motley, Ochiltree, Oldham, Parmer, Potter, Randall, Roberts, Sherman, Swisher, Terry, Wheeler, Wilbarger, Yoakum.

Eighth District — El Paso: **Chief Justice** Ann Crawford McClure (12/31/18). **Justices:** Guadalupe Rivera (12/31/18) and Yvonne Rodriguez (12/31/18). **Clerk of Court,** Denise Pacheco. Counties in the Eighth District: Andrews, Brewster, Crane, Crockett, Culberson, El Paso, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Loving, Pecos, Presidio, Reagan, Reeves, Terrell, Upton, Ward, Winkler.

Ninth District — Beaumont: **Chief Justice** Steve McKeithen (12/31/14). **Justices:** David B. Gaultney (12/31/18); Henry Hollis Horton (12/31/18); and Charles Kreger (12/31/16). **Clerk of Court,** Carol Anne Flores. Counties in the Ninth District: Hardin, Jasper, Jefferson, Liberty, Montgomery, Newton, Orange, Polk, San Jacinto, Tyler.

Tenth District — Waco: **Chief Justice** Thomas W. Gray (12/31/18). **Justices:** Rex D. Davis (12/31/14) and Al Scoggins Jr. (12/31/16). **Clerk of Court,** Sharri Roessler. Counties in the Tenth District: Bosque, Brazos, Burleson, Coryell, Ellis, Falls, Freestone, Hamilton, Hill, Johnson, Leon, Limestone, Madison, McLennan, Navarro, Robertson, Somervell, Walker.

Eleventh District — Eastland: **Chief Justice** Jim R. Wright (12/31/18). **Justices:** Terry McCall (12/31/16) and Mike Willson (12/31/18). **Clerk of Court,** Sherry Williamson. Counties in the Eleventh District: Baylor, Borden, Brown, Callahan, Coleman, Comanche, Dawson, Eastland, Ector, Erath, Fisher, Gaines, Glasscock, Haskell, Howard, Jones, Knox, Martin, Midland, Mitchell, Nolan, Palo Pinto, Scurry, Shackelford, Stephens, Stone-wall, Taylor, Throckmorton.

Twelfth District — Tyler: **Chief Justice** James T. Worthen (12/31/14). **Justices:** Sam Griffith (12/31/18) and Brian T. Hoyle (12/31/16). **Clerk of Court,** Cathy S. Lusk. Counties in the Twelfth District: Anderson, Angelina, Cherokee, Gregg, Henderson, Houston, Nacogdoches, Rains, Rusk, Sabine, San Augustine, Shelby, Smith, Trinity, Upshur, Van Zandt, Wood.

Thirteenth District — Corpus Christi: **Chief Justice** Rogelio Valdez (12/31/18). **Justices:** Gina M. Benavides (12/31/18); Dori Contreras Garza (12/31/16); Nora Longoria (12/31/18); Greg Perkes (12/31/14); Nelda V. Rodriguez (12/31/18). **Clerk of Court,** Dorian E. Ramirez. Counties in the Thirteenth District: Aransas, Bee, Calhoun, Cameron, DeWitt, Goliad, Gonzales, Hidalgo, Jackson, Kenedy, Kleberg, Lavaca, Live Oak, Matagorda, Nueces, Refugio, San Patricio, Victoria, Wharton, Willacy.

Fourteenth District—Houston: **Chief Justice** Adele Hedges (12/31/14). **Justices:** William J. Boyce (12/31/18); Jeff Brown (12/31/18); Brett Busby (12/31/18); Tracy E. Christopher (12/31/16); John Donovan (12/31/18); Kern Thompson Frost (12/31/14); Martha Hill Jamison (12/31/18); and Sharon McCall (12/31/16). **Clerk of Court,** Christopher A. Prine. Counties in the Fourteenth District: Austin, Brazoria, Chambers, Colorado, Fort Bend, Galveston, Grimes, Harris, Waller, Washington. ☆

*The location of the First Court of Appeals was changed from Galveston to Houston by the 55th Legislature, with the provision that all cases originated in Galveston County be tried in that city and with the further provision that any case may, at the discretion of the court, be tried in either city.

†Because of the heavy workload of the Houston area Court of Appeals, the 60th Legislature in 1967 provided for the establishment of a Fourteenth Appeals Court in Houston.

District Judges in Texas

Below are the names of all district judges in Texas, as of July 2013, listed in district court order. To determine which judges have jurisdiction in specific counties, refer to the table on pages 494–495.

Sources: *Texas Judicial System Directory 2013, Office of Court Administration, and Texas State Directory.*

Court	Judge	Court	Judge	Court	Judge
1	Craig M. Mixson (R)	61	Alfred (Al) Bennett (D)	123	Charles (Brick) Dickerson (R)
1A	Jerome P. Owens Jr. (D)	62	John William (Will) Biard (R)	124	F. Alfonso Charles (R)
2	Dwight L. Phifer (D)	63	Enrique Fernandez (D)	125	Kyle Carter (D)
3	Mark A. Calhoun (R)	64	Robert W. Kinkaid Jr. (R)	126	Darlene Byrne (D)
4	J. Clay Gossett (D)	65	Yahara Lisa Gutierrez (D)	127	R.K. Sandill (D)
5	Ralph K. Burgess (R)	66	F.B. (Bob) McGregor Jr. (D)	128	Courtney Burch-Arkeen (R)
6	Eric S. Clifford (R)	67	Donald J. Cosby (R)	129	Michael Paul Gomez (D)
7	Kerry L. Russell (R)	68	Martin J. Hoffman (D)	130	Craig Estlinbaum (D)
8	Eddie Northcutt (R)	69	Ronald E. Enns (R)	131	John D. Gabriel Jr. (D)
9	Kelly W. Case (R)	70	W. Denn Whalen (R)	132	Ernie B. Armstrong (R)
10	Kerry Lane Neves (R)	71	Brad Morin (R)	133	Jaclanel McFarland (D)
11	Mike Miller (D)	72	Ruben Gonzales Reyes (R)	134	Dale B. Tillery (D)
12	Donald L. Kraemer (R)	73	David A. Canales (D)	135	K. Stephen Williams (R)
13	James E. Lagomarsino (R)	74	Gary Coley Jr. (R)	136	Milton G. Shuffield (D)
14	Eric V. Moyé (D)	75	Mark A. Morefield (R)	137	John (Trey) McClendon (R)
15	Jim Patrick Fallon (R)	76	Kerry (Danny) Woodson (R)	138	Arturo Cisneros Nelson (D)
16	Sherry Shipman (R)	77	Patrick (Pat) Simmons (D)	139	Jose Roberto Flores (D)
17	Melody Wilkinson (R)	78	W. Bernard Fudge (R)	140	Jim Bob Darnell (R)
18	John Edward Neill (R)	79	Richard Clark Terrell (D)	141	John Parrish Chupp (R)
19	Ralph T. Strother (R)	80	Larry Weiman (D)	142	George (Jody) Gilles (R)
20	John W. Youngblood (R)	81	Donna S. Rayes (D)	143	Bob Parks (D)
21	Carson T. Campbell (R)	82	Robert Miller Stem (D)	144	Angus K. McGinty (R)
22	Bruce Boyer (R)	83	Robert Cadena (R)	145	Campbell Cox II (R)
23	Ben Hardin (R)	84	William D. (Bill) Smith (R)	146	Jack Jones (R)
24	Jack W. Marr (R)	85	J.D. Langley (R)	147	Clifford A. Brown (D)
25	William D. Old III (R)	86	Howard Tygrett (R)	148	Guy Williams (D)
25A	W.C. (Bud) Kirkendall (R)	87	Deborah Oakes Evans (R)	149	Terri Tipton Holder (R)
26	Billy Ray Stubblefield (R)	88	Earl B. Stover III (D)	150	Janet P. Littlejohn (R)
27	John Gauntt (R)	89	Mark Thomas Price (R)	151	Mike Engelhart (D)
28	Nanette Hasette (D)	90	Stephen E. Bristow (R)	152	Robert K. Schaffer (D)
29	Mike Moore (R)	91	Steven R. Herod (D)	153	Susan McCoy (R)
30	Robert P. Brotherton (R)	92	Ricardo P. Rodriguez Jr. (D)	154	Felix Klein (R)
31	Steven R. Emmert (R)	93	Rodolfo (Rudy) Delgado (D)	155	Jeff Steinhauser (R)
32	Glen N. Harrison (R)	94	Bobby M. Galvan (D)	156	Joel B. Johnson (D)
33	J. Allan Garrett (R)	95	Ken Molberg (D)	157	Randall William Wilson (R)
34	William E. Moody (D)	96	R.H. Wallace Jr. (R)	158	Steve Burgess (R)
35	William Stephen Ellis (D)	97	Jack A. McGaughy (R)	159	Paul E. White (R)
36	Starr Bauer (R)	98	Rhonda Hurley (D)	160	Jim Jordan (D)
37	Michael Mery (D)	99	William Charles Sowder (R)	161	John W. Smith (R)
38	Camile G. DuBose (R)	100	Stuart M. Messer (R)	162	Phyllis Lister Brown (D)
39	Shane Hadaway (D)	101	Martin (Marty) Lowy (D)	163	Dennis Robert Powell (R)
40	Robert (Bob) J. Carroll (R)	102	Bobby Lynn Lockhart (D)	164	Alexandra Smoots-Hogan (D)
41	Annabel Perez (D)	103	Janet L. Leal (D)	165	Elizabeth Ray (R)
42	John Wilson Weeks (R)	104	Lee Hamilton (R)	166	Laura Salinas (D)
43	Craig Towson (R)	105	Angelica Hernandez (R)	167	David Wahlberg (D)
44	Carlos Cortez (D)	106	Carter T. Schildknecht (R)	168	Marcos A. Lizarraga (D)
45	Barbara H. Nellerhoe (D)	107	Benjamin Euresti Jr. (D)	169	Gordon G. Adams (R)
46	Dan Mike Bird (D)	108	Douglas Woodburn (D)	170	Jim Meyer (R)
47	Daniel Leon Schaap (R)	109	Martin B. Muncy (R)	171	Bonnie Rangel (D)
48	David L. Evans (R)	110	William Paul Smith (R)	172	Donald J. Floyd (D)
49	Jose A. (Joe) Lopez (D)	111	Monica Zapata Notzon (D)	173	Willis Daniel Moore (R)
50	William H. (Bill) Heatly (D)	112	Pedro (Pete) Gomez Jr. (D)	174	Ruben Guerrero (D)
51	Barbara Lane Walther (R)	113	Michael Landrum (R)	175	Mary D. Roman (D)
52	Trent D. Farrell (R)	114	Christi Kennedy (R)	176	Stacey Bond (D)
53	Scott H. Jenkins (D)	115	Lauren L. Parish (D)	177	Ryan Kelly Patrick (R)
54	Matt Johnson (R)	116	Tonya Parker (D)	178	David Mendoza (D)
55	Jeff Shadwick (R)	117	Sandra L. Watts (D)	179	Kristin M. Guiney (R)
56	Lonnie Cox (R)	118	Timothy D. Yeats (R)	180	Marc W. Brown (R)
57	Antonia (Toni) Arteaga (D)	119	Garland (Ben) Woodward (R)	181	John Boyd Board (R)
58	Robert J. (Bob) Wortham (D)	120	Maria A. Salas-Mendoza (D)	182	Jeannine S. Barr (R)
59	Rayburn (Rim) M. Nall Jr. (R)	121	Kelly Glen Moore (R)	183	Vanessa Velasquez (R)
60	James Gary Sanderson (D)	122	John A. Ellisor (R)	184	Jan Krockner (R)

Court	Judge	Court	Judge	Court	Judge
185	Susan Brown (R)	253	Chap B. Cain III (R)	321	Carole W. Clark (R)
186	Maria Teresa Herr (D)	254	James B. Martin (D)	322	Nancy L. Berger (R)
187	Raymond C. Angelini (R)	255	Lori Chrisman Hockett (D)	323	Jean Hudson Boyd (R)
188	David Scott Brabham (R)	256	Davis Lopez (D)	324	Jerome Scott Hennigan (R)
189	William R. Burke Jr. (R)	257	Judy Lynn Warne (R)	325	Judith G. Wells (R)
190	Patricia J. Kerrigan (R)	258	Elizabeth E. Coker (D)	326	Aleta Hacker (D)
191	Gena Slaughter (D)	259	Brooks H. Hagler (D)	327	Linda Yee Chew (D)
192	Craig Smith (D)	260	Buddie J. Hahn (D)	328	Ronald R. Pope (R)
193	Carl H. Ginsberg (D)	261	Lora J. Livingston (D)	329	Randy M. Clapp (D)
194	Ernest B. White (D)	262	Denise Dryer Bradley (R)	330	Andrea D. Plumlee (D)
195	Fred Tinsley (D)	263	Jim Wallace (R)	331	David F. Crain (D)
196	Stephen Ray Tittle Jr. (R)	264	Martha Jane Trudo (R)	332	Mario E. Ramirez Jr. (D)
197	Migdalia Lopez (D)	265	Mark C. Stoltz (D)	333	Joseph (Tad) Halbach Jr. (R)
198	Melvin (Rex) Emerson (R)	266	Jason Cameron Cashon (R)	334	Kenneth Wise (R)
199	Angela Michelle Tucker (R)	267	Juergen (Skipper) Koetter (R)	335	Reva L. Towslee-Corbett (R)
200	Gisela D. Triana (D)	268	Brady Gifford Elliott (R)	336	Laurine Jean Blake (R)
201	Amy Clark-Meachum (D)	269	Daniel E. Hinde (R)	337	Reneé H. Magee (R)
202	Leon F. Pesek Jr. (D)	270	Brent C. Gamble (R)	338	Brock Thomas (R)
203	Teresa Hawthorne (D)	271	John H. Fostel (D)	339	Samia T. Jackson (D)
204	Lena Levario (D)	272	Travis B. Bryan III (R)	340	Jay Weatherby (R)
205	Kathleen H. Olivares (D)	273	Charles Ramsey Mitchell (D)	341	Rebecca Palomo (D)
206	Rose Guerra Reyna (D)	274	Gary L. Steel (R)	342	James Wade Birdwell (R)
207	Jack Hollis Robison (R)	275	Juan R. Partida (D)	343	Janna K. Whately (R)
208	Denise M. Collins (R)	276	Robert M. Rolston (D)	344	Randy McDonald (R)
209	Michael T. McSpadden (R)	277	Ken Anderson (R)	345	Stephen A. Yelenosky (D)
210	Gonzalo Garcia (D)	278	Kenneth H. Keeling (R)	346	Angie Juarez Barill (D)
211	L. Dee Shipman Jr. (R)	279	Jeffrey Randall Shelton (D)	347	Mary (Missy) Medary (R)
212	Susan Elizabeth Criss (D)	280	Lynn M. Bradshaw-Hull (R)	348	Dana Michelle Womack (R)
213	Louis E. Sturns (R)	281	Sylvia A. Matthews (R)	349	Pamela Foster Fletcher (R)
214	José Longoria (D)	282	Andy Chatham (D)	350	Thomas Michael Wheeler (R)
215	Elaine H. Palmer (D)	283	Rick Magnis (D)	351	Mark Kent Ellis (R)
216	N. Keith Williams (R)	284	Cara Cordell Wood (R)	352	Bonnie Sudderth (R)
217	Barry Randolph Bryan (R)	285	Richard E. Price (R)	353	Tim M. Sulak (D)
218	Stella H. Saxon (D)	286	Jay Michael (Pat) Phelan (R)	354	Richard (Rick) Beacom (R)
219	Scott J. Becker (R)	287	Gordon Houston Green (D)	355	Ralph H. Walton Jr. (R)
220	George Philip Robertson (R)	288	Solomon (Sol) Casseb III (R)	356	Steven Ray Thomas (R)
221	Lisa Benge Michalk (R)	289	Carmen Kelsey (D)	357	Oscar X. Garcia (R)
222	Roland Saul (R)	290	Melisa C. Skinner (R)	358	Bill McCoy (R)
223	Philip N. Vanderpool (R)	291	Susan Lynn Hawk (D)	359	Kathleen A. Hamilton (R)
224	Cathy Stryker (R)	292	Larry B. Mitchell (D)	360	Michael K. Sinha (R)
225	Peter Sakai (D)	293	Cynthia L. Muniz (D)	361	Steven Lee Smith (R)
226	Sid L. Harle (R)	294	Teresa Drum (R)	362	R. Bruce McFarling (R)
227	Philip A. Kazen Jr. (D)	295	Caroline E. Baker (R)	363	Tracy F. Holmes (D)
228	Marc Christopher Carter (R)	296	John R. Roach Jr. (R)	364	Bradley S. Underwood (R)
229	AnaLisa Garza (D)	297	Leo Everett Young Jr. (R)	365	Arnado Jose Abascal III (D)
230	Bradley (Brad) S. Hart (R)	298	Emily G. Tobolowsky (D)	366	Raymond (Ray) Whleser (R)
231	Randy Catterton (R)	299	Karen Sage (D)	367	Margaret Ellens Barnes (R)
232	Mary Lou Keel (R)	300	K. Randall Hufstetler (R)	368	Alfred B. (Burt) Carnes (R)
233	William Wren Harris (R)	301	Lynn Cherry (D)	369	Bascom W. Bentley III (R)
234	Wesley R. Ward (R)	302	Tena T. Callahan (D)	370	Noe Gonzalez (D)
235	Janelle M. Haverkamp (R)	303	Dennise Garcia (D)	371	Mollee Bennett Westfall (R)
236	Thomas Wilson Lowe III (R)	304	William A. Mazur Jr. (D)	372	David Scott Wisch (R)
237	Leslie (Les) F. Hatch (R)	305	Cheryl Lee Shannon (D)	377	Robert C. Cheshire (R)
238	Elizabeth Byer Leonard (R)	306	Janis (Jan) L. Yarbrough (D)	378	Joe F. Grubbs (R)
239	Patrick Edward Sebesta (R)	307	Tim Womack (R)	379	Ron Rangel (D)
240	Thomas R. Culver III (R)	308	James T. Lombardino (R)	380	Benjamin N. Smith (R)
241	Jack M. Skeen Jr. (R)	309	Sherill Dean (R)	381	Jose Luis Garza (D)
242	Edward L. Self (R)	310	Lisa Ann Millard (R)	382	Brett Hall (R)
243	Luis Aguilar (D)	311	Denise V. Pratt (R)	383	Mike Herrera (D)
244	James M. Rush	312	David D. Farr (R)	384	Patrick Michael Garcia (D)
245	Roy L. Moore (R)	313	Glenn Devlin (R)	385	Robin Malone Darr (R)
246	Jim York (R)	314	John Franklin Phillips (R)	386	Laura Lee Parker (R)
247	Bonnie Crane Hellums (R)	315	Michael H. Schneider Jr. (R)	387	Brenda Mullinix (R)
248	Katherine Cabaniss (R)	316	John W. LaGrone (D)	388	Laura Strathmann (D)
249	Dennis Wayne Bridewell (R)	317	Larry Edward Thorne III (D)	389	Leticia (Letty) Lopez (D)
250	John K. Dietz (R)	318	Dean Rucker (R)	390	Julie Harris Kocurek (D)
251	Ana E. Estevez (R)	319	Thomas F. Greenwell (R)	391	Thomas J. Gossett (R)
252	Layne W. Walker (D)	320	Don R. Emerson (R)	392	Carter William Tarrance (R)

Court	Judge
393	Doug Robison (R)
394	Roy B. Ferguson (D)
395	Michael Paul Jergins (R)
396	George W. Gallagher (R)
397	Brian Keith Gary (R)
398	Aida Salinas Flores (D)
399	Ray J. Olivari (R)
400	Clifford James Vacek (R)
401	Mark Joseph Rusec (R)
402	George Timothy Boswell (R)
403	Brenda P. Kennedy (D)
404	Elia Cornejo Lopez (D)
405	Michelle Slaughter (R)
406	Oscar (O.J.) Hale Jr. (D)
407	Karen Pozza (D)
408	Larry E. Noll (D)
409	Sam Medrano Jr. (D)
410	K. Michael Mayes (R)
411	Kaycee L. Jones (R)
412	W. Edwin Denman (R)
413	William C. Bosworth Jr. (R)
414	Vicki Lynn Menard (R)
415	Graham Quisenberry (R)

Court	Judge
416	John Christopher Oldner (R)
417	Cynthia M. Wheless (R)
418	Tracy A. Gilbert (R)
419	Orlinda L. Naranjo (D)
420	Edwin Allen Klein (R)
421	Todd Alexander Blomerth (R)
422	B. Michael Chitty (R)
423	Chris Duggan (D)
424	Daniel H. Mills (R)
425	Betsy Lambeth (R)
426	Fancy H. Jezek (R)
427	Jim Coronado (D)
428	William R. (Bill) Henry (R)
429	Jill R. Willis (R)
430	Israel Ramon Jr. (D)
431	Jonathan Mark Bailey (R)
432	Ruben Gonzalez Jr. (R)
433	Dibrell (Dib) Waldrip (R)
434	James H. Shoemaker (R)
435	Michael Thomas Seiler (R)
436	Lisa Jarrett (R)
437	Lori I. Valenzuela (R)
438	Gloria Saldaña (D)

Court	Judge
439	David Rakow (R)
441	Rodney W. Satterwhite (R)
444	David A. Sanchez (D)
445	J. Rolando Olvera (D)
448	Sergio H. Enriquez (D)
449	Jesse Contreras (D)
506	Albert (Buddy) McCaig Jr. (R)

Criminal District Courts	
Dallas 1	Robert D. Burns III (D)
Dallas 2	Don Adams (D)
Dallas 3	Gracie Lewis (D)
Dallas 4	Dominique Collins (D)
Dallas 5	Carter Thompson (D)
Dallas 6	Jeanine L. Howard (D)
Dallas 7	Michael Reuss Snipes (D)
El Paso	Diane Navarette (D)
Jefferson	John B. Stevens Jr. (D)
Tarrant 1	Sharen Wilson (R)
Tarrant 2	Wayne Francis Salvant (R)
Tarrant 3	Robb Caralano (R)
Tarrant 4	Michael R. Thomas (R)

Administrative Judicial Districts of Texas

There are **nine administrative judicial districts** in the state for administrative purposes. An active or retired district judge or an active or retired appellate judge with judicial experience in a district court serves as the Presiding Judge upon appointment by the Governor. They receive extra compensation of \$5,000, paid by counties in the that administrative district.

The Presiding Judge convenes an annual conference of the judges in the administrative district to consult on the state of business in the courts. This conference is empowered to adopt rules for the administration of cases in the district.

The Presiding Judge may assign active or retired district judges residing within the administrative district to any of the district courts within the administrative district. The Presiding Judge of one administrative district may request the Presiding Judge of another administrative district to assign a judge from that district to sit in a district court located in the administrative district of the Presiding Judge making the request.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas convenes an annual conference of the nine Presiding Judges to determine the need for assignment of judges and to promote the uniform administration of the assignment of judges.

The Chief Justice is empowered to assign judges of one administrative district for service in another whenever necessary for the prompt and efficient administration of justice.

First District — John David Ovard, Dallas (2/1/13): Anderson, Bowie, Camp, Cass, Cherokee, Collin, Dallas, Delta, Ellis, Fannin, Franklin, Grayson, Gregg, Harrison, Henderson, Hopkins, Houston, Hunt, Kaufman, Lamar, Marion, Morris, Nacogdoches, Panola, Rains, Red River, Rockwall, Rusk, Shelby, Smith, Titus, Upshur, Van Zandt and Wood.

Second District — Olen Underwood, Willis (4/3/17): Angelina, Bastrop, Brazoria, Brazos, Burleson, Chambers, Fort Bend, Freestone, Galveston, Grimes, Hardin, Harris, Jasper, Jefferson, Lee, Leon, Liberty, Limestone,

Madison, Matagorda, Montgomery, Newton, Orange, Polk, Robertson, Sabine, San Augustine, San Jacinto, Trinity, Tyler, Walker, Waller, Washington and Wharton.

Third District — Billy Ray Stubblefield, Georgetown (2/3/14): Austin, Bell, Blanco, Bosque, Burnet, Caldwell, Colorado, Comal, Comanche, Coryell, Falls, Fayette, Gonzales, Guadalupe, Hamilton, Hays, Hill, Johnson, Lampasas, Lavaca, Llano, McLennan, Mason, Milam, Navarro, San Saba, Travis and Williamson.

Fourth District — David Peeples, San Antonio (10/8/16): Aransas, Atascosa, Bee, Bexar, Calhoun, DeWitt, Dimmit, Frio, Goliad, Jackson, Karnes, LaSalle, Live Oak, Maverick, McMullen, Refugio, San Patricio, Victoria, Webb, Wilson, Zapata and Zavala.

Fifth District — J. Rolando Olvera, Brownsville (12/31/14): Brooks, Cameron, Duval, Hidalgo, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Kleberg, Nueces, Starr and Willacy.

Sixth District — Stephen B. Ables, Kerrville (12/31/16): Bandera, Brewster, Crockett, Culberson, Edwards, El Paso, Gillespie, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Kendall, Kerr, Kimble, Kinney, Mason, Medina, Pecos, Presidio, Reagan, Real, Sutton, Terrell, Upton, Uvalde and Val Verde.

Seventh District — Dean Rucker, Midland (12/31/14): Andrews, Borden, Brown, Callahan, Coke, Coleman, Concho, Crane, Dawson, Ector, Fisher, Gaines, Garza, Glasscock, Haskell, Howard, Irion, Jones, Kent, Loving, Lynn, Martin, McCulloch, Menard, Midland, Mills, Mitchell, Nolan, Reeves, Runnels, Schleicher, Scurry, Shackelford, Sterling, Stonewall, Taylor, Throckmorton, Tom Green, Ward and Winkler.

Eighth District — Roger Jeffrey Walker, Fort Worth (12/31/14): Archer, Clay, Cooke, Denton, Eastland, Erath, Hood, Jack, Johnson, Montague, Palo Pinto, Parker, Somervell, Stephens, Tarrant, Wichita, Wise and Young.

Ninth District — Kelly G. Moore, Brownfield (12/31/16): Armstrong, Bailey, Baylor, Briscoe, Carson, Castro, Childress, Cochran, Collingsworth, Cottle, Crosby, Dallam, Deaf Smith, Dickens, Donley, Floyd, Foard, Gray, Hale, Hall, Hansford, Hardeman, Hartley, Hemphill, Hockley, Hutchinson, King, Knox, Lamb, Lipscomb, Lubbock, Moore, Motley, Ochiltree, Oldham, Parmer, Potter, Randall, Roberts, Sherman, Swisher, Terry, Wheeler, Wilbarger and Yoakum. ☆

Texas Courts by County

Below are listed the state district court or courts, court of appeals district, administrative judicial district, and U.S. judicial district for each county in Texas as of July 2013. For the names of the district court judges, see table by district number on page 491. Lists of other judges in the Texas court system begin on page. 489.

County	State Dist. Court(s)	Ct. of App'ls Dist.	Adm. Jud. Dist.	U.S. Jud. Dist.	County	State Dist. Court(s)	Ct. of App'ls Dist.	Adm. Jud. Dist.	U.S. Jud. Dist.
Anderson	3, 87, 349, 369	12	1	E-Tyler	Dallas	304, 305, 330, 363, Cr. 1, Cr. 2, Cr. 3, Cr. 4, Cr. 5, Cr. 6, Cr. 7	5	1	N-Dallas
Andrews	109	8	7	W-Midland	<i>continued</i>				
Angelina	159, 217	12	2	E-Lufkin	Dawson	106	11	7	N-Lubbock
Aransas	36, 156, 343	13	4	S-C.Christi	Deaf Smith	222	7	9	N-Amarillo
Archer	97	2	8	N-W. Falls	Delta	8, 62	6	1	E-Sherman
Armstrong	47	7	9	N-Amarillo	Denton	16, 158, 211, 362, 367, 393, 431	2	8	E-Sherman
Atascosa	81, 218	4	4	W-San Ant.	DeWitt	24, 135, 267	13	4	S-Victoria
Austin	155	1, 14	3	S-Houston	Dickens	110	7	9	N-Lubbock
Bailey	287	7	9	N-Lubbock	Dimmit	293, 365	4	4	W-San Ant.
Bandera	216	4	6	W-San Ant.	Donley	100	7	9	N-Amarillo
Bastrop	21, 335, 423	3	2	W-Austin	Duval	229	4	5	S-C.Christi
Baylor	50	11	9	N-W. Falls	Eastland	91	11	8	N-Abilene
Bee	36, 156, 343	13	4	S-C.Christi	Ector	70, 161, 244, 358	11	7	W-Midland
Bell	27, 146, 169, 264, 426	3	3	W-Waco	Edwards	63	4	6	W-Del Rio
Bexar	37, 45, 57, 73, 131, 144, 150, 166, 175, 186, 187, 224, 225, 226, 227, 285, 288, 289, 290, 379, 386, 399, 407, 408, 436, 437, 438	4	4	W-San Ant.	Ellis	40, 378	10	1	N-Dallas
Blanco	33, 424	3	3	W-Austin	El Paso	34, 41, 65, 120, 168, 171, 205, 210, 243, 327, 346, 383, 384, 388, 409, 448, Cr. 1	8	6	W-El Paso
Borden	132	11	7	N-Lubbock	Erath	266	11	8	N-Ft. Worth
Bosque	220	10	3	W-Waco	Falls	82	10	3	W-Waco
Bowie	5, 102, 202	6	1	E-Texark.	Fannin	336	6	1	E-Sherman
Brazoria	23, 149, 239, 300, 412	1, 14	2	S-Galves.	Fayette	155	3	3	S-Houston
Brazos	85, 272, 361	10	2	S-Houston	Fisher	32	11	7	N-Abilene
Brewster	394	8	6	W-Pecos	Floyd	110	7	9	N-Lubbock
Briscoe	110	7	9	N-Amarillo	Foard	46	7	9	N-W. Falls
Brooks	79	4	5	S-C.Christi	Fort Bend	240, 268, 328, 387, 400, 434	1, 14	2	S-Houston
Brown	35	11	7	N-S. Angelo	Franklin	8, 62	6	1	E-Texark.
Burleson	21, 335	10	2	W-Austin	Freestone	77, 87	10	2	W-Waco
Burnet	33, 424	3	3	W-Austin	Frio	81, 218	4	4	W-San Ant.
Caldwell	22, 207, 421	3	3	W-Austin	Gaines	106	11	7	N-Lubbock
Calhoun	24, 135, 267	13	4	S-Victoria	Galveston	10, 56, 122, 212, 306, 405	1, 14	2	S-Galves.
Callahan	42	11	7	N-Abilene	Garza	106	7	7	N-Lubbock
Cameron	103, 107, 138, 197, 357, 404, 444, 445	13	5	S-Brownsville	Gillespie	216	4	6	W-Austin
Camp	76, 276	6	1	E-Marshall	Glasscock	118	11	7	N-S. Angelo
Carson	100	7	9	N-Amarillo	Goliad	24, 135, 267	13	4	S-Victoria
Cass	5	6	1	E-Marshall	Gonzales	25, 25-A	13	3	W-San Ant.
Castro	64, 242	7	9	N-Amarillo	Gray	31, 223	7	9	N-Amarillo
Chambers	253, 344	1, 14	2	S-Galves.	Grayson	15, 59, 397	5	1	E-Sherman
Cherokee	2, 369	12	1	E-Tyler	Gregg	124, 188, 307	6, 12	1	E-Tyler
Childress	100	7	9	N-Amarillo	Grimes	12, 506	1, 14	2	S-Houston
Clay	97	2	8	N-W. Falls	Guadalupe	25, 25-A, 274	4	3	W-San Ant.
Cochran	286	7	9	N-Lubbock	Hale	64, 242	7	9	N-Lubbock
Coke	51	3	7	N-S. Angelo	Hall	100	7	9	N-Amarillo
Coleman	42	11	7	N-S. Angelo	Hamilton	220	10	3	W-Waco
Collin	199, 219, 296, 366, 380, 401, 416, 417, 429	5	1	E-Sherman	Hansford	84	7	9	N-Amarillo
Collingsworth	100	7	9	N-Amarillo	Hardeman	46	7	9	N-W. Falls
Colorado	25, 25-A	1, 14	3	S-Houston	Hardin	88, 356	9	2	E-B'mont.
Comal	22, 207, 274, 433	3	3	W-San Ant.	Harris	11, 55, 61, 80, 113, 125, 127, 129, 133, 151, 152, 157, 164, 165, 174, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 182, 183, 184, 185, 189, 190, 208, 209, 215, 228, 230, 232, 234, 245, 246, 247, 248, 257, 262, 263, 269, 270, 280, 281, 295, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 333, 334, 337, 338, 339, 351	1, 14	2	S-Houston
Comanche	220	11	3	N-Ft. Worth	Harrison	71	6	1	E-Marshall
Concho	119	3	7	N-S. Angelo	Hartley	69	7	9	N-Amarillo
Cooke	235	2	8	E-Sherman	Haskell	39	11	7	N-Abilene
Coryell	52	10	3	W-Waco	Hays	22, 207, 274, 428	3	3	W-Austin
Cottle	50	7	9	N-W. Falls	Hemphill	31	7	9	N-Amarillo
Crane	109	8	7	W-Midland	Henderson	3, 173, 392	12	1	E-Tyler
Crockett	112	8	6	N-S. Angelo					
Crosby	72	7	9	N-Lubbock					
Culberson	205, 394	8	6	W-Pecos					
Dallam	69	7	9	N-Amarillo					
Dallas	14, 44, 68, 95, 101, 116, 134, 160, 162, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 203, 204, 254, 255, 256, 265, 282, 283, 291, 292, 298, 301, 302, 303,	5	1	N-Dallas					

Hidalgo	92, 93, 139, 206, 275, 332, 370, 389, 398, 430, 449	13	5	S-McAllen	Pecos	83, 112	8	6	W-Pecos
Hill	66	10	3	W-Waco	Polk	258, 411	9	2	E-Lufkin
Hockley	286	7	9	N-Lubbock	Potter	47, 108, 181, 251, 320	7	9	N-Amarillo
Hood	355	2	8	N-Ft. Worth	Presidio	394	8	6	W-Pecos
Hopkins	8, 62	6	1	E-Sherman	Rains	8, 354	12	1	E-Tyler
Houston	3, 349	12	1	E-Lufkin	Randall	47, 181, 251	7	9	N-Amarillo
Howard	118	11	7	N-Abilene	Reagan	112	8	6	N-S. Angelo
Hudspeth	205, 394	8	6	W-Pecos	Real	38	4	6	W-San Ant.
Hunt	196, 354	5, 6	1	N-Dallas	Red River	6, 102	6	1	E-Texark.
Hutchinson	84, 316	7	9	N-Amarillo	Reeves	143	8	7	W-Pecos
Irion	51	3	7	N-S. Angelo	Refugio	24, 135, 267	13	4	S-Victoria
Jack	271	2	8	N-Ft. Worth	Roberts	31	7	9	N-Amarillo
Jackson	24, 135, 267	13	4	S-Victoria	Robertson	82	10	2	W-Waco
Jasper	1, 1-A	9	2	E-B'mont.	Rockwall	382, 439	5	1	N-Dallas
Jeff Davis	394	8	6	W-Pecos	Runnels	119	3	7	N-S. Angelo
Jefferson	58, 60, 136, 172, 252, 279, 317, Cr. 1	9	2	E-B'mont.	Rusk	4	6, 12	1	E-Tyler
Jim Hogg	229	4	5	S-Laredo	Sabine	1, 273	12	2	E-Lufkin
Jim Wells	79	4	5	S-C.Christi	San Augustine	1, 273	12	2	E-Lufkin
Johnson	18, 249, 413	10	8	N-Dallas	San Jacinto	258, 411	9	2	S-Houston
Jones	259	11	7	N-Abilene	San Patricio	36, 156, 343	13	4	S-C.Christi
Karnes	81, 218	4	4	W-San Ant.	San Saba	33, 424	3	3	W-Austin
Kaufman	86, 422	5	1	N-Dallas	Schleicher	51	3	7	N-S. Angelo
Kendall	216	4	6	W-San Ant.	Scurry	132	11	7	N-Lubbock
Kenedy	105	13	5	S-C.Christi	Shackelford	259	11	7	N-Abilene
Kent	39	7	7	N-Lubbock	Shelby	123, 273	12	1	E-Lufkin
Kerr	198, 216	4	6	W-San Ant.	Sherman	69	7	9	N-Amarillo
Kimble	198	4	6	W-Austin	Smith	7, 114, 241, 321	12	1	E-Tyler
King	50	7	9	N-W. Falls	Somervell	18, 249	10	8	W-Waco
Kinney	63	4	6	W-Del Rio	Starr	229, 381	4	5	S-McAllen
Kleberg	105	13	5	S-C.Christi	Stephens	90	11	8	N-Abilene
Knox	50	11	9	N-W. Falls	Sterling	51	3	7	N-S. Angelo
Lamar	6, 62	6	1	E-Sherman	Stonewall	39	11	7	N-Abilene
Lamb	154	7	9	N-Lubbock	Sutton	112	4	6	N-S. Angelo
Lampasas	27	3	3	W-Austin	Swisher	64, 242	7	9	N-Amarillo
La Salle	81, 218	4	4	S-Laredo	Tarrant	17, 48, 67, 96, 141, 153, 213, 231, 233, 236, 297, 322, 323, 324, 325, 342, 348, 352, 360, 371, 372, 396, 432, Cr. 1, Cr. 2, Cr. 3, Cr. 4	2	8	N-Ft. Worth
Lavaca	25, 25-A	13	3	S-Victoria	Taylor	42, 104, 326, 350	11	7	N-Abilene
Lee	21, 335	3	2	W-Austin	Terrell	63, 83	8	6	W-Del Rio
Leon	12, 87, 278	10	2	W-Waco	Terry	121	7	9	N-Lubbock
Liberty	75, 253	9	2	E-B'mont.	Throckmorton	39	11	7	N-Abilene
Limestone	77, 87	10	2	W-Waco	Titus	76, 276	6	1	E-Texark.
Lipscomb	31	7	9	N-Amarillo	Tom Green	51, 119, 340, 391	3	7	N-S. Angelo
Live Oak	36, 156, 343	13	4	S-C.Christi	Travis	53, 98, 126, 147, 167, 200, 201, 250, 261, 299, 331, 345, 353, 390, 403, 419, 427	3	3	W-Austin
Llano	33, 424	3	3	W-Austin	Trinity	258, 411	12	2	E-Lufkin
Loving	143	8	7	W-Pecos	Tyler	1-A, 88	9	2	E-Lufkin
Lubbock	72, 99, 137, 140, 237, 364	7	9	N-Lubbock	Upshur	115	6, 12	1	E-Marshall
Lynn	106	7	7	N-Lubbock	Upton	112	8	6	W-Midland
Madison	12, 278	10	2	S-Houston	Uvalde	38	4	6	W-Del Rio
Marion	115, 276	6	1	E-Marshall	Val Verde	63, 83	4	6	W-Del Rio
Martin	118	11	7	W-Midland	Van Zandt	294	12	1	E-Tyler
Mason	198	4	6	W-Austin	Victoria	24, 135, 267, 377	13	4	S-Victoria
Matagorda	23, 130	13	2	S-Galves.	Walker	12, 278	10	2	S-Houston
Maverick	293, 365	4	4	W-Del Rio	Waller	155, 506	1, 14	2	S-Houston
McCulloch	198	3	7	W-Austin	Ward	143	8	7	W-Pecos
McLennan	19, 54, 74, 170, 414	10	3	W-Waco	Washington	21, 335	1, 14	2	W-Austin
McMullen	36, 156, 343	4	4	S-Laredo	Webb	49, 111, 341, 406	4	4	S-Laredo
Medina	38	4	6	W-San Ant.	Wharton	23, 329	13	2	S-Houston
Menard	198	4	7	N-S. Angelo	Wheeler	31	7	9	N-Amarillo
Midland	142, 238, 318, 385, 441	11	7	W-Midland	Wichita	30, 78, 89	2	8	N-W. Falls
Milam	20	3	3	W-Waco	Wilbarger	46	7	9	N-W. Falls
Mills	35	3	7	N-S. Angelo	Willacy	197	13	5	S-Browns- ville
Mitchell	32	11	7	N-Abilene	Williamson	26, 277, 368, 395, 425	3	3	W-Austin
Montague	97	2	8	N-W. Falls	Wilson	81, 218	4	4	W-San Ant.
Montgomery	9, 221, 284, 359, 410, 418, 435	9	2	S-Houston	Winkler	109	8	7	W-Pecos
Moore	69	7	9	N-Amarillo	Wise	271	2	8	N-Ft. Worth
Morris	76, 276	6	1	E-Marshall	Wood	402	6, 12	1	E-Tyler
Motley	110	7	9	N-Lubbock	Yoakum	121	7	9	N-Lubbock
Nacogdoches	145, 420	12	1	E-Lufkin	Young	90	2	8	N-W. Falls
Navarro	13	10	3	N-Dallas	Zapata	49	4	4	S-Laredo
Newton	1, 1-A	9	2	E-B'mont.	Zavala	293, 365	4	4	W-Del Rio
Nolan	32	11	7	N-Abilene					
Nueces	28, 94, 105, 117, 148, 214, 319, 347	13	5	S-C.Christi					
Ochiltree	84	7	9	N-Amarillo					
Oldham	222	7	9	N-Amarillo					
Orange	128, 163, 260	9	2	E-B'mont.					
Palo Pinto	29	11	8	N-Ft. Worth					
Panola	123	6	1	E-Tyler					
Parker	43, 415	2	8	N-Ft. Worth					
Parmer	287	7	9	N-Amarillo					

Texas State Agencies

On the following pages is information about several of the many state agencies in Texas. Information was supplied to the Texas Almanac by the agencies, their websites, and from news reports. The web address for more information about state agencies, boards, and commissions is: www.tsl.state.tx.us/apps/lrs/agencies/.

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

Source: *Texas Commission on Environmental Quality*; www.tceq.texas.gov

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) is the state's leading environmental agency. Known as the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission until September 2002, this agency works to protect Texas' human and natural resources in a manner consistent with sustainable economic development.

The TCEQ has about 2,600 employees; of those, about 800 work in the 16 regional offices. The operating budget for the 2013 fiscal year was \$342.3 million, of which 84 percent (\$286.5 million) was generated by program fees. The remaining revenues came from federal funds (\$42.2 million or 12 percent); state general revenue (\$5.7 million or 2 percent); and other sources (\$7.9 million or 2 percent).

One of the TCEQ's major functions is issuing permits and other authorizations for the control of air pollution, the safe operation of water and wastewater utilities, and the management of hazardous and non-hazardous waste. More than 126,000 environmental permit applications are received annually.

The agency promotes voluntary compliance with environmental laws through pollution prevention programs, regulatory workshops, and assistance to businesses and local governments. But when environmental laws are violated, the TCEQ has the authority to levy penalties as much as \$25,000 a day per violation for administrative cases. In a typical year, the agency conducts more than 100,000 investigations at regulated entities for compliance with state and federal laws, and receives about 7,000 complaints.

In fiscal year 2012, the TCEQ issued 1,826 administrative orders, which yielded \$11.6 million in fines, and directed another \$2.7 million to supplemental environmental projects benefitting some of the communities in which the environmental violations occurred.

Divisions of the TCEQ include:

Air Quality

Texas is home to some of the largest U.S. cities, with several metropolitan populations of greater than 1 million people. With these concentrated populations, vehicular traffic and other emissions can create air quality among the most challenging in the country.

The state has a fast-growing population, a large industrial base concentrated along the Gulf Coast, and a rapidly growing oil and gas industry expanding throughout much of the state. The TCEQ conducts survey activities along with targeted and/or specialized monitoring activities to evaluate changing air quality conditions across the state.

The TCEQ measures air quality across the state for compliance with federal standards, as well as for localized compounds of concern. Texas' air toxic monitoring network is the most comprehensive in the country with

TCEQ staff host workshops on recycling and pollution prevention. They also offer free on-site technical assistance for regulatory compliance.

over 70 monitoring sites located across the state.

The TCEQ is responsible for developing a state implementation plan to bring metropolitan areas into compliance with federal air quality standards, such as the ozone standard. The leading areas of concern for ozone issues are Houston and Dallas–Fort Worth.

Water Quality

Surface water bodies in Texas are routinely monitored to determine whether they support their designated uses. The TCEQ coordinates a comprehensive sampling program to collect water quality data. The agency also conducts special studies to determine sources of pollution, to assess the effectiveness of water quality management measures, and to evaluate and update water quality standards.

The TCEQ also is responsible for most state and federal regulatory programs that protect groundwater, and for state and federal storm water permits. It is the primary Texas agency authorized to enforce the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, and it administers the supervision program for the state's 6,980 public water systems.

Waste Management

Waste management projects at the TCEQ include Superfund projects, pesticide collections, and waste tire recycling. In 2012, there were 113 Superfund sites in the state and federal Superfund programs. Another major clean-up program focuses on leaking petroleum storage tanks. As of 2012, more than 24,800 such sites were corrected, and work continues at another 1,700 sites.

The TCEQ also issues permits and other authorizations for municipal and industrial waste management, including landfills and storage, processing, and recycling operations. In addition, the safe recycling of both municipal and industrial waste streams is encouraged.

The TCEQ also regulates the disposal of radioactive material, with the exception of naturally occurring radioactive material (NORM). This includes the regulation of the receipt, processing, storage, and disposal of by-product and low-level radioactive waste from radioactive waste brokers, the licensing of uranium and thorium recovery facilities, and the decommissioning of inactive uranium-recovery facilities and radioactive material disposal sites.

Pollution Prevention

The TCEQ offers services to anyone interested in environmental stewardship. Staff members host workshops on recycling and disposal opportunities, and on regulatory and pollution prevention topics. They also offer free on-site technical assistance for regulatory compliance. Contact the TCEQ at PO Box 13087, Austin, 78711; (512) 239-1000; www.tceq.texas.gov. ☆

Health and Human Services Commission

Source: *Texas Health and Human Services Commission*; www.hhs.state.tx.us

The Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) is the oversight agency for the state's health and human services system. HHSC also administers state and federal programs that provide financial, health, and social services to Texans.

In 2003, the 78th Texas Legislature mandated an unprecedented transformation of the state's health and human services system to create an integrated, effective, and accessible health and human services enterprise that protects public health and brings high-quality services and support to Texans in need. The transformation blended 12 agencies into five, creating a system that is client-centered, efficient in its use of public resources, and focused on accountability.

The Health and Human Services Commission coordinates administrative functions across the system, determines eligibility for its programs, and administers Medicaid, the Children's Health Insurance Program, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, SNAP food benefits (formerly know as food stamps), and family violence, disaster assistance, and refugee resettlement programs.

The HHSC executive commissioner is Dr. Kyle Janek. The executive commissioner is appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate.

The state's health and human services agencies spend more than \$25 billion per year to administer more than 200 programs, employ more than 55,000 state workers, and operate from more than 1,000 locations. The four agencies under the oversight of HHSC are:

The Department of Family and Protective Services includes child and adult protective services, child-care licensing, and child abuse prevention, and early intervention services.

The Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services provides rehabilitation services, including vocational rehabilitation and independent living programs; disability determination services; services for the blind, visually impaired, deaf and hard of hearing; and early childhood intervention services.

The Department of Aging and Disability Services is responsible for aging services; community-based services and state-supported living centers for people with cognitive and development disabilities; community care programs for people with disabilities; and inspection of nursing homes and other long-term care facilities.

The Department of State Health Services includes public health programs, such as immunizations, bioterrorism preparedness, and state laboratory services; Kidney Health Care program; Children with Special Health Care Needs; Women, Infants & Children (WIC); mental health services; substance abuse services; and regulatory services for a variety of health care professionals, facilities, and consumer health protection.

AGENCY BUDGETS FOR THE 2014–2015 BIENNIUM	
Department of Aging and Disability Services	\$13.8 billion
Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services	\$1.3 billion
Department of Family and Protective Services	\$3 billion
Department of State Health Services	\$6.2 billion
Health and Human Services Commission	\$48.5 billion

Other HHSC programs

The Family Violence program offers emergency shelter and services to victims and their children.

The Disaster Assistance program processes grant applications for victims of presidentially declared disasters, such as tornados, floods, and hurricanes.

The Refugee Resettlement program is federally funded and provides cash, health care, and social services to eligible refugees to help them quickly become self-sufficient after arriving in the United States. ☆

Major HHSC Programs at a Glance

The **Medicaid** program provides healthcare coverage for one out of every three children in Texas, pays for half of all births and accounts for 25 percent of the state's total budget. In 2010, an average of 3.3 million Texans received healthcare coverage through Medicaid.

The **Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)** is designed for families who earn too much money to qualify for Medicaid, yet cannot afford private insurance.

The **Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)** program provides basic financial assistance for needy children and the parents or caretakers with whom they live. As a condition of eligibility, caretakers must sign and abide by a personal-responsibility agreement. Time limits for benefits have been set by both state and federal welfare-reform legislation.

SNAP food benefits, formerly known as food stamps, is a federally funded program that assists low-income families, the elderly, and single adults obtain a nutritionally adequate diet. Those eligible for food benefits include households receiving TANF or federal Supplemental Security Income benefits, and non-public assistance households having incomes below 130 percent of the poverty level. In 2011, more than 3.5 million Texans received SNAP food benefits, and the average monthly benefit amount was about \$300.

Both SNAP and TANF benefits are delivered via the electronic benefit transfer (EBT) system, through which clients access benefits at about 12,000 retail locations statewide with the Lone Star card.

Information about Medicaid, CHIP, and other health and human services programs can be found at www.hhsc.state.tx.us, www.211texas.org, or by calling 2-1-1, a toll-free local resource for information on health and human service programs.

The General Land Office

Source: General Land Office of Texas. On the Web: www.glo.state.tx.us

History of the General Land Office

The Texas General Land Office (GLO) is one of the oldest governmental entities in the state, dating back to the Republic of Texas. The first General Land Office was established in 1836 in the Republic's constitution, and the first Texas Congress enacted the provision into law in 1837. The GLO was established to oversee distribution of public lands, register titles, issue patents on land and maintain records of land granted.

In the early years of statehood, beginning in 1845, Texas established the precedent of using its vast public domain for public benefit. The first use was to sell or trade land to eliminate the huge debt remaining from Texas' War for Independence and early years of the Republic.

Texas also gave away land to settlers as homesteads; to veterans as compensation for service; for internal improvements, including building railroads, shipbuilding and improving rivers for navigation; and to build the state Capitol.

The public domain was closed in 1898 when the Texas Supreme Court declared there was no more vacant and unappropriated land in Texas. In 1900, all remaining unappropriated land was set aside by the Texas Legislature to benefit public schools.

Today, 19.9 million acres of land and minerals, owned by the Permanent School Fund, the Permanent University Fund, various other state agencies or the Veterans Land Board, are managed by the General Land Office and the Commissioner of the Texas General Land Office. This includes over 4 million acres of submerged coastal lands, which consist of bays, inlets and the area from the Texas shoreline to the three-marine-league line (10.36 miles) in the Gulf of Mexico. It is estimated that more than 1 million acres make up the public domain of the state's riverbeds and another 1.7 million acres are excess lands belonging to the Permanent School Fund.

The General Land Office is the steward of the Texas Gulf Coast, serving as the premier state agency for protecting and renourishing the coast and fighting coastal erosion. In 1999, the legislature created the Coastal Erosion Planning and Response Act and put the GLO in charge of facilitating restoration and preservation of eroding beaches, dunes, wetlands and other bay shorelines along the Texas coast.

The Permanent University Fund holds title to 2.1 million fee acres, and other state agencies or special schools hold title to another 2.3 million acres. The Permanent School Fund owns mineral rights alone in almost 7.4 million acres covered under the Relinquishment Act, the Free Royalty Act and the various sales acts, and it has outright ownership to about 747,522 upland acres, mostly west of the Pecos River.

Veterans Land Board Programs

Veterans Land Program

In 1946, the Texas Legislature created a bond program to aid veterans in purchasing land. Up to \$1.5 billion in bonding authority has been authorized over the

Distribution of the Public Lands of Texas

PURPOSE	ACRES
Settlers	68,027,108
Spain and Mexico	24,583,923
Spanish and Mexican Grants south of the Nueces River, recognized by Act of Feb. 10, 1852	3,741,241
Headrights	30,360,002
Republic colonies	4,494,806
Preemption land	4,847,136
Military	9,874,262
Bounty	5,354,250
Battle donations	1,162,240
Veterans donations	1,377,920
Confederate	1,979,852
Improvements	37,155,714
Road	27,716
Navigation	4,261,760
Irrigation	584,000
Ships	17,000
Manufacturing	111,360
Railroads	32,153,878
Education	52,329,168
University, public school and eleemosynary institutions	52,329,168
Total of distributed lands	167,386,252

years in a series of constitutional amendments.

The Veterans Land Board has liens on more than 557,511 acres of land in active veterans accounts.

Veterans Housing Assistance Program

The 68th Legislature created the Veterans Housing Assistance Program, which also is funded through bond proceeds. Over the years, Texans have passed constitutional amendments authorizing the sale of up to \$2.5 billion in bonds to finance this program.

Veterans Home Improvement Program

In 1986, the Veterans Land Board implemented the Veterans Home Improvement Program, which is funded through the Veterans Housing Assistance Program. It allows Texas veterans to borrow up to \$25,000 to make substantial home repairs and improvements.

Texas State Veterans Homes

In 1997, the 75th Legislature approved legislation authorizing the Veterans Land Board to construct and operate Texas State Veterans Homes under a cost-sharing program with the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. The homes provide affordable, quality, long-term care for Texas' veterans.

Texas State Veterans Cemeteries

The Veterans Land Board owns and operates several cemeteries under USDVA guidelines. The USDVA funds the design and construction of the cemeteries, but the land must be donated.

For more information on any of these veterans programs, call 1-800-252-VETS (8387), or visit the Texas Veterans Land Board Web site at www.glo.texas.gov/vlb/index.html.

Voices of Veterans Oral History Program

The Voices of Veterans oral history program seeks to record the stories of Texas veterans and archive the transcripts in the Office of Veterans Records for future researchers and historians. Any veteran interested in including his or her story in the Voices of Veterans program should contact the Veterans Land Board at 1-800-252-VETS. ☆

Texas Historical Commission

The Texas Historical Commission protects and preserves the state's historic and prehistoric resources. The Texas State Legislature established the Texas State Historical Survey Committee in 1953 to identify important historic sites across the state.

The Texas Legislature changed the agency's name to the Texas Historical Commission in 1973 and increased its mission and its protective powers. Today the agency's concerns include archaeology, architecture, community heritage development, historic sites, history programs, education. The commission:

- Works with communities and individuals to help identify important historic resources and develop a plan to preserve them.
- Provides leadership and training to county historical commissions, heritage organizations, and museums in Texas' 254 counties.
- Helps protect Texas' diverse architectural heritage, including historic county courthouses.
- Partners with communities to stimulate tourism and economic development.
- Assists Texas cities in the revitalization of their historic downtowns through the Texas Main Street Program.
- Administers the state's historical marker program, which has around 15,000 markers across the state.
- Consults with citizens and groups to nominate properties as Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks, State Archeological Landmarks, and to the National Register of Historic Places.
- Operates 20 state historic sites including house museums, military forts, and archeological sites.
- Works with property owners to save archeological sites on private land and ensures archeological sites are protected as land is developed for highways and other public construction projects.

Mailing address: PO Box 12276, Austin 78711-2276; (512) 463-6100; www.thc.state.tx.us.

Railroad Commission of Texas

The Railroad Commission of Texas has primary regulatory jurisdiction over the oil and natural gas industry, pipeline transporters, the natural gas and hazardous liquid pipeline industry, natural gas utilities, the liquefied petroleum gas (LP-gas) industry, rail industry, and coal and uranium surface mining operations. It also promotes the use of LP-gas as an alternative fuel in Texas through research and education.

The commission exercises its statutory responsibilities under provisions of the Texas Constitution, the Texas Natural Resources Code, the Texas Water Code, the Texas Utilities Code, the Coal and Uranium Surface Mining and Reclamation Acts, the Pipeline Safety Acts, and the Railroad Safety Act.

The commission has regulatory and enforcement responsibilities under federal law, including the Federal Railroad Safety Act, the Local Rail Freight Assistance Act, the Surface Coal Mining Control and Reclamation Act, Safe Drinking Water Act, the Pipeline Safety Acts, the Resource Conservation Recovery Act, and the Clean Water Act.

The Railroad Commission was established by the Texas Legislature in 1891 and given jurisdiction over rates and operations of railroads, terminals, wharves and express companies. In 1917, the legislature declared pipelines to be common carriers and gave the commission regulatory authority over them. It was also given the responsibility to administer conservation laws relating to oil and natural gas production.

The Railroad Commission exists to protect the environment, public safety, and the rights of mineral interest owners; to prevent waste of natural resources, and to assure fair and equitable utility rates in those industries

over which it has authority. Mailing address: PO Box 12967, Austin 78711-2967; (512) 463-7288; www.rrc.state.tx.us.

Texas Department of Juvenile Justice

The Texas Department of Juvenile Justice was created on Dec. 1, 2011, by Senate Bill 653, 82nd Legislature. Its creation abolished both the Texas Youth Commission and the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission.

The agency's executive director is Mike Griffiths, and it has a 13-member commission who are appointed to six-year terms. It is chaired by Scott Fisher of Bedford.

The Texas Youth Commission had operated correctional facilities and halfway houses for serious youth offenders. In 2007, widespread sexual and physical abuse was uncovered at many of its facilities. After a number of supervisors were dismissed, the entire TYC board resigned on March 15, 2007, and their powers were transferred to a conservator. The 80th Texas Legislature approved a bill to overhaul the troubled agency.

The Texas Department of Juvenile Justice is a unified state juvenile justice agency that works in partnership with local county governments, courts, and communities to promote public safety by providing services to youth from initial contact through end of supervision. Its expressed goals are to:

- Support development of county-based programs and services for youth and families that reduce the need for out-of-home placement;
- Seek alternatives to placing youthful offenders in secure state facilities, while also addressing treatment of youth and protecting the public;
- Locate facilities as geographically close as possible to workforce and other services, and support youths' connection to their families;
- Encourage regional and county collaboration;
- Enhance the continuity of care throughout the juvenile justice system; and
- Use secure facilities of a size that supports effective youth rehabilitation and public safety.

The agency is located at Braker H Complex, 11209 Metric Blvd., Austin 78758. Mailing Address: PO Box 12757, Austin 78711-2757; (512) 490-7717; www.tjjd.texas.gov.

Texas Workforce Commission

The Texas Workforce Commission (TWC) is the state government agency charged with overseeing and providing workforce development services to employers and job seekers of Texas.

For employers, TWC offers recruiting, retention, training and retraining, outplacement services and information on labor law and labor market statistics.

For job seekers, TWC offers career development information, job search resources, training programs, and, as appropriate, unemployment benefits. While targeted populations receive intensive assistance to overcome barriers to employment, all Texans can benefit from the services offered by TWC and our network of workforce partners.

The Texas Workforce Commission is part of a local and state network dedicated to developing the workforce of Texas. The network is composed of the statewide efforts of the commission coupled with planning and service provision on a regional level by 28 local workforce boards. This network gives customers access to local workforce solutions and statewide services in a single location—Texas Workforce Centers.

Primary services of the Texas Workforce Commission and our network partners are funded by federal tax revenue and are generally free to all Texans. Mailing address: 101 E. 15th Street, Austin 78778; (512) 463-2222; www.twc.state.tx.us. ☆

Texas Department of Criminal Justice

Source: Texas Department of Criminal Justice. On the Web: www.tdcj.state.tx.us

The Texas Board of Criminal Justice is composed of nine non-salaried members who are appointed by the governor for staggered six-year terms. The board employs the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) executive director, sets rules and policies that guide the agency, and considers other agency actions at its meetings.

Board members serve in a separate capacity as the Board of Trustees for the **Windham School District** by hiring a superintendent and providing similar oversight. The Windham School District is a separate entity primarily funded through the Texas Education Agency (TEA).

In addition to hiring the TDCJ executive director, the board appoints an inspector general, a director of internal audits, a director of state counsel for offenders, and a prison rape elimination act ombudsman.

The TDCJ executive director is responsible for the administration and enforcement of statutes relative to the criminal justice system.

The Correctional Institutions Division, Private Facility Contract Monitoring and Oversight Division, Parole Division, and Community Justice Assistance Division are most involved in the everyday confinement and supervision of convicted felons.

The actual supervision of probationers is the responsibility of local community supervision and corrections departments. Victim Services coordinates a central mechanism for crime victims to participate in the criminal justice process.

Below is a description of the primary divisions of the TDCJ:

The Correctional Institutions Division (CID) is responsible for the confinement of adult felony and state jail offenders who are sentenced to incarceration in a secure state-operated correctional facility.

Private Facility Contract Monitoring and Oversight Division is responsible for oversight and monitoring contracts for privately operated secure facilities, as well as community-based facilities, which include substance abuse treatment services.

The **Parole Division** supervises all offenders released on parole or mandatory supervision; conducts release and transition planning; and verifies compliance with statutory provisions of release. Additionally, this division contracts for electronic monitoring and processing responses to violations, administers programs and services through District Resource Centers and Parole Offices, and coordinates the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision.

The Community Justice Assistance Division (CJAD) administers community supervision, also known as adult probation in Texas. CJAD is responsible for the distribution of formula and grant funds; the development of standards, including best-practice treatment standards; approval of Community Justice Plans and budgets; conducting program and fiscal audits; and providing training and certification of community supervision officers.

The remaining divisions support the overall operation

INMATE PROFILE As of Fiscal Year 2012

AGE – SEX – ETHNICITY

Male: 92.1%	Hispanic: 32.8%
Black: 35.7%	Other: 0.5%
White: 31.0%	Average age: 37

AVERAGE SENTENCES

Prison: 19.3 years	State jail: 1 year
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AVERAGE PART OF SENTENCE SERVED

Based on offenders released in Fiscal Year 2012

Prison: 59.6%	State jail: 98.5%
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EDUCATION

Average IQ:	90.6
Average education achievement score:	8.1
No high school diploma or GED*:	43.1%

* Percent is from fiscal year 2010 .

ON-HAND POPULATION As of April 30, 2013

PRISONERS

Correctional Institutions Division	136,305
State Jails	11,091
SAFP (Substance Abuse)	3,358
TOTAL:	150,754

(Total Includes 13,985 housed in privately operated facilities.)

PAROLE

Mandatory Supervision	87,985
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(As of March 31, 2013)

PROBATION

Felony and Misdemeanor	404,087
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(As of Jan. 31, 2013)

of the TDCJ. These include:

- Office of the General Counsel
- Administrative Review and Risk Management
- Business and Finance
- Information Technology
- Manufacturing and Logistics
- Facilities
- Rehabilitation Programs
- Re-entry and Integration Programs
- Health Services and Human Resources

The Re-entry and Integration Division was created in August 2009 to expand the TDCJ's re-entry initiative. ☆

Correctional Institutions Division

The town listed is the nearest one to the facility, although the unit may actually be in another county. For instance, the Middleton Transfer Facility is in Jones County, but the nearest city is Abilene, which is in Taylor County. Data is current as of April 30, 2013. **SAFPF** = Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facilities; **DDP** = Developmentally Disabled Program.

COUNTY	UNIT	NEAREST TOWN	INMATES	GENDER	EMPLOYEES	TYPE
Anderson	Beto	Tennessee Colony	3,155	Male	554	Prison
Anderson	Coffield	Tennessee Colony	4,003	Male	840	Prison
Anderson	Gurney	Tennessee Colony	2,062	Male	391	Transfer Facility
Anderson	Michael	Tennessee Colony	3,166	Male	763	Prison
Anderson	Powledge	Palestine	1,111	Male	262	Prison
Angelina	Diboll	Diboll	517	Male	120	Private Prison
Angelina	Duncan	Diboll	523	Male	133	Geriatric
Bee	Garza East	Beeville	2,192	Male	402	Transfer Facility
Bee	Garza West	Beeville	2,132	Male	400	Transfer Facility
Bee	McConnell	Beeville	2,743	Male	531	Prison
Bexar	Dominguez	San Antonio	2,107	Male	339	State Jail
Bowie	Telford	New Boston	2,667	Male	675	Prison
Brazoria	C.T. Terrell	Rosharon	1,547	Male	420	Prison
Brazoria	Clemens	Brazoria	1,043	Male	316	Prison
Brazoria	Darrington	Rosharon	1,631	Male	512	Prison
Brazoria	Ramsey	Rosharon	1,667	Male	401	Prison
Brazoria	Scott	Angleton	1,018	Male	277	Prison
Brazoria	Stringfellow	Rosharon	1,124	Male	288	Prison
Brazos	Hamilton	Bryan	1,093	Male	239	Pre-Release
Brown	Havins	Brownwood	565	Male	152	Pre-Release
Burnet	Halbert	Burnet	592	Female	126	SAFPF
Caldwell	Lockhart	Lockhart	498	Female	79	Private Prison/ Work Program
Caldwell	Lockhart PPT	Lockhart	499	Male	79	Private Pre- Parole Transfer
Cherokee	Hodge	Rusk	906	Male	328	DDP
Cherokee	Skyview	Rusk	56 454	Female Male	291	Psychiatric
Childress	Roach	Childress	1,482	Male	292	Prison
Coryell	Crain	Gatesville	1,895	Female	671	Prison
Coryell	Hilltop	Gatesville	472	Female	247	Prison
Coryell	Hughes	Gatesville	2,896	Male	703	Prison
Coryell	Mountain View	Gatesville	603	Female	290	Prison
Coryell	Murray	Gatesville	1,275	Female	307	Prison
Coryell	Woodman	Gatesville	731	Female	229	State Jail
Dallas	Dawson	Dallas	1,384 818	Female Male	358	Private State Jail
Dallas	Hutchins	Dallas	2,025	Male	358	State Jail
Dawson	Smith	Lamesa	1,602	Male	385	Prison
DeWitt	Stevenson	Cuero	1,361	Male	258	Prison
Duvall	Glossbrenner	San Diego	551	Male	124	SAFPF
El Paso	Sanchez	El Paso	962	Male	258	State Jail
Falls	Hobby	Marlin	1,350	Female	284	Prison
Falls	Marlin	Marlin	464	Male	118	Transfer Facility
Fannin	C. Moore	Bonham	1,179	Male	218	Transfer Facility
Fannin	Cole	Bonham	856	Male	201	State Jail
Fort Bend	Jester I	Richmond	305	Male	111	SAFPF
Fort Bend	Jester III	Richmond	1,074	Male	258	Prison
Fort Bend	Jester IV	Richmond	7 474	Female Male	346	Psychiatric
Fort Bend	Vance	Richmond	299	Male	108	Prison
Freestone	Boyd	Fairfield	1,332	Male	267	Prison
Frio	Briscoe	Dilley	1,377	Male	224	Prison

COUNTY	UNIT	NEAREST TOWN	INMATES	GENDER	EMPLOYEES	TYPE
Galveston	Hospital Galveston	Galveston	17 125	Female Male	333	Medical
Galveston	Young	Galveston	299 100	Female Male	202	Medical
Gray	Jordan	Pampa	974	Male	199	Prison
Grimes	Luther	Navasota	1,262	Male	288	Prison
Grimes	Pack	Navasota	1,447	Male	295	Prison
Hale	Formby	Plainview	1,061	Male	253	State Jail
Hale	Wheeler	Plainview	481	Male	116	State Jail
Harris	Kegans	Houston	642	Male	151	State Jail
Harris	Lychner	Humble	2,200	Male	366	State Jail
Hartley	Dalhart	Dalhart	1,353	Male	225	Prison
Hays	Kyle	Kyle	519	Male	103	Private Prison
Henderson	East Texas Treatment	Henderson	829	Male	447	Multi-Use
Hidalgo	Lopez	Edinburg	1,014	Male	243	State Jail
Hidalgo	Segovia	Edinburg	1,142	Male	201	Pre-Release
Houston	Eastham	Lovelady	2,376	Male	583	Prison
Jack	Lindsey	Jacksboro	969	Male	161	Private State Jail
Jasper	Goodman	Jasper	588	Male	143	Transfer Facility
Jefferson	Gist	Beaumont	2,054	Male	344	State Jail
Jefferson	Leblanc	Beaumont	1,136	Male	246	Pre-Release
Jefferson	Stiles	Beaumont	2,880	Male	667	Prison
Johnson	Estes	Venus	1,039	Male	200	Private Prison
Jones	Middleton	Abilene	2,078	Male	467	Transfer Facility
Jones	Robertson	Abilene	2,928	Male	661	Prison
Karnes	Connally	Kenedy	2,140	Male	554	Prison
La Salle	Cotulla	Cotulla	583	Male	102	Transfer Facility
Liberty	Cleveland	Cleveland	518	Male	116	Private Prison
Liberty	Henley	Dayton	551	Female	112	State Jail
Liberty	Hightower	Dayton	1,319	Male	314	Prison

The Texas Prison Museum in Huntsville opened in 1989. The museum collects and showcases prison artifacts, documents, oral histories, and photographs. The staff also researches the convict ledgers for a \$10 fee. Photo by Ron Billings; Texas A&M Forest Service.



COUNTY	UNIT	NEAREST TOWN	INMATES	GENDER	EMPLOYEES	TYPE
Liberty	Plane	Dayton	1,858	Female	363	State Jail
Lubbock	Montford	Lubbock	765	Male	471	Psychiatric
Madison	Ferguson	Midway	2,282	Male	583	Prison
Medina	Ney	Hondo	559	Male	121	State Jail
Medina	Torres	Hondo	1,365	Male	266	Prison
Mitchell	Wallace	Colorado City	1,395	Male	242	Prison
Mitchell	Ware	Colorado City	489	Male	128	Transfer Facility
Parker	Minerals Wells PPT	Mineral Wells	1,113	Male	253	Private Pre-Parole Transfer
Pecos	Fort Stockton	Fort Stockton	591	Male	109	Transfer Facility
Pecos	Lynaugh	Fort Stockton	1,405	Male	258	Prison
Polk	Polunsky	Livingston	2,927	Male	643	Prison
Potter	Clements	Amarillo	3,557	Male	930	Prison
Potter	Neal	Amarillo	1,605	Male	348	Prison
Rusk	B. Moore	Overton	499	Male	94	Private Prison
Rusk	Bradshaw	Henderson	1,965	Male	221	Private State Jail
San Saba	San Saba	San Saba	572	Male	117	Transfer Facility
Scurry	Daniel	Snyder	1,347	Male	213	Prison
Stephens	Sayle	Breckenridge	539	Male	145	SAFPF
Swisher	Tulia	Tulia	592	Male	115	Transfer Facility
Terry	Rudd	Brownfield	584	Male	138	Transfer Facility
Travis	Travis County	Austin	1,095	Male	236	State Jail
Tyler	Lewis	Woodville	2,137	Male	512	Prison
Walker	Byrd	Huntsville	1,215	Male	250	Prison
Walker	Ellis	Huntsville	2,387	Male	571	Prison
Walker	Estelle	Huntsville	1 3,286	Female Male	767	Prison
Walker	Goree	Huntsville	85 969	Female Male	317	Prison
Walker	Holiday	Huntsville	2,112	Male	405	Transfer Facility
Walker	Huntsville	Huntsville	1,613	Male	409	Prison
Walker	Wynne	Huntsville	2,602	Male	578	Prison
Wichita	Allred	Iowa Park	3,510	Male	876	Prison
Willacy	Willacy County	Raymondville	1,067	Male	134	Private State Jail
Williamson	Bartlett	Bartlett	1,033	Male	161	Private State Jail
Wise	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	520	Male	103	Private Prison
Wise	Bridgeport PPT	Bridgeport	198	Female	54	Private Pre-Parole Transfer
Wood	Johnston	Winnsboro	446	Male	151	SAFPF

TEXAS' 12 OLDEST PRISONS

UNIT	COUNTY	DATE ESTABLISHED	TYPE
Huntsville	Walker	1849	Prison
Wynne	Walker	1883	Prison
Jester I	Fort Bend	1885	SAFPF
Vance	Fort Bend	1885	Prison
Clemens	Brazoria	1893	Prison
Goree	Walker	1907	Prison
Ramsey	Brazoria	1908	Prison
Stringfellow	Brazoria	1908	Prison
Central	Fort Bend	1909	Prison
Darrington	Brazoria	1917	Prison
Eastham	Houston	1917	Prison
Scott	Brazoria	1919	Prison

Texas State Boards and Commissions

Following is a list of appointees to state boards and commissions, as well as names of other state officials, revised to **July 15, 2013**. Information includes, where available, (1) date of creation; (2) whether the position is elective or appointive; (3) length of term; (4) compensation, if any; (5) number of members; (6) names of appointees, their hometowns and expiration of terms. In some instances the date of term expiration has passed; in such cases, no new appointment had been made by press time, and the official is continuing to fill the position until a successor is named. Most positions marked "apptv." are appointed by the Governor. Where otherwise, appointing authority is given. Most advisory boards are not listed. Salaries for commissioners and administrators are those that were authorized by the appropriations bill passed by the 82nd Legislature for the 2012–2013 biennium (2014–2015 salaries were not available from the State Auditor at press time). They are "not-to-exceed" salaries: maximum authorized salaries for the positions. Actual salaries may be less than those stated here.

Accountancy, Texas State Board of Public – (1945 with 2-yr. terms; reorganized 1959 as 9-member board with 6-yr. overlapping terms; number of members increased to 12 in 1979; increased to 15 in 1989); per diem and expenses: Chair A. Carlos Barrera, Brownsville (1/31/13); J. Coalter Baker, Austin (1/31/17); John R. Broaduss, El Paso (1/31/17); Jonathan B. Cluck, Fair Oaks Ranch (1/31/17); Rocky L. Duckworth, Houston (1/31/17); Everett R. Ferguson, Abilene (1/31/15); James Calvin Flagg, College Station (1/31/15); Jon R. Keeney, Taylor Lake Village (1/31/15); David L. King, Lago Vista (1/31/13); Evelyn M. Martinez, San Antonio (1/31/13); Maribess L. Miller, Dallas (1/31/15); Steve D. Peña, Georgetown (1/31/19); Thomas G. Prothro, Tyler (1/31/15); Catherine J. Rodewald, Dallas (1/31/17); John W. Steinberg, Marion (1/31/13). Exec. Dir. William Treacy (\$127,308), 333 Guadalupe, Ste. 3-900, Austin 78701-3900; (512) 305-7800.

Acupuncture Examiners, Texas State Board of – (1993); apptv.; 6-yr.; per diem; 9 members: Chair Allen Cline, Austin (1/31/19); Rodrigo Ceballos, El Paso (1/31/19); Suehing (Sue) Chiang, Sugar Land (1/31/15); Linda Wynn Drain, Lucas (1/31/15); Raymond J. Graham, Dallas (1/31/17); KarenJingyu Gu, Austin (1/31/15); Karen Siegel, Houston (1/31/17); Rachelle Webb, Austin (1/31/19); Rey Ximenes, Austin (1/31/15). Exec. Dir. Mari Robinson, 333 Guadalupe, Tower III, #610, Austin 78768; (512) 305-7010. *Consumer Complaints: (800) 201-9353.*

Ad Valorem Tax Rate, Board to Calculate the – Est. 1907 with 3 ex-officio members: Governor, State Comptroller of Public Accounts, and State Treasurer; consolidated in 1973 with State Tax Board; abolished by 66th Legislature (SB 621, which created the Property Tax Code), effective 1/1/82, and replaced by the Texas State Property Tax Board.

Adjutant General's Dept. – (1836 by Republic of Texas; present office established 1905); apptv.; 2-yr.; 3 members: Adjutant General, Major Gen. John F. Nichols, Spring Branch (2/1/15); (\$139,140); Assistant for Army, William (Len) Smith, Austin; Assistant for Air, Brig. Gen. Kenneth Wisian, Weatherford. Assistants each serve a term at the pleasure of the Gov.; c/o Camp Mabry, PO Box 5218, Austin 78763-5218; (512) 782-5001.

Administrative Hearings, State Office of – Created in 1991 by 72nd Leg.; apptv.; 2-yr.; 1 member: Chief Admin. Law Judge Cathleen Parsley (\$122,500). William P. Clements Building, 300 W. 15th St., Ste. 504, Austin 78701; (512) 475-4993.

Administrative Judicial Districts of Texas, Presiding Judges – Apptv.; term served concurrent with term as District Judge, subject to reappointment if re-elected to bench. No additional compensation. For names of judges, see Administrative Judicial Districts in index.

Ageing and Disability Services Council, Department of (DADS) – (2004); apptv.; 6-yr.; 9 members: Chair Sharon Swift Butterworth, El Paso (2/1/17); Barry L. Anderson, Grand Prairie (2/1/19); Glyn S. Crane, Longview (2/1/15); John A. Cuellar, Dallas (2/1/17); Judy Foster, San Antonio (2/01/17); Carolyn Harvey, Tyler (2/1/15); Ann Schneider, Austin (2/1/15); J. Russell Shannon, Andrews (2/1/19); Donna Stauber, Waco, (2/1/19). Commissioner Jon Weizenbaum (\$163,200), John H. Winters Human Services Complex, 701 W. 51st St., PO Box 149030, Austin 78714-9030; (512) 438-3011.

Agricultural Finance Authority, Texas – (1987); apptv.; 2-yr.; expenses; 2 ex-officio members: Agriculture Commissioner and Director for Institute for International Agribusiness Studies at Prairie View A&M University; 7 apptd. members: Lisa Birkan, Round Rock (1/1/10); Ted Conover, Tyler (1/1/11); Dal DeWees, San Angelo (2/1/11); Mike Golden, Lake Jackson (1/1/10); Stanley Ray, Georgetown (1/1/11); Victoria Salin, College Station (1/1/10); Larry Shafer, Granbury (1/1/10). Robert Wood, PO Box 12847, Austin 78711; (512) 936-0273.

Alcohol and Drug Abuse, Texas Commission on – (1953

as Texas Commission on Alcoholism); abolished by House Bill 2292 and functions merged into Department of State Health Services in January 2004.

Alcoholic Beverage Commission, Texas – (1935 as Liquor Control Board; name changed in 1970); apptv.; 6-yr; per diem and expenses; administrator apptd. by commission; 3 members: Chair Jose Cuevas Jr., Midland (11/15/15); Melinda S. Fredricks, Conroe (11/15/13); Steven M. Weinberg, Colleyville (11/15/17). Administrator Sherry Cook (\$122,500), PO Box 13127, Austin 78711-3127; (512) 206-3333.

Alzheimer's Disease & Related Disorders, Texas Council on – (1999); apptv.; 2-yr.; 19 members: Chair Debbie Hanna, Austin (8/31/15); Ronald Devere, Austin (8/31/15); Leon Douglas, Bertram; Carlos Escobar, San Angelo; Carolyn Frazier, Huffman (8/31/13); Grayson Hankins, Odessa; Clint Hackney, Austin; Rita Hortenstine, Dallas (8/31/13); Mary M. Kenan, Houston; Jack C. Kern, Austin; Margaret Krasovec, Austin; Ray Lewis, Arlington; Audrey Deckinga, Austin; Sam Shore, Austin; Jennifer Smith, Austin; Winnie Rutledge, Austin; Michael Wilson, Austin; Bobby D. Schmidt, Austin; Mary Somerville, Austin. Project Coor. Jim Hinds; (512) 263-1943.

Angelina and Neches River Authority – (1935 as Sabine-Neches Conservation Dist.; reorganized in 1950 and name changed to Neches River Conservation Dist.; changed to present name in 1977); apptv.; expenses: 6-yr.; 9 members: Chair Jody Anderson, Lufkin (9/5/13); Louis A. Bronaugh, Lufkin (9/5/17); Dominick B. (Nick) Bruno, Jacksonville (9/5/15); Al Chavira, Jacksonville (9/5/13); Patricia E. Dickey, Crockett (9/5/17); Julie Dowell, Bullard, (9/5/17); Keith Drewery, Nacogdoches (9/5/15); James Hughes Jr., Jasper (9/5/15); David King, Nacogdoches (9/5/13). Gen. Mgr. Kelley Holcomb, PO Box 387, Lufkin 75902-0387; (936) 632-7795.

Animal Health Commission, Texas – (1893 as Texas Livestock Sanitary Commission; name changed in 1959; members increased to 9 in 1973; raised to 12 in 1983); apptv.; per diem and expenses; 6-yr.; 13 members: Chair Ernesto A. Morales, Devine (9/6/17); Brandon Bouma, Plainview (9/6/17); Randy C. Brown, Lubbock (9/6/13); William F. Edmiston Jr., Eldorado (9/6/13); Ken Jordan, San Saba (9/6/13); Thomas George Kezar, Dripping Springs (9/6/17); Coleman Hudgins Locke, Wharton (9/6/15); Charles E. Real, Marion (9/6/13); Ralph Simmons, Center (9/6/15); Michael Louis Vickers, Falfurrias, (9/6/17); Mark A. Wheels, Houston (9/6/13); Beau White, Rosanky (9/6/15); R.W. (Dick) Winters Jr., Eden (9/6/13). Exec. Dir. Dee B. Ellis (\$120,000), PO Box 12966, Austin 78711-2966; (512) 719-0700.

Appraiser Licensing and Certification Board, Texas – (1991); 2-yr.; apptv.; per diem on duty; 9 members; 1 ex officio: Texas General Land Office; 8 appt'd.: Chair Luis F. De La Garza Jr., Laredo (1/31/14); Walker Beard, El Paso (1/31/15); Clayton Black, Stanton (1/31/15); Laurie Fontana, Houston (1/31/14); Keith W. Kidd, Reno (1/31/14); Shannon McClendon, Dripping Springs (1/31/14); Sheryl R. Swift, Galveston (1/31/19); Jamie Wickliffe, Midlothian (1/31/15). Commissioner Douglas E. Oldmixon (\$106,500), PO Box 12188, Austin 78711-2188; (512) 936-3001.

Architectural Examiners, Texas Board of – (1937 as 3-member board; raised to 6 members in 1951 and to 9 in 1977); apptv.; 6-yr.; per diem and expenses; 9 members: Chair Alfred Vidauri Jr., Aledo (1/31/15); Charles H. Anastos, Corpus Christi (1/31/19); Corbett (Chase) Bearden, Austin (1/31/15); Chad Davis, Lubbock (1/31/19); Debra Dockery, San Antonio (1/31/17); Davey Edwards, Decatur (1/31/19); H.L. (Bert) Mijares Jr., El Paso (1/31/15); Paula A. Miller, The Woodlands (1/31/17); Sonya Odell, Dallas (1/31/17). Exec. Dir. Cathy L. Hendricks (\$114,801), 333 Guadalupe St., Ste. 2-350, PO Box 12337, Austin 78711-2337; (512) 305-9000.

Arts, Texas Commission on the – (1965 as Texas Fine Arts



The U.S. flag flies over rock ruins and reconstructed whitewashed limestone structures that mark the location of Fort McKavett in Menard County, one of 20 state historic sites managed by the Texas Historical Commission. Photo by Rob McCorkle; Texas Parks & Wildlife Department.

Commission; name changed to Texas Commission on the Arts and Humanities and members increased to 18 in 1971; name changed to present form in 1979); apptv.; 6-yr.; expenses; 17 members: Chair Patty A. Bryant, Amarillo (8/31/17); Rita E. Baca, El Paso (8/31/17); Andrew Barlow, Austin (8/31/17); Dale W. Brock, Fort Worth (8/31/13); Alphonse A. Dotson, Voca (8/31/13); David C. Garza, Brownsville (8/31/17); Mila Gibson, Sweetwater (8/31/15); Linda Lowes Hatchel, Woodway (8/31/15); Molly Hipp Hubbard, Houston (8/31/13); Patty Hayes Huffines, Austin (8/31/15); Liza B. Lewis, San Antonio (8/31/15); Paul Kellam McCash Jr., Texarkana (8/31/13); Jeanne Parker, Austin (8/31/13); Marsha Wilson Rappaport, Galveston (8/31/13); Ronald (Ronnie) Sanders, San Antonio (8/31/17); S. Shawn Stephens, Houston (8/31/15); 1 vacancy. Exec. Dir. Gary Gibbs (\$85,250), 920 Colorado St., PO Box 13406, Austin 78711-3406; (512) 463-5535.

Assistive and Rehabilitative Services Council, Department of (DARS) – (2004) apptv.; 6-yr.; 9 members: Chair Lee Chayes, El Paso (2/1/19); Jon Arnold, San Antonio (2/1/17); Amanda Davis, Buffalo (2/1/19); Diego Demaya, Houston (2/1/15); Berkley Dyer, Austin (2/1/15); Tom Fordyce, Huntsville (2/1/17); Thomas W. Graham, Tyler (2/1/17); Donald D. Roy, Mount Pleasant (2/1/19); Judy Scott, Dallas (2/1/15). Commissioner Debra Wanser (\$145,860), 4800 N. Lamar Blvd., PO Box 12866, Austin 78711-2866; (512) 377-0800.

Athletic Trainers, Advisory Board of – (1971 as Texas Board of Athletic Trainers; name changed in 1975); expenses; 6-yr.; 5 members: Chair David J. Weir, College Station (1/31/17); Marty Akins, Austin (1/31/15); David R. Schmidt, San Antonio (1/31/19); Rebecca Spurlock, Keller (1/31/15); Cathy Supak, Houston (1/31/19). Program Director Stewart Myrick, PO Box 149347, MC 1982, Austin 78714-9347; (512) 834-6615.

Attorney, State Prosecuting – (1923) apptd. by Court of Criminal Appeals: Lisa C. McMinn (\$125,000), 209 W. 14th St., Ste. 203, PO Box 13046, Austin 78711; (512) 463-1660.

Auditor's Office, State – (1929); 2-yr.; apptd. by Legislative Audit Committee, a joint Senate-House committee: State Auditor John Keel (\$198,000), Robert E. Johnson Bldg., 1501 N. Congress, P.O. Box 12067, Austin 78711-2067; (512) 936-9500.

Autism and Pervasive Developmental Disorders, Texas Council on – (1987); 2-yr.; expenses; 13 members: 7 ex officio; 6 apptd. by Gov.: Chair Frank McCamant, Austin; Daniel Durany, Austin; Tammy Lemoine, Center; Nyria Melchor, Austin; Pamela Rollins, Dallas; Stephanie Sokolosky, Harlingen; Callie M. Vivion-Matthews, Austin; c/o Texas Dept. of Aging and Disability Services; Texas Council on Autism and PDD; Mail Code W-578, PO Box 149030, Austin 78714-9030; (512) 438-3512.

Banking Commissioner, State – (1923); 2-yr.; apptd. by State Finance Commission: Charles G. Cooper (\$205,200), 2601 N. Lamar Blvd., Austin 78705-4294; (512) 475-1300. (See also

Finance Commission of Texas.)

Bar of Texas, State – (1939 as administrative arm of Supreme Court); 30 directors elected by membership; 3-yr. terms; expenses paid from dues collected from membership. Executive director, general counsel and immediate past chair serve as ex-officio members. Exec. Dir. Michelle Hunter; Texas Law Center, 1414 Colorado, P.O. Box 12487, Austin 78711; (512) 427-1463.

Barbering Advisory Board, State – (1929 as 3-member Texas Board of Barber Examiners; members increased in 1975; named changed to current in 2005 and functions transferred to Texas Dept. of Licensing and Regulation); 6-yr.; apptd. by dept. commissioners; 5 members: Chair Linda G. Connor, Austin (9/29/11); Ronald Brown, Austin (9/29/15); Michael Funk, Dumas (9/29/13); Jennifer Grisham, Alpine (9/29/15); Jimmy Johnson, Manor (9/29/13). c/o Texas Dept. of Licensing and Regulation, 920 Colorado St., PO Box 12884, Austin 78711; (512) 463-6599.

Blind and Severely Disabled Persons, Committee on Purchases of Products of – (See **Disabilities, Texas Council on Purchasing from People with.**)

Blind, Texas Commission for the – Now the Division for Blind Services within the Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services (DARS) of the Health and Human Services Commission as of 3/1/04.

Blind and Visually Impaired Governing Board, Texas School for the – (1979); apptv.; 6-yr.; expenses; 9 members: Mary K. Alexander, Valley View (1/31/15); Gene I. Brooks, Austin (1/31/15); Anne Corn, Austin (1/31/17); Caroline K. Daley, Kingwood (1/31/17); Bobby Druesedow, Aledo (1/31/19); Cynthia Finley, Lubbock (1/31/17); Michael E. Garrett, Missouri City (1/31/19); Joseph Muñoz, Harlingen (1/31/15); B. Lee Sonnenberg, Lubbock (1/31/19). Superintendent William Daugherty (\$115,000), 1100 W. 45th St., Austin 78756-3494; (512) 454-8631.

Board of (Note: In most instances, state boards are alphabetized under key word, as **Accountancy, Texas State Board of Public.**)

Bond Review Board – (1987); composed of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, House Speaker, and Comptroller of Public Accounts; oversees debt financing for Texas' infrastructure and other public purposes, debt issuance, and debt management functions of state and local entities, and the state's private activity bond allocation; Exec. Dir. Robert C. Kline (\$99,000); 300 W. 15th St., Ste. 409, PO Box 13292, Austin 78711-3292; (512) 463-1741.

Brazos River Authority – (1929 as Brazos River Conservation and Reclamation District; name changed to present form in 1953); apptv.; 6-yr.; expenses; 21 members: Chair G. Dave Scott, Richmond (2/1/19); Christopher Steve Adams Jr., Granbury (2/1/17); Richard L. Ball, Mineral Wells (2/1/19); F. LeRoy Bell, Tuscola (2/1/19); Karl Belt, Gatesville (2/1/15); Peter G. Bennis, Fort Worth (2/1/19); Cynthia Olson Bourland, Round Rock (2/1/17);

Michel (Todd) Brashears, Wofforth (2/1/15); Paul J. Christensen, Crawford (2/1/17); Col. Robert M. Christian, Jewett (2/1/17); Chet D. Creel, Olney (2/1/15); Carolyn H. Johnson, Freeport (2/1/17); Roberta Jean Killgore, Somerville (2/1/17); Sara Lowrey Mackie-Shull, Salado (2/1/15); William Masterson, Guthrie (2/1/19); Henry Munson, Angleton (2/1/17); William J. Rankin, Brenham (2/1/15); Jeffery S. Tallas, Sugar Land (2/1/15); Robert E. Tesch, Georgetown (2/1/15); Raleigh White IV, Temple (2/1/19); Salvatore A. Zaccagnino, Caldwell (2/1/19). Gen. Mgr./CEO Phillip J. Ford, 4600 Cobbs Drive, PO Box 7555, Waco 76714-7555; (254) 761-3100.

Building and Procurement Commission, Texas – (1919; renamed Texas Facilities Commission in 2007 and some procurement duties transferred to the Comptroller of Public Accounts); see **Facilities Commission, Texas**.

Canadian River Compact Commissioner – (1951); apptv.; salary and expenses; (negotiates with New Mexico and Oklahoma regarding waters of the Canadian); James E. Herring, Interstate Compacts Coordinator Suzy Valentine, TCEQ, PO Box 13087, Austin 78711-3087; (512) 239-4730.

Canadian River Municipal Water Authority – (1953); 2-yr; 17 members apptd. by member cities: Pres. Steve Tucker, Slaton; Glenn Bickel, Plainview; Bill Carder, Borger; Jerry Carlson, Pampa; James O. Collins, Lubbock; Richard Ellis, Levelland; William Hallerberg, Amarillo; Shannon Himango, Levelland; Jay Dee House, O'Donnell; Glendon Jett, Borger; Robert Keys, Amarillo; Dwight McDonald, Lubbock; Rex McKay, Pampa; Dale Newberry, Lamesa; L. J. Richardson, Brownfield; Bruce Vaughn, Tahoka; Norman Wright, Plainview. Gen. Mgr. Kent Satterwhite, PO Box 9, Sanford 79078-0009; (806) 865-3325.

Cancer Prevention & Research Institute of Texas – (1985 as Texas Cancer Council; named changed in 2007); apptv.; 4-yr.; expenses; 11 members; 2 ex officio: Attorney General and Comptroller of Public Accounts; 9 apptd.: Chair James M. Mansour, Austin (12/4/15); Joseph S. Bailes, Austin (12/4/19); Pete Geren, Fort Worth (12/4/17); Faith S. Johnson, DeSoto (12/4/17), Alejandro G. (Alex) Meade III, Mission (1/31/15); Walker Moody, Houston (12/4/13); Charles Tate, Houston (12/4/17); Mark E. Watson, Jr., San Antonio (12/4/17); 1 vacancy. Interim Exec. Dir. Wayne Roberts (\$214,000 plus supplement) 211 E. 7th St., Ste. 300, PO Box 12097, Austin 78711-2097; (512) 463-3190.

Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke, Texas Council on – (1999); apptv.; 6-yr.; 15 members: 4 ex officio: Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services, Department of Aging and Disability Services, Texas Education Agency, Texas Department of State Health Services; 11 apptd.: Chair Thomas E. Tenner Jr., Lubbock (2/1/15); Pamela R.W. Akins, Austin (2/1/15); Paula Gomez, Brownsville (2/1/19); Michael Hawkins, Temple (2/1/19); Suzanne Hildebrand, Live Oak (2/1/19); Melbert (Bob) C. Hillert Jr., Dallas (2/1/15); Floristene Johnson, DeSoto (2/1/17); Cheryl Locke, Austin (2/1/19); Howard R. Marcus, Austin (2/1/17); J. Neal Rutledge, Austin (2/1/17); Ann Quinn Todd, Houston (2/1/15); c/o Texas Dept. of State Health Services, PO Box 149347, Austin 78714-9347; (512) 458-7111.

Cemetery Committee, Texas State – (1997); apptv.; 6-yr.; 3 members: Chair Scott P. Sayers Jr., Austin (2/1/15); Jim Bayless, Austin (2/1/17); 1 vacancy. Superintendent Harry Bradley, 909 Navasota, Austin 78702; (512) 463-6023.

Central Colorado River Authority (See **Colorado River Authority, Central**.)

Chemist, Office of State – (1911); ex officio, indefinite term: State Chemist Timothy J. Herrman, PO Box 3160, College Station 77841-3160; (979) 845-1121.

Childhood Intervention, Interagency Council on Early – Combined 3/1/04 into Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services (DARS) of the Health and Human Services Commission.

Chiropractic Examiners, Texas Board of – (1949); apptv.; 6-yr.; expenses; 9 members: Chair Cynthia Tays, Austin (2/1/19); Anne Boatright, Smithville (2/1/15); Karen Campion, Bryan (2/1/17); Tim McCullough, Friendswood (2/1/17); Larry R. Montgomery, Belton (2/1/15); John H. Riggs III, Midland (2/1/19); Patrick J. Thomas, Corpus Christi (2/1/15); John Steinberg, Marion (2/1/19); Kenya Scott Woodruff, Dallas (2/1/17). Exec. Dir. Yvette Yarbrough (\$70,000), 333 Guadalupe, Ste. 3-825, Austin 78701; (512) 305-6700.

Coastal Water Authority – (1967 as Coastal Industrial Water Authority; name changed in 1985); 2-yr.; per diem and expenses; 7 members; 4 apptd. by Houston mayor; 3 apptd. by Gov.: Pres. D. Wayne Klotz, Houston (3/31/13); John Odus Cobb, Houston (3/31/14); Alan D. Conner, Dayton (3/31/14); Tony L. Council, Houston (3/31/13); Zebulun Nash, Houston (4/1/15); Douglas Walker, Beach City (4/1/15); Giti Zarinkehl, Houston (4/1/14).

Exec. Dir. Donald R. Ripley, 1801 Main, Ste. 800, Houston 77002; (713) 658-9020.

Colorado River Authority, Central – (1935); apptv.; 6-yr.; per diem on duty; 5 members: Mathew K. Gaines, Coleman (2/1/19); Patrick S. Justiss, Coleman (2/1/17); Herman Law, Burkett (2/1/15); Bruce N. Pittard, Novice (2/1/19); Andrew Mark Young, Coleman (2/1/19). Operations Mgr. Lynn W. Cardinas, PO Box 964, Coleman 76834-0964; (325) 625-9001.

Colorado River Authority, Lower – (1934 as 9-member board; members increased in 1951 and 1975); apptv.; 6-yr.; per diem on duty; 15 members: Chair Timothy Timmerman, Austin (2/1/19); J. Scott Arbuckle, El Campo (2/1/17); Steve K. Balas, Eagle Lake (2/1/17); Lori A. Berger, Flatonia (2/1/15); John C. Dickerson III, Matagorda (2/1/15); Pamela Jo (P.J.) Ellison, Brenham (2/1/19); John M. Franklin, Burnet (2/1/17); Raymond A. (Ray) Gill Jr., Horseshoe Bay (2/1/17); Jett J. Johnson, Goldthwaite (2/1/15); Sandra Wright Kibby, New Braunfels (2/1/17); Robert (Bobby) Lewis, Elgin, (2/1/19); Thomas Michael Martine, Cypress Mill (2/1/19); Michael G. McHenry, San Saba (2/1/15); Vernon E. (Buddy) Schrader, Horseshoe Bay (2/1/15); Franklin (Scott) Spears Jr., Austin (2/1/19). Gen. Man. Becky Motal, 3700 Lake Austin Blvd., PO Box 220, Austin 78767-0200; (512) 473-3200.

Colorado River Authority, Upper, – (1935 as 9-member board; reorganized in 1965); apptv.; 6-yr.; per diem and expenses; 9 members: Chair Jeffie Harmon Roberts, Robert Lee (2/1/17); Ronny Alexander, Paint Rock (2/1/15); Bill Holland, San Angelo (2/1/13); William R. Hood, Robert Lee (2/1/15); Eva Horton, San Angelo (2/1/15); Martin Lee, Bronte (2/1/13); John Nikolauk, Eldorado (2/1/13); Hyman D. Sauer, Eldorado (2/1/17); Hugh Stone, San Angelo (2/1/17). Director Chuck Brown, 512 Orient, San Angelo 76903; (325) 655-0565.

Commissioner of (See *keyword*, as **Agriculture, Commissioner of**.)

Concho River Water and Soil Conservation Authority, Lower – Established in 1939; abolished by the 81st Texas Legislature on 9/1/09.

Consumer Credit Commissioner – Leslie L. Pettijohn (\$170,500), 2601 N. Lamar, Austin 78705-4207; (512) 936-7600. *Consumer Help Line: (800) 538-1579.*

Cosmetology Advisory Board, Texas – (1935 as 3-member State Board of Hairdressers and Cosmetologists; name changed and members increased in 1971; named changed to current in 2005 and functions transferred to Texas Dept. of Licensing and Regulation); apptv.; per diem and expenses; 6-yr.; 8 members: Chair Daired Ogle, Arlington (9/29/13); Rojean S. Brewer, Lubbock (9/29/13); Pamela Gold, Plano (9/29/15); Marisela Higgins, Laredo (9/29/17); Glenda Jemison, Houston (9/29/15); Gordon Logan, Georgetown (9/29/13); Ron Robinson, Waco (9/29/17); ex officio, Diane Salazar, Austin; c/o Texas Dept. of Licensing and Regulation, 920 Colorado, PO Box 12157, Austin 78711; (512) 463-6599.

Counselors, Texas State Board of Examiners of Professional – (1981); apptv.; 6-yr.; expenses; 9 members: Chair Glenda Corley, Round Rock (2/1/17); Sarah Abraham, Sugar Land (2/1/19); Brenda (Brandi) Buckner, Weatherford (2/1/15); Karen R. Burke, Austin (2/1/15); Steven D. Christopherson, Pasadena (2/1/19); Brenda S. Compagnone, Carrizo Springs (2/1/15); Lauren Polunsky Drezser, San Antonio (2/1/17); Etienne Nguyen, Houston (2/1/17); Leslie F. Pohl, Austin (2/1/19). Exec. Dir. Bobbe Alexander, c/o Texas Dept. of State Health Services, 1100 W. 49th St., PO Box 149347, Austin 78714-9347; (512) 834-6658.

Texas County and District Retirement System – (See **Retirement System, Texas County and District**.)

Court Administration, State Office of – (1985); apptd. by State Supreme Court chief justice; 1 member who also serves as executive director of the Texas Judicial Council: Admin. Dir. David Slayton (\$130,000); Tom C. Clark State Courts Bldg., 205 W. 14th, 6th Fl., PO Box 12066, Austin 78711; (512) 463-1625.

Court Reporters Certification Board – (1977 as 9-member Texas Reporters Committee; name changed to present form and members increased in 1983); 6-yr.; expenses; 13 members (6 apptd. by State Supreme Court): Chair Lee Hamilton, Abilene (12/31/18); Attorney members: Charles Notebook, Hurst (12/31/14); Adam Ponce, San Antonio (12/31/13). Official reporters: Velma Arellano, Corpus Christi (12/31/16); Paula Frederick, Bryan (12/31/17). Freelance reporters: Judy Hobart, Bedford (12/31/15); Donald Riley, Fort Worth (12/31/16); Firm reps.: Donna Collins, Dallas (12/31/15); Amy Cummings, Dallas (12/31/18); Lay members: Julie Hopkins, Cross Plains (12/31/17); Esther Kelly, Dallas (12/31/13); Richard Neely, University Park (12/31/15); Krista M. Saeger, Austin (12/31/14). Dir. Michele L. Henricks, 205 W. 14th St., Ste. 101, PO Box 13131, Austin 78711; (512) 463-1630.

Credit Union Commission – (1949 as 3-member Credit Union Advisory Commission; name changed and members increased to 6 in 1969; increased to 9 in 1981); apptv.; 6-yr.; expenses; 9 members: Chair Manuel Cavazos IV, Austin (2/15/17); Gary L. Janacek, Belton (2/15/15); Robert Kyker, Richardson (2/15/15); Sherrie Merket, Midland (2/15/17); Allyson (Missy) Morrow, San Benito (2/15/19); Barbara Stewart, Daingerfield (2/15/19); Gary Yuma, Sugar Land (2/15/17); Vik Vad, Austin (2/15/19); A. John Toger, San Antonio (2/15/15). Commissioner Harold E. Feeney (\$142,400), 914 E. Anderson Ln., Austin 78752-1699; (512) 837-9236.

Crime Stoppers Advisory Council – (1981); apptv.; 4-yr.; per diem and expenses; 5 members: Chair Jorge E. Gaytan, Houston (9/1/16); Emerson F. Lane Jr., Beaumont (9/1/16); William Randy McDaniel, Montgomery (9/1/13); Ernesto (Ernie) Rodriguez, Jr., McAllen (9/1/16); Susan Rogers, Odessa (9/1/13); Texas State University San Marcos, 601 University Dr., San Marcos 78666-4610; (866) 220-4357.

Crime Victims' Institute Advisory Council – (1995 as function of attorney general's office; transferred to Sam Houston State University in 2003); apptv.; 2-yr.; 3 ex-officio: Attorney General, 1 member of House, 1 member of Senate; 14 apptd. members: Dallas Barrington, Kountz (1/31/13); Victoria Camp, Austin (1/31/14); Stefani Carter, Dallas (1/31/13); Ben M. Crouch, College Station (1/31/14); Nancy Ghigna, Conroe (1/31/14); Rodman Goode, Dallas (1/31/14); Henry Porretto, Galveston (1/31/14); Richard L. Reynolds, Austin (1/31/14); Stephanie Schulte, El Paso (1/31/13); Kel Seliger, Amarillo (1/31/13); Jane Shafer, San Antonio (1/31/13); Debbie Unruh, Amarillo (1/31/14); Mary Anne Wiley, Austin (1/31/14); Mark Wilson, Fort Worth (1/31/13). Director Leana Bouffard, Crime Victims' Institute, 816 17th St., Sam Houston State University, Huntsville 77340; (936) 294-3100.

Criminal Justice, Texas Board of – (1989; assumed duties of former Board of Corrections, Adult Probation Commission and Board of Pardons and Paroles); apptv.; 6-yr.; expenses; 9 members: Chair Oliver J. Bell, Austin (2/1/15); John (Eric) Gambrell, Dallas (2/1/19); Larry Gist, Beaumont (2/1/17); Janice Harris Lund, Arlington (2/1/15); R. Terrell McCombs, San Antonio (2/1/19); Tom Mechler, Amarillo (2/1/17); Leopoldo R. Vasquez III, Houston (2/1/17); Carmen Villanueva-Hiles, Palmhurst (2/1/15); Thomas Wingate, Mission (2/1/19). Exec. Dir. Dept. of Criminal Justice: Brad Livingston (\$186,300), 209 West 14th St., Ste. 500, Price Daniel Bldg., PO Box 13084, Austin 78711-3084; (512) 475-3250.

Deaf, Texas School for the, Governing Board – (1979); apptv.; 6-yr.; expenses; 9 members: Chair Walter Camenisch III, Austin (1/31/15); Jean Andrews, Beaumont (1/31/17); Beatrice M. Burke, Temple (1/31/13); Shalia Cowan, Dripping Springs (1/31/17); Eric Hogue, Wylie (1/31/15); Tyrann Lee, Humble (1/31/13); Susan K. Ridley, Sugar Land (1/31/13); Connie F. Seick-Kennedy, Austin (1/31/17); Angela O. Wolf, Austin (1/31/15). Superintendent Claire Bugen (\$115,000), 1102 S. Congress, Austin 78704; (512) 462-5353.

Deaf and Hard of Hearing, Texas Commission for the – Combined into Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services (DARS) of the Health and Human Services Commission as of 3/1/04.

Demographer, Office of the State – (2001); created by 77th Legislature: Lloyd Potter, 1700 N. Congress Ave., Ste. 220W, PO Box 13455, Austin 78711; (512) 463-8390.

Dental Examiners, State Board of – (1919 as 6-member board; increased to 9 members in 1971; increased to 12 in 1981; increased to 15 in 1991; sunsetted in 1994; reconstituted with 18 members in 1995; reduced to 15 in 2005); apptv.; 6-yr.; per diem and expenses; 15 members: Chair Rodolfo G. (Rudy) Ramos Jr., Houston (2/1/15); Steven J. Austin, Amarillo (2/1/19); William R. Birdwell, Bryan (2/1/15); Kirby Bunel Jr., Texarkana (2/1/19); James W. Chancellor, Garden Ridge (2/1/15); Renee Cornett, Austin (2/1/15); D. Bradley Dean, Frisco (2/1/17); Tamela L. Gough, Allen (2/1/17); Christie Leedy, Abilene (2/1/17); Whitney Hyde, Midland (2/1/15); Evangelia (Lia) Mote, Cedar Park (2/1/17); Jim O'Hare, Farmers Branch (2/1/19); Lois Palermo, League City (2/1/19); Lewis White, Humble (2/1/19); Emily Willeford, San Antonio (2/1/17). Exec. Dir. Glenn Parker (\$82,500), 333 Guadalupe, Tower III, #800, Austin 78701-3942; (512) 463-6400.

Depository Board, State – Abolished in May 1997.

Diabetics Council, Texas – (1983; with 5 ex officio and 6 public members serving 2-yr. terms; changed in 1987 to 3 ex officio and 8 public members; changed to present in 1991; term length changed from 4 to 6 years in 1997); 6-yr.; 14 members: 11 apptv.: Chair Victor Hugo Gonzalez, McAllen (2/1/15); Gene Fulton Bell, Lubbock (2/1/15); Maria Duarte-Gardea, El Paso

(2/1/17); Carley Gomez-Meade, Austin (2/1/19); Alicia Gracia, Brownsville (2/1/19); John Griffin Jr., Victoria (2/1/17); Arthur E. Hernandez, Corpus Christi (2/1/15); Dora Rivas, Dallas (2/1/15); Jason Michael Ryan, Houston (2/1/19); Curtis Triplitt, San Antonio (2/1/19); Don Yarbrough, Garland (2/1/17); 3 ex officio: reps. from Dept. of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services; Dept. of State Health Services; Health and Human Services Commission. Dir. Roger Faske, c/o Texas Dept. of State Health Services, PO Box 149347 Austin 78714-9347; (512) 458-7490.

Dietitians, State Board of Examiners of – (1983); apptv.; 6-yr.; per diem and expenses; 9 members: Chair Janet S. Hall, Georgetown (9/1/13); Belinda Bazan-Lara, San Antonio (9/1/17); Brian Irons, Lubbock (9/1/13); Amy N. McLeod, Houston (9/1/13); Aida (Letty) Moreno-Brown, El Paso (9/1/17); D.A. Sharpe, Aurora (9/1/17); Christina Sterling, Brownsville (9/1/15); Elizabeth J. Tindall, Odessa (9/1/15); Mary Kate (Suzy) Weems, Waco (9/1/15). Exec. Dir. Bobbe Alexander, c/o Texas Dept. of State Health Services, 1100 W. 49th, PO Box 149347, MC 1982 Austin 78714-9347; (512) 834-6601.

Disabilities, Governor's Committee on People with – (1949 as Gov.'s Committee on Employment of the Handicapped; recreated in 1983 as Gov.'s Committee for Disabled Persons; in 1991, given current name and expanded duties); apptv.; 2-yr. and at pleasure of Gov.; 12 members: Chair Joe Bontke, Houston (2/1/11); Aaron Bangor, Austin (2/1/14); Rodolfo (Rudy) Becerra Jr., Nacogdoches (2/1/14); Daphne Brookins, Fort Worth (2/1/11); David A. Fowler, Katy (2/1/11); Connie Sue Kelley, Humble (2/1/13); Mackenzie Kelly, Austin (2/1/14); Margaret Larson, Austin (2/1/14); Maureen F. McClain, Mercedes (2/1/12); David G. Ondich, Burleson (2/1/13); Shawn P. Saladin, Edinburg (2/1/13); Patty Watson, Flower Mound (2/1/14). Exec. Dir. Angi English, 1100 San Jacinto, PO Box 12428, Austin 78711-2428; (512) 463-5739; 7-1-1 TDD.

Disabilities, Texas Council on Purchasing for Developmental – (1971); apptv.; 6-yr.; 27 members; 19 apptv.: Chair Mary M. Durheim, McAllen (2/1/11); Rebecca Hunter Adkins, Lakeway (2/1/15); Kimberley A. Blackmon, Fort Worth (2/1/15); Kristine Clark, San Antonio (2/1/17); Gladys Cortez, McAllen (2/1/17); Kristen L. Cox, El Paso (2/1/15); Andrew D. Crim, Fort Worth (2/1/13); Mateo Delgado, El Paso (2/1/13); Stephen Gersuk, Plano (2/1/13); Cindy Johnston, Dallas (2/1/13); Diana Kern, Cedar Creek (2/1/15); Scott McAvoy, Cedar Park (2/1/15); John C. Morris, Leander (2/1/13); Dana S. Perry, Brownwood (2/1/15); Joe Rivas, Denton (2/1/17); David Taylor, El Paso (2/1/17); Lora T. Taylor, Houston (2/1/13); Richard A. Tisch, Spring (2/1/15); Susan Vardell, Sherman (2/1/13); 8 ex officio members from various state agencies. Exec. Dir. Roger A. Webb, 6201 E. Oltorf, Ste. 600, Austin 78741; (512) 437-5432.

Disabilities, Texas Council on Purchasing from People with – (1979 as 10-member Committee on Purchases of Products and Services of Blind and Severely Disabled Persons; name changed and members reduced to 9 in 1995); apptv.; expenses; 5-yr.; 9 members: Chair John W. Luna, Euless (1/31/15); Jack (Dan) Bremer, New Braunfels (1/31/19); Kevin Cloud, Austin (1/31/17); Glenn Hagler, Georgetown (1/31/17); Kevin M. Jackson, Austin (1/31/19); Beverly Jackson Loss, Wolfe City (1/31/15); Alfred (Al) Manson, Tyler (1/31/19); Dietrich M. von Biedenfeld, West Columbia (1/31/17); Wanda White Stovall, Fort Worth (1/31/15). Exec. Dir. Kelvin Moore, 111 E. 17th St., PO Box 13528, Austin 78711; (512) 463-3244.

Disabilities, Texas Office for Prevention of Developmental – (1991 6-yr.; apptv.; 9 members: Chair Richard Garnett, Fort Worth; Angelo Giardino, Houston; Ashley C. Givens, Dallas (2/1/15); Rep. Jim L. Jackson, Carrollton; Valerie Kiper, Amarillo (2/1/19); Joan Roberts-Scott, Austin; Marian Sokol, San Antonio (2/1/17); Mary S. Tjerina, San Marcos; 1 vacancy. Exec. Dir. Janet Sharkis, 909 West 45th St., PO Box 12668, Austin 78711; (512) 206-4544.

Disaster Recovery and Renewal, Governor's Commission for – (2008); apptv.; terms at pleasure of Gov.; 23 ex-officio members: County judges from the coastal counties of Aransas, Brazoria, Calhoun, Cameron, Chambers, Galveston, Harris, Hidalgo, Jackson, Jefferson, Kenedy, Kleberg, Liberty, Matagorda, Nueces, Orange, Refugio, San Patricio, Starr, Victoria, and Willacy along with the General Land Office Commissioner and the Agriculture Commissioner; 24 apptd. members: Chair Robert Eckels, Houston; Ronnie Acosta, Pearland; William B. Claybar, Orange; Irma Diaz-Gonzalez, Houston; George (Trey) H. Henderson III, Lufkin; Gary L. Hockstar, Lake Jackson; Jo Ann Howard, Austin; Jerry Kane, Corpus Christi; Mary E. Kelly, Austin; William E. King, Houston; H. Thomas Kornegay, Houston; David L. Lakey, Austin; David S. Lopez, Houston; Ross D. Margraves Jr., Houston; Scott

McClelland, Houston; Tracy McDaniel, Houston; Allan B. Polunsky, San Antonio; Penny Redington, Austin; Regina Rogers, Beaumont; Rolando Rubiano, Harlingen; Karen A. Sexton, Galveston; Wade E. Upton, Houston; Daniel J. Wolterman, Houston; H. Edwin Young, Houston. c/o Office of the Governor, PO Box 12428, Austin, 78711; (512) 463-2000.

Education Board, Southern Regional – (1969); apptv.: 4-yr.; 5 members: Gov. ex officio, 4 apptv.: Rep. Dan Branch, Dallas (6/30/15); Rep. Rob Eissler, The Woodlands (6/30/16); Sen. Florence Shapiro, Plano (6/30/13); Michael L. Williams, Austin (6/30/14). President David Spence, 592 10th St. N.W., Atlanta, GA 30318-5776; (404) 875-9211.

Education, Commissioner of – (1866 as Superintendent of Public Instruction; 1949 changed to present name by Gilmer-Aiken Act); apptd. by Gov. since 1995; 4-yr.: Michael L. Williams (\$186,300 plus supplement), 1701 N. Congress Ave., Austin 78701-1494; (512) 463-9734.

Education, State Board of – (1866; re-created in 1928 and re-formed in 1949 by Gilmer-Aiken Act to consist of 21 elective members from districts co-extensive with 21 congressional districts at that time; increased to 24 with congressional redistricting in 1971; increased to 27 with congressional redistricting in 1981; reorganized by special legislative session as 15-member apptv. board in 1984; became elective board again in 1988); expenses; 4-yr.; 15 members: **Dist. 1:** Martha M. Dominguez (D), El Paso (1/1/17); **Dist. 2:** Ruben Cortez Jr. (D), Brownsville (1/1/15); **Dist. 3:** Marisa B. Perez (D), San Antonio (1/1/15); **Dist. 4:** Lawrence A. Allen Jr. (D), Fresno (1/1/15); **Dist. 5:** Ken Mercer (R), San Antonio (1/1/17); **Dist. 6:** Donna Bahrlich (R), Houston (1/1/17); **Dist. 7:** David Bradley (R), Beaumont (1/1/15); **Dist. 8:** Chair Barbara Cargill (R), The Woodlands (1/1/17); **Dist. 9:** Thomas Ratliff (R), Mount Pleasant (1/1/17); **Dist. 10:** Tom Maynard (R), Florence (1/1/17); **Dist. 11:** Patricia Hardy (R), Weatherford (1/1/15); **Dist. 12:** Geraldine (Tincy) Miller (R), Dallas (1/1/15); **Dist. 13:** Mavis B. Knight (D), Dallas (1/1/15); **Dist. 14:** Sue Melton-Malone (R), Waco (1/1/17); **Dist. 15:** Marty Rowley (R), Amarillo (1/1/17). c/o Texas Education Agency, 1701 N. Congress Ave., Austin 78701-1494; (512) 463-9007.

Educator Certification, State Board for – (1995); apptv.: 6-yr.; expenses; 14 members; 3 ex officio: rep. of Comm. of Education; rep. of Comm. of Higher Education; 1 dean of a college of education; 11 apptv.: Chair Bonny L. Cain, Waco (2/1/15); Brad W. Allard, Burleson (2/1/15); Dawn Buckingham, Lakeway (2/1/19); Laurie Bricker, Houston (2/1/19); Sandra D. Bridges, Rockwall (2/1/19); Curtis Culwell, Garland (2/1/17); Jill Druessedow, Haskell (2/1/19); Kathryn Everest, Arlington (2/1/15); Suzanne McCall, Lubbock (2/1/17); Christie Pogue, Buda (2/1/17); Judy Robison, El Paso (2/1/15); Grant W. Simpson, Gainesville (2/1/17); 1701 N. Congress Ave., 5th floor, Austin 78701-1494; (512) 936-8400.

Edwards Aquifer Authority – (1993); 4-yr.; expenses; 17 members (2 apptv. and 15 elected from single-member districts). Elected members: **Dist. 1:** Carol Patterson, Bexar Co. (12/1/14); **Dist. 2:** Byron Miller, Bexar Co. (12/1/16); **Dist. 3:** Lauro A. Bustamante, Bexar County (12/1/14); **Dist. 4:** Benjamin F. Youngblood, Bexar Co. (12/1/16); **Dist. 5:** Ron Ellis, Bexar Co. (12/1/14); **Dist. 6:** Susan Hughes, Bexar Co. (12/1/16); **Dist. 7:** Enrique Valdivia, Bexar Co. (12/1/14); **Dist. 8:** Craig Massouh, Comal Co. (12/1/16); **Dist. 9:** Ronald J. Walton Sr., Comal & Guadalupe Cos. (12/1/14); **Dist. 10:** Patrick Stroka, Hays Co. (12/1/16); **Dist. 11:** Peggy Jones, Hays & Caldwell Cos. (12/1/14); **Dist. 12:** Adam Yablonski, Medina Co. (12/1/16); **Dist. 13:** Chair Luana Buckner, Medina & Atascosa Cos. (12/1/14); **Dist. 14:** Juan O. Sanchez, Uvalde Co. (12/1/16); **Dist. 15:** Joe Parker, Uvalde Co. (12/1/14). Apptv. members: Fohn Bendele, Medina & Uvalde Cos. (12/1/16); Jerry James, South Central Texas Water Advisory Committee (12/1/16). Gen. Mgr. Roland Ruiz, 1615 N. St. Mary's St., San Antonio 78215; (210) 222-2204.

Egg Marketing Advisory Board – Abolished May 1997.

Election Commission, State – (1973); 9 members; 4 ex officio: Chmn. of Democratic State Executive Committee; Chmn. of Republican State Executive Committee; Chief Justice of Supreme Court; Court of Criminal Appeals Presiding Judge; 5 apptv.: 1 justice of the Court of Appeals apptd. by Chief Justice of Supreme Court, 1 District Judge apptd. by presiding judge of Court of Criminal Appeals; 2 county chairmen (1 Democrat, 1 Republican, named by their parties); Secretary of State.

Emergency Communications, Commission on State – (1985 as 17-member Advisory Commission on State Emergency Communications; name changed and members reduced to 12 in 2000); apptv.; 4-yr.; expenses; 12 members; 3 ex officio: reps. of Dept. of State Health Services, Public Utilities Comm., and Dept.

of Information Resources; 9 apptd.: Chair William Buchholtz, San Antonio (9/1/15); Kay Alexander, Abilene (8/31/13); James Beauchamp, Midland (8/31/13); Sue Brannon, Midland (9/1/17); Richard Campbell, Center (9/1/17) Mitchell Fuller II, Cedar Park (9/1/15); Terry Henley, Meadows Place (9/1/13); Laura Gibbs Maczka, Richardson (9/1/17); Jack D. Miller, Denton (9/1/15). Exec. Dir. Kelli Merriweather (\$90,750), 333 Guadalupe St., Ste. 2-212, Austin 78701-3942; (512) 305-6911.

Emergency Management Council, State – 32 members from state agencies and volunteer organizations. Texas Division of Emergency Management Chief W. Kim Kidd, 5805 N. Lamar Blvd., P.O. Box 4087, Austin 78773; (512) 424-2138.

Emergency Services Retirement System, Texas – (*See Retirement System, Texas Emergency Services.*)

Employment Commission, Texas – (*See Workforce Commission, Texas.*)

Engineers, Texas Board of Professional – (1937 as 6-member Texas State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers; members increased to 9 in 1981; name changed to present in 1997); apptv.; per diem and expenses; 6-yr.; 9 members: Chair Daniel O. Wong, Houston (9/26/13); Carry A. Baker, Amarillo (9/26/15); Lamberto (Bobby) Balli, San Antonio (9/26/15); James Alan Greer, Dallas (9/26/15); Sam Kannappan, Baytown (9/26/17); Sina K. Nejad, Beaumont (9/26/13); Elvira Reyna, Little Elm (9/26/13); Edward L. Summers, Austin (9/26/17); Kyle Womack, Horseshoe Bay (9/26/17). Exec. Dir. Lance Kinney (\$107,625), 1917 IH-35 S, Austin 78741; (512) 440-7723.

Environmental Quality, Texas Commission on – (1913 as State Board of Water Engineers; name changed in 1962 to Texas Water Commission; reorganized and name changed in 1965 to Water Rights Commission; reorganized and name changed back to Texas Water Commission in 1977 to perform judicial function for the Texas Dept. of Water Resources; name changed to Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission in 1993; changed to present form in 2002); apptv.; 6-yr.; 3 members full-time (\$150,000); Chair Bryan W. Shaw, Bryan (8/31/13); Toby Baker, Austin (8/31/17); Carlos Rubinstein, Austin (8/31/15). Exec. Dir. Zak Covar (\$145,200), PO Box 13087, Austin 78711-3087; (512) 239-3900.

Ethics Commission, Texas – (1991); apptv.; 4-yr.; 8 members: 2 apptd. by House Speaker, 2 apptd. by Lt. Gov, 4 apptd. by Gov.: Chair James Clancy, Portland (1/19/13); Hugh C. Akin, Dallas (1/19/13); Tom Harrison, Austin (1/19/11); Paul W. Hobby, Houston (1/19/15); Robert (Bob) Long, Bastrop (1/19/15); Paula M. Mendoza, Houston (1/19/07); Thomas Ramsey, Mount Vernon (1/19/13); Chase Untermyer, Houston (1/19/13). Exec. Dir. David A. Reisman (\$115,000), 201 E. 14th St., 10th Floor, PO Box 12070, Austin 78711; (512) 463-5800. *Disclosure Filing Fax:* (512) 463-8808.

Facilities Commission, Texas – (2007; formerly Texas Building and Procurement Commission); apptv.; 6-yr.; 7 members: Chair Betty Reinbeck, Sealy (1/31/17); William Derek Darby, Austin (1/31/15); Douglas M. Hartman, Austin (1/31/13); Virginia I. Hermosa, Austin (1/31/15); Brant C. Ince, Dallas (1/31/15); Mike Novak, San Antonio (1/31/19); Alvin Shaw, Round Rock (1/31/17). Exec. Dir. Terry Keel (\$126,500) 1711 San Jacinto, PO Box 13047, Austin 78711; (512) 463-3446.

Family and Protective Services Advisory Council, Department of – (1991 as Dept. of Protective and Regulatory Services; reorganized to present form in 2004); apptv.; 6-yr.; 9 members: Chair Gigi Edwards Bryant, Austin (2/1/13); Patricia Cole, Fort Worth (2/1/17); Debbie Epperson, Austin (1/31/13); Anna Jenez, Corpus Christi (2/1/17); Christina R. Martin, Mission (2/1/15); Imogen Papadopoulos, Houston (2/1/15); Benny Morris, Clewland (2/1/17); Linda Bell Robinson, Houston (2/1/13); Scott Rosenbach, Amarillo (2/1/15). Commissioner John J. Specia (\$168,000), 701 West 51st St., PO Box 149030, Austin 78714; (512) 438-4800. *Abuse Hotline:* (800) 252-5400. *Ombudsman Hotline:* (800) 720-7777.

Finance Commission of Texas – (1923 as Banking Commission; reorganized as Finance Commission in 1943 with 9 members; members increased to 12 in 1983; changed back to 9 members in 1989; increased to 11 in 2009); apptv.; 6-yr.; per diem and traveling expenses; 11 members: Chair William James White, Georgetown (2/1/16); Susan Burton, Addison (2/1/16); Darby Ray Byrd Sr., Orange (2/1/18); Victor Leal, Amarillo (2/1/18); Stacy G. London, Houston (2/1/14); Cindy F. Lyons, El Paso (2/1/16); Lori B. McCool, Boerne (2/1/14); Jonathan B. Newton, Houston (2/1/16); Larry Patton, El Paso (2/1/14); Paul Plunket, Dallas (2/1/14); H.J. (Jay) Shands III, Lufkin (2/1/18). Banking Commissioner, Charles Cooper (\$136,191), 2601 N. Lamar Blvd., Austin 78705; (512)

936-6222; appointee of Finance Commission. (See also Banking Commissioner, State.)

Fire Fighters' Pension Commissioner – (1937); apptv.: 4-yr.: Sherri Barr Walker, Pflugerville (7/1/15) (\$77,000), 920 Colorado St., 11th Floor, PO Box 12577, Austin 78711; (512) 936-3372. (See also Retirement System, Texas Emergency Services.)

Fire Protection, Texas Commission on – (1991; formed by consolidation of Fire Dept. Emergency Board and Commission on Fire Protection Personnel Standards and Education); apptv.: 6-yrs.; expenses; 13 members: Chair Steven C. Tull, Valley Mills (2/1/15); Elroy Carson, Ransom Canyon (2/1/17); Pat Ekiss, Taylor (2/1/17); Yusuf Elias Farran, El Paso (2/1/15); Carl (Gene) Giles, Carthage (2/1/15); John Kelly Gillette III, Frisco (2/1/17); Joseph (Jody) Gonzalez, Krugerville (2/1/19); John W. Green, San Leon (2/1/17); Joseph Gutheinz, Pearland (2/1/19); John T. McMakin, LaRue (2/1/19); Robert Moore, Bryan (2/1/15); Lenny Perez, Brownsville (2/1/19); Ronald Poynter, McKinney (2/1/15). Exec. Dir. Don Wilson (\$92,600), 1701 N. Congress, Ste. 1-105, PO Box 2286, Austin 78768; (512) 936-3838.

Food and Fibers Commission, Texas – Abolished Jan. 1, 2006, and duties transferred to the Texas Dept. of Agriculture Food and Fibers Research Council; PO Box 12847, Austin 78711; (512) 936-2450.

Forensic Science Commission, Texas – (2005); apptv.: 2-yr.; 9 members: 4 apptd. by Gov., 3 apptd. by Lt. Gov., and 2 apptd. by Atty. Gen.: Chair Vincent J.M. Di Maio, San Antonio (9/1/13); Richard B. Alpert, Fort Worth (9/1/13); Jeffrey J. Barnard, Dallas (9/1/13); Arthur Jay Eisenberg, Fort Worth (9/1/12); Jean Hampton, Houston (9/1/13); Brent Hutson, Dallas (9/1/13); Sarah Kerrigan, Huntsville (9/1/12); Robert J. Lerma, Brownsville, (9/1/13); Nizam Peerwani, Fort Worth (9/1/13). Coord. Leigh M. Tomlin, 1700 N. Congress Ave., Ste. 445, Austin, TX 78701; (888) 296-4232.

Funeral Service Commission, Texas – (1903 as State Board of Embalming; 1935 as State Board of Funeral Directors and Embalmers; name changed to present form in 1987); apptv.: per diem and expenses; 6-yr.; 7 members: Chair Gene Allen, Kerrville (2/1/15); Sue Evenwel, Mt. Pleasant (2/1/15); Joyce M. Odum, San Antonio (2/1/17); Jean (Jeanne) Olinger, Wichita Falls (9/1/19); Patrick Robertson, Clarendon (2/1/17); Jonathan Scepanski, McAllen (2/1/19); Gary Shaffer, San Angelo (2/1/19). Exec. Dir. Kevin Heyburn (\$70,000), 333 Guadalupe St., Ste. 2-110, Austin 78701; (512) 936-2474.

General Services Commission – Abolished in February 2002, with most functions taken over by the newly created Texas Building and Procurement Commission, which was renamed Texas Facilities Commission in 2007.

Geoscientists, Texas Board of Professional – (2001); apptv.; expenses; 3-yr.; 9 members (6 professional geoscientists, 3 public members): Chair Charles S. Knobloch, Houston (2/1/15); Joseph P. DeWoody, Fort Worth (2/1/19); Charles T. (Tom) Hallmark, Hearne (2/1/19); Becky L. Johnson, Fort Worth (2/1/17); Kelly Krenz-Doe, Houston (2/1/15); Christopher C. Mathewson, College Station (2/1/17); Justin McNamee, Rowlett (2/1/15); W. David Prescott II, Amarillo (2/1/19); Gregory C. Ulmer, Houston (2/1/17). Exec. Dir. Charles Horton (\$70,000), 333 Guadalupe St., Tower 1, Ste. 530; PO Box 13225, Austin 78711; (512) 936-4400.

Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority – (1935); apptv.; per diem and expenses on duty; 6-yr.; 9 members: Chair Oscar H. Fogle, Lockhart (2/1/17); Robert (Rusty) Brockman, New Braunfels (2/1/17); William R. Carbonara, Tivoli (2/1/19); Grace G. Kunde, Seguin (2/1/15); Thomas (Tommy) Mathews, Boerne (2/1/15); Darrell McLean, Gonzales (2/1/19); Don B. Meador, Dripping Springs (2/1/19); Kenneth Mott, Port Lavaca (2/1/17); Dennis Patillo, Victoria (2/1/15). Gen. Mgr. William E. West, 933 E. Court St., Seguin 78155; (830) 379-5822.

Guadalupe River Authority Board of Directors, Upper – (1939); apptv.; 6-yr.; 9 members: Pres. Stan R. Kubenka, Kerrville (2/1/15); Mike L. Allen, Kerrville (2/1/19); Harold Danford, Kerrville (2/1/17); Lester C. Ferguson, Kerrville (2/1/15); D. Michael (Mike) Hughes, Ingram (2/1/17); Hugh Jons, Kerrville (2/1/17); Claudell Kercheville, Kerrville (2/1/19); Lucy Wilke, Kerrville (2/1/15); Brian Wright, Center Point (2/1/19). Gen. Mgr. Ray Buck Jr., 125 Lehman Dr., Ste. 100, Kerrville 78028-5908; (830) 896-5445.

Guaranteed Student Loan Corporation, Texas – (1979 as non-profit corp.); apptv.; 6-yr.; 1 ex-officio member (Comptroller of Public Accounts); 9 apptv.: Ivan A. Andarza, Austin (1/31/13); Yvonne Batts, Abilene (1/31/17); Frank (Skip) Landis, College Station (1/31/17); Richard M. Rhodes, Austin (1/31/15); Connie S. Sitterly, Fort Worth (1/31/13); Dora Ann Verde, San Antonio (1/31/15); 2 vacancies; student apptee.: Fernando Trevino, Jr., Del

Rio (1/31/17). Pres. and CEO Sue McMillin, 301 Sundance Parkway, PO Box 83100, Round Rock 78683; (800) 252-5700.

Guardianship Certification Board – (2006); apptd. by the Texas Supreme Court; 6-yr.; 15 members: Chair Judge Gladys Burwell, Friendswood (2/1/17); Barry Anderson, Arlington (2/1/13); Jason Armstrong, Lufkin (2/1/13); Leah Cohen, Austin (2/1/15); Patricia Blair, Houston (2/1/15); Garth Corbett, Austin (2/1/17); Carol Patrice Dabner, Dallas (2/1/15); Don D. Ford III, Houston (2/1/17); Toni Rhodes Glover, Fort Worth (2/1/17); Phillip A. Grant, Conroe (2/1/15); Jamie MacLean, Austin (2/1/17); Marlane Meyer, McAllen (2/1/13); Amy R. Parsons, Houston (2/1/13); Robert Warach, El Paso (2/1/15); Bob Jons, Lubbock (2/1/13). Dir. Lesley Martin Ondrechen, 205 W. 14th St., 6th Floor, PO Box 12066, Austin 78711; (512) 463-1635.

Gulf Coast Waste Disposal Authority – (1969); apptv.; 2-yr.; per diem, expenses on duty; 9 members: 3 apptd. by Gov., 3 by County Commissioners Courts of counties in district, 3 by Mayors Council of cities in district. Chair Mark Schultz, Chambers Co. (8/31/14); Zoe Milian Baringna, Harris Co. (8/31/13); Stan Cromatite, Galveston Co. (8/31/14); Ron Crowder, Galveston Co. (8/31/13); Franklin Jones Jr., Harris Co. (8/31/13); Lamont Meaux, Chambers Co. (8/31/14); Irvin Osborne-Lee, Harris Co. (8/31/14); Chris Peden, Galveston Co. (8/31/15); Rita Standridge, Chambers Co. (8/31/14). Gen. Mgr. Ricky Clifton, 910 Bay Area Blvd., Houston 77058; (281) 488-4115.

Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission – (1949 with members from Texas, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi); apptv.; 3-yr.; 3 Texas members: 2 ex officio: Texas Parks and Wildlife Dept. exec. dir. and 1 member of Legislature; 1 apptd. by Gov.: Troy B. Williamson II, Portland (3/17/14). Interim Exec. Dir. David M. Donaldson, PO Box 726, Ocean Springs, MS 39566-0726; (228) 875-5912.

Health Coordinating Council, Statewide – (1977); apptv.; 6-yr.; 17 members (4 ex officio; 13 apptd. by Gov.): Chair Mike Ragain, Lubbock (8/1/15); James L. Alexander, College Station (8/1/13); Abigail Blackburn, Austin (8/1/15); Richard Beard, Mesquite (8/1/15); Davidica Blum, Georgetown (8/1/13); Fred S. Brinkley Jr., Austin (8/1/15); Lourdes M. Cuellar, Houston (8/1/17); Mabrie Jackson, Plano (8/1/17); Ayeesh A. Lalji, Sugar Land (8/1/13); Elva C. LeBlanc, Fort Worth (8/1/13); Danny K. McCoy, Corsicana (8/1/17); Elizabeth Protas, League City (8/1/17); Bob Yancy, College Station (8/1/15). Ex-officio members include 1 each from Texas Dept. of State Health Services, Texas Dept. of Aging and Disability Services, Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board, and Texas Health and Human Services Commission. Interim Proj. Dir. Ann Barnett, PO Box 149347, Austin, TX 78714-9347; (512) 776-7261.

Health and Human Services Commission Council – (1991); apptv.; 4-yr.; 9 members: Chair Jerry Kane, Corpus Christi (2/1/15); Kathleen O. Angel, Georgetown (2/1/17); James (Richard) Barajas, Fort Worth (2/1/19); Maryann Choi, Georgetown (2/1/17); Karen Harris, Lakehills (2/1/17); Rev. Manson B. Johnson, Houston (2/1/15); Leon J. Leach, Houston (2/1/19); Thomas Craig Wheat, Dallas (2/1/19); Teresa (Terry) Wilkinson, Midland (2/1/15). Commissioner Kyle Janek (\$230,000; 2/1/15), 4900 North Lamar, PO Box 13247, Austin 78711; (512) 424-6500.

Health and Human Services, Commissioner of – (1879 as State Health Officer; 1955 changed to Commissioner of Health; 1975 changed to Director, Texas Department of Health Resources; 1977 changed to Commissioner, Texas Dept. of Health; changed to present name in 2004); apptv.; 2-yr.: Kyle Janek (\$230,000; 2/1/15), PO Box 13247, Austin 78711-3247; (512) 424-6603.

Health Professions Council – (1993); ex officio; 14 members: 1 from Gov.'s office and 1 each from the following 13 regulating agencies: Texas Board of Chiropractic Examiners, Texas State Board of Dental Examiners, Texas Medical Board, Texas Board of Nursing, Texas Optometry Board, Texas State Board of Pharmacy, Physical Therapy Examiners Board, Texas State Board of Podiatric Medical Examiners, Texas Board of Examiners of Psychologists, Occupational Therapy Examiners Board, Texas Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners, Texas Funeral Service Commission, Texas Department of State Health Services Professional Licensing and Certification Unit. Admin. Officer John Monk, 333 Guadalupe St., Ste. 2-220, Austin 78701; (512) 305-8550.

Health Services Authority, Texas – (2007); apptv.; 2-yr.; expenses; 2 ex officio plus 11 apptd. members: Chair Edward W. Marx, Colleyville (6/15/13); Fred Buckwold, Houston (6/15/13); David C. Fleeger, Austin (6/15/13); Matthew J. Hamlin, Argyle (6/15/13); James Martin, Austin (6/15/13); Kathleen K. Mechler, Fredericksburg (6/15/13); William Phillips Jr., San Antonio (6/15/13); Judy Powell, The Woodlands (6/15/13); Jennifer

Rangel, Austin (6/15/13); J. Darren Rodgers, Dallas (6/15/13); Stephen Yurco, Austin (6/15/13). CEO Tony Gilman, Texas Health Services Authority, San Jacinto Building, 221 E. 9th, Ste. 201, Austin 78701; (512) 814-0321.

Health Services Council, Texas Department of State – (1975); apptv.; 4-yr.; 9 members: Chair Glenda R. Kane, Corpus Christi (2/1/15); Kirk Aquilla Calhoun, Tyler (2/1/17); Lewis E. Foxhall, Houston (2/1/15); Jacinto P. Juarez, Laredo (2/1/19); Rev. William Lovell, Dallas (2/1/17); Jeffrey A. Ross, Bellaire, (2/1/19); Nasruddin Rupani, Sugar Land (2/1/15); Maria Teran, El Paso (2/1/19); David Woolweaver, Harlingen (2/1/17). Commissioner David L. Lakey (\$183,750), 1100 West 49th St., PO Box 149347, Austin 78714; (512) 458-7111.

Hearing Instruments, State Committee of Examiners in the Fitting and Dispensing of – (1969); apptv.; 6-yr.; expenses; 9 members: Chair William McCrae, San Antonio (12/31/17); Gary A. Haun, San Angelo (12/31/15); Carla Hoffman, Corpus Christi (12/31/15); James Leffingwell, Arlington (12/31/13); Benjamin Norris, Elm Mott (12/31/13); Jesus Rangel, Longview (12/31/17); Cindy M. Steinbart, Round Rock (12/31/15); Amy Trost, Seguin (12/31/13); Barbara Willy, Sugar Land (12/31/17). Exec. Dir. Joyce N. Parsons, c/o Texas Dept. of State Health Services, PO Box 149347, MC 982, Austin 78714-9347; (512) 834-6784.

Higher Education Coordinating Board, Texas – (1953 as temporary board; 1955 as permanent 15-member Texas Commission on Higher Education; 1965 as Texas College and University Systems Coordinating Board; name and membership changed to present form in 1987); apptv.; 6-yr.; expenses; 9 members plus 1 student rep.: Chair Fred W. Heldenfels IV, San Marcos (8/31/13); Durga D. Agrawal, Houston (8/31/15); Dennis D. Golden, Carthage (8/31/15); Harold W. Hahn, El Paso (8/31/13); Christopher M. Huckabee, Fort Worth (8/31/13); Robert (Bobby) Jenkins Jr., Austin (8/31/17); Munir Abdul Lalani, Wichita Falls (8/31/15); Janelle Shepard, Weatherford (8/31/17); David D. Teuscher, Beaumont (8/31/17). Commissioner of Higher Education, Raymond A. Paredes, (\$186,300 plus supplement) 1200 E. Anderson Lane, PO Box 12788, Austin 78711; (512) 427-6101.

Higher Education Tuition Board, Texas Prepaid – (1995); apptv.; expenses; term at pleasure of Gov.; 6 members, plus 1 ex officio: State Comptroller; 2 apptd. by Gov. and 4 apptd. by Lt. Gov. Gov. appointments: Joe Colonna, Dallas (2/1/17); Stephen N. Mueller, Cypress (2/1/15); c/o Educational Opportunities & Investments Division, Comptroller of Public Accounts, PO Box 13407, Austin 78711-3407; (800) 445-4723.

Historian, Texas State – (2005); apptv.; 2-yr.; Bill O'Neal, Carthage (8/22/14).

Historical Commission, Texas – (1953); apptv.; expenses; 6-yr.; 17 members: Chair Matthew Kreisler, Austin (2/1/17); Thomas E. Alexander, Kerrville (2/1/15); Earl P. Broussard Jr., Austin (2/1/17); Mario Castillo, San Angelo (2/1/13); John Crain, Dallas (1/31/13); Michael D. Donegan, Rockwall (2/1/15); David A. Gravelle, Dallas (2/1/13); August W. Harris III, Austin (2/1/15); Steven L. Highlander, Austin (2/1/15); Tom Perini, Buffalo Gap (2/1/17); Gilbert E. Peterson, Alpine (1/31/13); Judy Richardson, Caldwell (2/1/17); Robert K. Shepard, Weatherford (2/1/17); Nancy Steves, San Antonio (2/1/15); Daisy Sloan White, Houston (2/1/17). Commissioner Emeritus T.R. Fehrenbach, San Antonio. Exec. Dir. Mark Wolfe (\$124,992), 1511 Colorado St., PO Box 12276, Austin 78711; (512) 463-6100.

Holocaust and Genocide Commission, Texas – (2009); created by 81st Legislature. apptv.; 4-yr.; 18 members: 3 ex officio, 15 apptv.: Chair Peter N. Berkowitz, Houston (2/1/15); Fran Berg, Dallas (2/1/15); Martin Fein, Houston (2/1/15); Ian F. Hancock, Buda (2/1/15); Frank Kasman, Midland (2/1/15); Zsuzsanna Ozsvath, Richardson (2/1/15); Gregg Philipson, Austin (2/1/15); Suzanne Ransleben, Rockport (2/1/15); Stanley Rosenberg, San Antonio (2/1/15); David Alex Schulz, San Antonio (2/1/15); Ambassador Sichan Siv, San Antonio (2/1/15); Anna Steinberger, Houston (2/1/15); Gilbert Tuhabonye, Austin (2/1/15); LaSalle R. Vaughn, Helotes (2/1/15); Chaja Verveer, Friendswood (2/1/15). Exec. Dir. Mark Wolfe 1511 Colorado St., PO Box 12276, Austin 78711; (512) 463-8815.

Housing and Community Affairs, Texas Dept. of – (1979 as Texas Housing Agency; merged with Department of Community Affairs and name changed in 1991); apptv.; expenses; 6-yr.; 7 members: Chair John Paul (J. Paul) Oexer, Sugar Land (1/31/17); Leslie Bingham-Escareño, Brownsville (1/31/19); Tom H. Gann, Lufkin (1/31/15); Lowell Keig, Austin (1/31/19); John (Mark) McWatters, Dallas (1/31/15); Juan Sanchez Muñoz, Lubbock (1/31/17); 1 vacancy. Exec. Dir. Tim Irvine (\$129,250), 221 East 11th St., PO Box 13941, Austin 78711; (512) 475-3800.

Housing Corp., Texas State Affordable – (1994); 6 yrs.; 5 members: Chair Robert Jones, Corpus Christi (2/1/15); William H. Dietz Jr., Waco (2/1/19); Gerry Evenwel, Mt. Pleasant (2/1/17); Alex Meade III, Mission (2/1/19); Jerry Romero, El Paso (2/1/15). Pres. David Long, PO Box 12637, Austin 78711-2637; (512) 477-3555.

Human Rights, Texas Commission on – (2004 as part of the Texas Workforce Commission's Civil Rights Division); apptv.; 6-yr.; 7 members: Chair Thomas M. Anderson, Richmond (2/1/19); Michelle H. Diggs, Cedar Park (2/1/15); Toni Rhodes Glover, Fort Worth (2/1/17); Shara Michalka, Dallas (2/1/17); Danny L. Osterhout, Andrews (2/1/19); Veronica Vargas Stivdent, Austin (2/1/15); Sharon Breckenridge Thomas, San Antonio (2/1/15). Dir. Jonathan Babiak, 101 E. 15th St., Rm. 144, Austin 78778-0001; (512) 463-2642.

Industrialized Building Code Council, Texas – (1973); apptv.; 2-yr.; 12 members: Chair Rolando R. Rubio, Harlingen (2/1/15); Roland L. Brown, Mansfield (2/1/15); Joe D. Campos, Dallas (2/1/14); Randy Childers, Waco (2/1/14); Steven Fitzpatrick, Tyler, (2/1/14); Edward Martin Jr., Austin (2/1/15); Scott A. McDonald, Amarillo (2/1/15); Mark Remmert, Round Rock (2/1/14); Jesse Rider, Tyler (2/01/14); Douglas O. Robinson, Fort Worth (2/1/15); William F. Smith III, Dripping Springs (2/1/14); Larry E. Wilkinson, League City (2/1/15); c/o Texas Dept. of Licensing and Regulation, PO Box 12157, Austin 78711; (512) 463-6599.

Information Resources, Department of – (1981 as Automated Information and Telecommunications Council; name changed to current in 1990); 6-yr.; expenses; 10 members: 3 ex officio, 7 apptv.: Chair Charles Bacarisse, Houston (2/1/19); Richard Moore, Goliad (2/1/15); Phillip (Keith) Morrow, Southlake (2/1/17); Robert E. Pickering Jr., Houston (2/1/15); Wanda Rohm, San Antonio (2/1/17); Arthur Troilo III, Lakeway (2/1/15); Cynthia Villa, El Paso (2/1/19); ex-officio members are from Health and Human Services Commission, Texas Dept. of Insurance and Texas Dept. of Transportation. Chief Information Officer, Karen Robinson (\$175,000), 300 W.15th, #1300, PO Box 13564, Austin 78711; (512) 475-4700.

Insurance Commissioner, Texas Dept. of – (1876 as Dept. of Insurance; 1887 as Dept. of Agriculture, Insurance, Statistics and History; 1907 as Dept. of Insurance and Banking; 1923 as Dept. of Insurance); apptv.; 2-yr.; Commissioner Julia Rathgeber, Austin (2/1/15), (\$175,000), 333 Guadalupe, PO Box 149104, Austin 78714; (512) 463-6169.

Insurance Counsel, Office of Public – (See Public Insurance Counsel, Office of.)

Interstate Commission for Adult Offender Supervision – (1937 as Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers; 2000 as present name); 50 member states; apptv.: Kathie Winckler, Houston (2/1/17). Compact Admin. for Texas Stuart Jenkins, 8712 Shoal Creek Blvd., Ste. 290, Austin 78757; (512) 406-5990.

Interstate Mining Compact Commission – (1970); 19 member states, plus 5 associate member states; ex officio or apptv., according to Gov.'s choice; Texas reps. are appointed from the Texas Railroad Commission: David J. Porter, Exec. Dir. Gregory E. Conrad, 445-A Carlisle Dr., Herndon, VA 22170-4802; (703) 709-8654.

Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission – (1935); 30 member states, plus 8 associate member states; ex officio or apptv., according to Gov.'s choice; per diem and expenses. Official rep. for Texas: David J. Porter, Austin. Exec. Dir. Mike Smith, PO Box 53127, Oklahoma City, OK 73152; (405) 525-3556.

Joint Standards, Texas Commission on – (1975); apptv.; 6-yr.; expenses; 9 members: Chair Donna S. Klaeger, Burnet (1/31/19); Irene A. Armendariz, El Paso (1/31/15); Albert Cain, Carthage (1/31/17); Stanley D. Egger, Abilene (1/31/17); Jerry W. Lowry, New Caney (1/31/19); Larry S. May, Sweetwater (1/31/19); Gary Painter, Midland (2/1/15); Michael M. Seale, Houston (1/31/17); Tam Terry, White Deer (1/31/15). Exec. Dir. Brandon Wood Jr. (\$75,350), 300 W. 15th St., Ste. 503, PO Box 12985, Austin 78711-2985; (512) 463-5505.

Judicial Compensation Commission – (2007); apptv.; 6-yr.; expenses; 9 members: Chair William Strawn, Austin (2/1/15); Bill Brod, Jr., Pasadena (2/1/17); Conrith Warren Davis, Sugar Land (2/1/17); Tommy Harwell, El Paso (2/1/13); Cruz G. Hernandez, Burleson (2/1/15); Patrick Mizell, Houston (2/1/19); Paul Bane Phillippi, Austin (2/1/15); Linda Russell, Houston (2/1/19); Michael Slack, Austin (2/1/17); c/o Office of Court Administration, Tom C. Clark Building, 205 W. 14th St., Ste. 600, Austin 78701; (512) 463-1625.

Judicial Conduct, State Commission on – (1965 as

9-member Judicial Qualifications Commission; name changed to present in 1977); expenses; 6-yr.; 13 members: 6 apptd. by Supreme Court; 2 apptd. by State Bar; 5 apptd. by Gov.: Chair Jorge C. Rangel, Corpus Christi (11/19/11); Joel Baker, Tyler (11/19/11); Tom Cunningham, Houston (11/19/13); David Gaultney, Beaumont (11/19/13); Sid L. Harle, San Antonio, (11/19/11); Martha Morales Hernandez, Diboll (11/19/15); Patti H. Johnson, Canyon Lake (11/19/11); M. Sue Kurita, El Paso (11/19/15); Karry K. Matson, Georgetown (11/19/13); Steven L. Seider, Dallas (11/19/15); Janelle Shephard, Weatherford (11/19/11); Edward J. Spillaine III, College Station (11/19/15); Diane De La Torre Threadgill, Midlothian (11/19/15). Exec. Dir. Seana B. Willing (\$110,000), PO Box 12265, Austin 78711-2265; (512) 463-5533.

Judicial Council, Texas – (1929 as Texas Civil Judicial Council; name changed in 1975); 6-yr.; expenses; 22 members: 16 ex officio and 6 apptd. from general public. Public members: Richard Battle, Lakeway (6/30/15); Richard S. Figueroa, Houston (6/30/13); Allyson Ho, Dallas (6/30/13); Ashley Johnson, Dallas (6/30/17); Henry Virgil Justice III, Kerrville (6/30/17); Henry (Hank) Nuss, Corpus Christi (6/30/15). Exec. Dir. Carl Reynolds (\$121,847), PO Box 12066, Austin 78711; (512) 463-1625.

Judicial Districts Board – (1985); 12 ex-officio members (term in other office); 1 apptv. (4 yrs.); ex officio: Chief Justice of Texas Supreme Court; Presiding Judge, Court of Criminal Appeals; Presiding Judge of each of 9 Administrative Judicial Districts; Gov. apptee.: Craig Enoch, Austin (12/12/14).

Judicial Districts of Texas, Administrative, Presiding Judges of – (See Administrative Judicial Districts, Presiding Judges.)

Juvenile Cultural and Historical Commission, Texas Emancipation – (1997); apptv.; 6 yr.; expenses; 11 members; 5 ex officio, 6 apptd by Gov.: Chair Rep. Al Edwards, Houston; Vicki D. Blanton, Dallas (2/1/11); Willie Belle Boone, Houston (2/1/15); Carmen Francis, Georgetown (2/1/11); Clarence E. Glover Jr., Dallas (2/1/13); Rev. William H. Watson, Lubbock (2/1/13); PO Box 2910, Austin 78768-2910; (512) 463-0518.

Juvenile Probation Commission, Texas – (1981); abolished on Dec. 1, 2011, pursuant to Senate Bill 653, passed by the 82nd Texas Legislature and signed by the Gov.; its operations and those of the Texas Youth Commission were transferred to the Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

Juvenile Justice, Texas Department of – (2011) created by Senate Bill 653, 82nd Legislature; combines the Texas Youth Commission and Texas Juvenile Probation Commission; apptv.; 6-yr.; expenses; 13 members: Chair Scott Fisher, Bedford (2/1/19); John Brieden, Brenham (2/1/17); Joseph Brown, Sherman (2/1/17); Carol Bush, Waxahachie (2/1/19); Becky Gregory, Dallas (2/1/17); Jane Anderson King, Canyon (2/1/17); David (Scott) Matthew, Georgetown (2/1/19); MaryLou Mendoza, San Antonio (2/1/19); Rene Olvera, San Antonio (2/1/17); Laura Lee Parker, San Antonio (2/1/15); Jimmy Smith, Midland (2/1/15); Calvin Stephens, Dallas (2/1/15); Melissa Weiss, Bellville (2/1/15). Exec. Dir. Mike Griffiths (\$172,000), 11209 Metric Boulevard, P.O. Box 12757, Austin 78711-2757; (512) 424-6130.

Land Board, School – (1939); 2-yr.; per diem and expenses; 3 members: 1 ex officio: Comm. of General Land Office; 2 apptd.: 1 by Atty. Gen. and 1 by Gov.: Tommy Orr, Houston (8/29/11); David S. Herrmann, San Antonio (8/31/11); c/o General Land Office, SFA Office Bldg., 1700 N. Congress Ave., Austin 78701-1495; (512) 463-5001.

Land Board, Veterans' – (Est. 1949 as 3-member ex-officio board; reorganized 1956); 4-yr.; per diem and expenses; 3 members: 1 ex officio: Comm. of General Land Office; 2 apptd.: Alan L. Johnson, Harlingen (12/29/16); Alan K. Sandersen, Missouri City (12/29/14). Exec. Sec. Paul E. Moore, PO Box 12873, Austin 78711-2873; (800) 252-8387.

Land Surveying, Texas Board of Professional – (1979; formed from consolidation of Board of Examiners of Licensed Land Surveyors, est. 1977, and State Board of Registration for Public Surveyors, est. 1955); apptv.; 6-yr.; 9 members: 1 ex officio: Comm. of General Land Office; 8 apptd.: Chair David G. (Greg) Smyth, Uvalde (1/31/13); James Allen Childress, San Saba (1/31/15); Mary Chruszczak, The Woodlands (1/31/17); Nedra J. Foster, Silsbee (1/31/15); Gerardo M. (Jerry) Garcia, Corpus Christi (1/21/17); Jon Hodde, Brenham (1/31/13); Paul P. Kwan, Houston (1/31/17); Robert H. (Bob) Price, Euless (1/31/15). Exec. Dir. Frank DiTucci (\$65,000), 12100 Park 35 Circle, Bldg. A, Ste. 156, MC 230, Austin 78753; (512) 239-5263.

Lands, Board for Lease of University – (1929 as 3-member board; members increased to 4 in 1985); ex officio; term in other office; 4 members: Comm. of General Land Office, 2 mem-

bers of Board of Regents of The University of Texas, 1 member Board of Regents of Texas A&M University. Sec. Sharon Burks, The University of Texas System; (432) 684-4404.

Lavaca-Navidad River Authority, Board of Directors – (1954 as 7-member Jackson County Flood Control District; reorganized as 9-member board in 1959; name changed to present form in 1969); apptv.; 6-yr.; per diem and expenses; 9 members: Jerry Adelman, Palacios (5/1/17); Jon Bradford, Edna (5/1/13); John Alcus Cotten Jr., Ganado (5/1/15); Sherry Kay Frels, Edna (5/1/13); Olivia R. Jarratt, Edna (5/1/13); Ronald Edwin Kubecka, Palacios (5/1/15); Nils P. Mauritz, Ganado (5/1/15); David Martin Muegge, Edna (5/1/17); Terri Parker, Ganado (5/1/17). Gen. Mgr. Patrick Brzozowski, PO Box 429, Edna 77957; (361) 782-5229.

Law Enforcement Officer Standards & Education, Texas Commission on – (1965); expenses; 14 members; 5 ex officio: Atty. Gen., Dir. of Public Safety, Comm. of Education, Exec. Dir. of Gov.'s Office Criminal Justice Division, and Comm. of Higher Education; 9 apptv. members: Sugar Charles R. Hall, Midland (8/30/11); Stephen M. Griffith, Sugar Land (8/10/13); Johnny E. Lovejoy II, San Antonio (8/30/13); James Oakley, Spicewood (8/30/11); Joseph B. Pennington, Jersey Village (8/10/15); Joel W. Richardson, Canyon (8/30/13); Pat Scheckel-Hollingsworth, Arlington (8/30/13); Ruben Villegas, Pharr (8/30/15); John Randall (Randy) Watson, Burleson (8/30/15). Exec. Dir. Timothy Braaten (\$88,000), 6330 U.S. Hwy. 290 E, Ste. 200, Austin 78723-1035; (512) 936-7700.

Law Examiners, Texas Board of – (1919); 9 attorneys apptd. by Supreme Court biennially for 2-year terms expiring Sept. 30 of odd-numbered years. Compensation set by Supreme Court not to exceed \$20,000 per annum: Chair John Simpson, Lubbock; Jerry Grissom, Dallas; Jerry Nugent, Austin; Al Odum, Houston; Cynthia Olsen, Houston; E. Lee Parsley, Austin; Dan Pozza, San Antonio; Michael Sokolow, Houston; Sandra Zamora. Exec. Dir. Julia Vaughan, PO Box 13486, Austin 78711-3486; (512) 463-1621.

Law Library Board, Texas State – (1971); ex officio; expenses; 3 members: Atty. Gen., Chief Justice State Supreme Court, Presiding Judge Court of Criminal Appeals. Dir. Dale Propp (\$70,180), PO Box 12367, Austin 78711-2367; (512) 463-1722.

Legislative Budget Board – (1949); 10 members; 5 ex-officio: Lt. Gov.; House Speaker; Chmn., Senate Finance Comm.; Chmn., House Appropriations Comm.; Chmn., House Ways and Means Comm.; plus 5 other members of Legislature. Dir. John O'Brian, PO Box 12666, Austin 78711-2666; (512) 463-1200.

Legislative Council, Texas – (1949); 14 ex-officio members: Lt. Gov.; House Speaker; 6 senators apptd. by Lt. Gov.; 5 representatives apptd. by Speaker; Chmn., House Administration Committee. Exec. Dir. Debbie Irvine, PO Box 12128, Austin 78711-2128; (512) 463-1155.

Legislative Redistricting Board – (1951); 5 ex-officio members: Lt. Gov., House Speaker, Atty. Gen., Comptroller of Public Accounts and Comm. of General Land Office; PO Box 12128, Austin 78711-2128; (512) 463-1155.

Legislative Reference Library – See Library, Legislative Reference.

Librarian, State – (Originally est. in 1839; present office est. 1909); apptv., indefinite term; Peggy D. Rudd (\$104,500), PO Box 12927, Austin 78711-2927; (512) 463-5455.

Library and Archives Commission, Texas State – (1909 as 5-member Library and State Historical Commission; name changed to present form in 1979); apptv.; per diem and expenses on duty; 6-yr.; 7 members: Chair Sandra J. Pickett, Liberty (9/28/15); Sharon T. Carr, El Paso (9/28/11); Martha Doty Freeman, Austin (9/28/15); Larry G. Holt, College Station (9/28/15); Wm. Scott McAfee, Dripping Springs (9/28/13); Sally Reynolds, Rockport (9/28/11); Michael C. Waters, Dallas (9/28/13). Dir. and Librarian Peggy D. Rudd (\$104,500), PO Box 12927, Austin 78711-2927; (512) 463-5455.

Library, Legislative Reference – (1909); 3 ex-officio members: Lt. Gov., House Speaker, Chrm., House Appropriations Committee; 3 Legislative members; indefinite term. Dir. Mary Camp, Box 12488, Austin 78711-2488; (512) 463-1252.

Licensing and Regulation, Texas Department on – (1989); apptv.; 6-yr.; expenses; 7 members: Chair Frank S. Denton, Conroe (2/1/13); Mike Arismendez Jr., Shallowater (2/1/15); LuAnn Roberts Morgan, Midland (2/1/15); Fred N. Moses, Plano (2/1/15); Lillian Norman-Keeney, Taylor Lake Village (2/1/17); Ravi Shah, The Colony (2/1/17); Deborah A. Yurco, Austin (2/1/13). Exec. Dir. William H. Kuntz Jr. (\$145,000); PO Box 12157, Austin 78711-2157; (800) 803-9202.

Licensing Standards, Committee on – (2007); apptv.; 2-yr.;

expenses; 7 members: Chair Karyn Purvis, Fort Worth (2/1/11); Dan Adams, Amarillo (2/1/11); Adriene J. Driggers, San Antonio (2/1/11); Kimberly B. Kofron, Round Rock (2/1/11); Sasha Rasco, Austin (2/1/11); Ann Stanley, Austin (2/1/11); Tivy Whitlock, Mico (2/1/11). Dept. of Family and Protective Services, PO Box 149030, Austin 78714-9030; (512) 438-4800.

Lottery Commission, Texas – (1993); 6-yrs.; apptv.; expenses; 3 members: Chair Mary Ann Williamson, Weatherford (2/1/15); J. Winston Krause, Austin (2/1/11); one vacancy. Exec. Dir. Gary Grief (\$185,319), PO Box 16630, Austin 78761-6630; (512) 344-5000.

Lower Colorado River Authority – (See Colorado River Authority, Lower).

Lower Concho River Water and Soil Conservation Authority – (See Concho River Water and Soil Conservation, Lower).

Lower Neches Valley Authority – (See Neches Valley Authority, Lower).

Manufactured Housing Governing Board – (1995); apptv.; 6 yrs.; 5 members: Chair Michael H. Bray, El Paso (1/31/17); Anthony Burks, Fort Worth (1/31/17); Pablo Schneider, Richardson (1/31/13); Sheila M. Vallés-Pankratz, Mission (1/31/15), Donnie W. Wisenbaker, Sulphur Springs (1/31/13). Exec. Dir. Joe Garcia, PO Box 12489, Austin 78711-2489; (512) 475-2200.

Marriage & Family Therapists, Texas State Board of Examiners of – (1991); apptv.; 6 yrs.; per diem and transportation expenses; 9 members: Chair Sandra L. DeSobe, Houston (2/1/13); Rick Bruhn, Huntsville (2/1/17); Joe Ann Clack, Missouri City (2/1/15); George Francis IV, Georgetown (2/1/17); Michael Miller, Belton (2/1/13); Michael R. Puhl, McKinney (2/1/15); Jennifer Smothermon, Abilene (2/1/13); Sean Stokes, Denton (2/1/17); Beverly Walker Womack, Jacksonville (2/1/15). Exec. Dir. Carol Miller, Texas Dept. of Health Services, PO Box 149347, MC 1982, Austin 78714-9347; (512) 834-6657.

Medical Board, Texas – (1907 as 11-member Texas State Board of Medical Examiners; members increased to 12 in 1931, 15 in 1981, 18 in 1993 and 19 in 2003; changed to present name in 2005 by Senate Bill 419); apptv.; 6-yr.; per diem on duty; 19 members: Chair Irvin E. Zeidler Jr., San Angelo (4/13/17); Michael Arambula, San Antonio (4/13/13); Julie Attebury, Amarillo (4/13/17); David Baucom, Sulphur Springs (4/13/15); Patricia S. Blackwell, Midland (4/13/13); Patrick J. Crocker, Austin (4/13/15); John D. Ellis Jr., Houston (4/13/15); Manuel G. Guajardo, Brownsville (4/13/15); J. Scott Holliday, University Park (4/13/13); Melinda C. McMichael, Austin (4/13/13); Margaret C. McNeese, Houston (4/13/13); Charles E. Oswalt III, Waco (4/13/13); Allan N. Shulkin, Dallas (4/13/15); Wynne M. Snoots, Dallas (4/13/15); Paulette B. Southard, Alice (4/13/11); Timothy J. Turner, Houston (4/13/15); Stanley Wang, Austin (4/13/17); Timothy Webb, Houston (4/13/13); George Willeford III, Austin (4/13/17). Exec. Dir. Mari Robinson (\$121,000 plus supplement), PO Box 2018, Austin 78768-2018; (512) 305-7010. *Consumer Complaint Hotline: (800) 201-9353.*

Medical Physicists, Texas Board of Licensure for Professional – (1991); apptv.; 6-yrs.; 9 members: Chair Richard E. Wendt III, Houston (2/1/13); Charles Beasley, Bellaire (2/1/17); Valerie Foreman, Frisco (2/1/15); Douglas A. Johnson, College Station (2/1/13); John R. Leahy, Austin (2/1/13); James Marbach, San Antonio (2/1/17); Pamela M. Otto, San Antonio (2/1/15); Kiran Shah, Houston (2/1/17); Alvin (Lee) Schlichtemeier (2/1/15). Exec. Sec. Ann Hammer, PO Box 149347, Austin 78714-9347; (512) 834-6655.

Midwestern State University, Board of Regents – (1959); apptv.; 6-yr.; 9 members: Chair Carol Carlson Gunn, Grafado (2/25/12); Michael Bernhard, Wichita Falls (2/25/16); J. Kenneth Bryant, Wichita Falls (2/25/16); Tiffany D. Burks, Grand Prairie (2/25/16); Charles Engleman, Wichita Falls (2/25/14); Fenton Lynwood Givens, Plano (2/25/12); Shawn G. Hessing, Fort Worth (2/25/14); Samuel M. Sanchez, Fort Worth (2/25/12); Jane W. Spears, Wichita Falls (2/25/14). Pres. Dr. Jesse W. Rogers, 3410 Taft Blvd., Wichita Falls 76308; (940) 397-4010.

Midwifery Board, Texas – (1999); apptv. by Health and Human Services Commn.; 6-yr.; travel expenses; 9 members: Susan Chick (1/1/09); Connie Carlos (1/1/11); Janet Dirmeyer (1/1/11); Laurie Fremgen (1/1/13); Charleta Guillory (1/1/13); Thalia Hufton (1/1/09); Sylva Kennedy (1/1/11); Andrew MacLaurin (1/1/13); Barry E. Schwarz (1/1/09). c/o Texas Dept. of Health Services, PO Box 149347, Austin 78714-9347; (512) 834-4523.

Military Facilities Commission, Texas – (1935 as 3-member Texas National Guard Army Board; reorganized in 1981 as 6-member board; name changed to present in 1997; members increased to 7 in 2003); 6-yr.; 7 members: Chair Sandra Paret,

Dallas (4/30/06); Regino J. Gonzales, Galena Park (4/30/09); DeLores Ann Harper, San Antonio (4/30/07); Larry W. Jackson, Temple (4/30/07); Chao-Chiung Lee, Houston (4/30/09); Jorge Perez, McAllen (4/30/05); Michael G. Taylor, Lufkin (4/30/07). Exec. Dir. John A. Wells, 2200 W. 35th St., Bldg. 64, Austin 78703-1222; (512) 782-6971.

Military Preparedness Commission, Texas – (2003); apptv.; some terms at pleasure of Gov.; 2 ex-officio members (1 Senator, 1 House Representative); 13 apptv.: Chair Paul F. Paine, Fort Worth; Dora G. Alcala, Del Rio (2/1/15); William J. (Bill) Ehrie, Abilene; Arthur Emerson, San Antonio (2/1/11); Ralph C. Gauer, Harker Heights (2/1/15); Howard C. Ham Jr., Lockhart; Ronald D. Henson, Texarkana; Alvin W. Jones, College Station (2/1/15); Loyd Neal, Corpus Christi; Charles E. Powell, San Angelo; A.F. (Tom) Thomas, El Paso (2/1/11); Eugene N. Tulich, Houston; Thomas Whaylen, Wichita Falls; PO Box 12428, Austin, 78711; (512) 463-8800.

Motor Vehicles Board, Texas Dept. of – (2009); 9 members; 6-yr.; Chair Victor Vandergriff, Arlington (2/1/15); Clifford Butler, Mount Pleasant (2/1/13); James (Jim) Campbell Jr., Sachse (2/1/11); Ramsay Gillman, Houston (2/1/13); Cheryl Johnson, Friendswood (2/1/13); Janet Marzett, Keller (2/1/15); Victor Rodriguez, McAllen (2/1/15); Marvin Rush, Seguin (2/1/11); John Walker III, Houston (2/1/11) Commissioner (\$175,000).

Municipal Retirement System, Texas (See Retirement System, Texas Municipal).

National Guard Armory Board, Texas – (See Military Facilities Commission, Texas).

Natural Resource Conservation Commission, Texas (See Environmental Quality, Texas Commission on).

Neches River Municipal Water Authority, Upper – (1953 as 9-member board; members decreased to 3 in 1959); apptv.; 6-yr.; 3 members: Jesse D. Hickman, Palestine (2/1/15); William Barry James, Palestine (2/1/13); Robert E. McKelvey, Palestine (2/1/11). Gen. Mgr. Monty D. Shank, PO Box 1965, Palestine 75802; (903) 876-2237.

Neches Valley Authority, Lower – (1933); apptv.; per diem and expenses on duty; 6-yr.; 9 members: Lonnie Arrington, Beaumont (7/28/13); Brian Babin, Woodville (7/28/13); Sue Cleveland, Lumberton (7/28/15); Jimmie Ruth Cooley, Woodville (7/28/15); Kathleen Thea Jackson, Beaumont (7/28/15); Steven M. McReynolds, Groves (7/28/13); Dade Phelan, Beaumont (7/28/11); Jordan Reese IV, Beaumont (7/28/11); James Olan Webb, Silsbee (7/28/11). Gen. Mgr. Robert Stroder, PO Box 5117, Beaumont 77726-5117; (409) 892-4011.

Nueces River Authority – (1953 as Nueces River Conservation and Reclamation District; name changed to present in 1971); apptv.; 6-yr.; per diem and expenses; 22 members: President Dan S. Leyendecker, Corpus Christi (2/1/13); W. Scott Bledsoe III, Oakville (2/1/15); Karen Bonner, Corpus Christi (2/1/11); Rebecca Bradford, Corpus Christi (2/1/13); Fernando Camarillo, Boerne (2/1/15); Manuel D. Cano, Corpus Christi (2/1/13); Joe M. Cantu, Pipe Creek (2/1/13); James T. Clancy, Portland (2/1/15); William I. Dillard, Uvalde (2/1/15); Robert M. Dullnig, San Antonio (2/1/13); John Galloway, Beeville (2/1/09); Gary Jones, Beeville (2/1/11); Yale Leland Kerby, Uvalde (2/1/11); Lindsey Alfred Koenig, Orange Grove (2/1/15); James Richard Marmion III, Carrizo Springs (2/1/11); Betty Ann Peden, Hondo (2/1/09); Scott James Petty, Hondo (2/1/13); Curtis Raabe, Poth (2/1/15); Thomas M. Reding Jr., Portland (2/1/15); Fidel R. Rul Jr., Alice (2/1/11); Roxana P. Tom, Campbellton (2/1/11); 1 vacancy. Exec. Dir. Con Mims, PO Box 349, Uvalde 78802-0349; (830) 278-6810.

Nursing, Texas Board of – (1909 as 5-member Texas Board of Nurse Examiners; members increased to 6 in 1931 and to 9 in 1981; name changed to present and members increased to 13 in 2007); apptv.; per diem and expenses; 6-yr.; 13 members: President Linda Rounds, Galveston (1/31/11); Deborah Hughes Bell, Abilene (1/31/11); Kristin K. Benton, Austin (1/31/13); Patricia Clapp, Dallas (1/31/13); Tamara Cowen, Harlingen (2/1/15); Sheri Crosby, Mesquite (2/1/15); Marilyn Davis, Sugar Land (1/31/13); Blanca Rosa (Rosie) Garcia, Corpus Christi (1/31/11); Richard Gibbs, Mesquite (1/31/13); Kathy Leader-Horn, Granbury (2/1/15); Josefina Lujan, El Paso (2/1/15); Beverly Jean Nutall, Bryan (1/31/11); Mary Jane Salgado, Eagle Pass (2/1/15). Exec. Dir. Katherine A. Thomas (\$92,600), 333 Guadalupe, Ste. 3-460, Austin 78701; (512) 305-7400.

Nursing Facility Administrators, Texas Board of – Abolished Sept. 1997 and responsibilities transferred to Texas Dept. of Human Services, which itself was abolished in 2004 and responsibilities transferred to Texas Dept. of Aging and Disability Services.

Occupational Therapy Examiners, Texas Board of – (1983

as 6-member board; increased to 9 in 1999; apptv.; 6-yr.; per diem and expenses; 9 members: Catherine Benavidez, Carrollton (2/1/15); Judith Ann Chambers, Austin (2/1/13); Dely De Guia Cruz, Houston (2/1/09); Kathleen Hill, Hutto (2/1/13); Stephanie Johnston, Houston (2/1/11); Pamela D. Nelson, Fort Worth (2/1/11); Todd Novosad, Austin (2/1/13); Angela Sieffert, Dallas (2/1/15); Bobby James Vasquez, Frisco (2/1/11). Exec. Dir. John Maline (\$70,000), 333 Guadalupe St., Ste. 2-510, Austin 78701-3942; (512) 305-6900.

Offenders with Medical or Mental Impairments, Texas Correctional Office on – Apptv.; 6-yr.; 21 members: 11 ex officio from various state agencies; 10 apptd. by Gov.: Chair John Bradley, Georgetown (2/1/13); Ellen Cokinos, Houston (7/20/08); Joseph Gutheinz, Houston (7/20/08); Kevin E. Haynes, Ennis (2/1/11); Gabriel Holguin, San Antonio (2/1/11); Christopher C. Kirk, Bryan (10/21/11); Kathryn J. Kotria, Georgetown (2/1/13); Jan Krockor, Houston (7/20/08); John L. Moore, Denison (2/1/13); Eulon Ross Taylor, Austin (2/1/13). Dir. Dee Wilson, 8610 Shoal Creek Blvd., Austin 78757; (512) 406-5406.

Office of Injured Employee Council – (2005; represents the interests of workers' compensation claimants); apptv.; 2-yr.; 1 member: Public Counsel Norman Darwin (\$115,500), 7551 Metro Center Dr., Ste. 100, Austin 78744-1609; (866) 393-6432.

One-Call Board of Texas – (1997; created by the Underground Facility Damage Prevention and Safety Act and serves as the board for the Texas Underground Facility Notification Corp.); apptv.; 3-yr.; 12 members: Chair Joseph F. Berry, Houston (8/31/10); Christian A. Alvarado, Austin (8/31/11); Dean D. Bernal, Austin (8/31/12); Barry Calhoun, Grapevine (8/31/09); Julio Cerda, Mission (8/31/12); Bill Daugette Jr., Huntsville (8/31/09); Judith H. Devenport, Midland (8/31/07); Jason Hartgraves, Frisco (8/31/12); John Linton, Fort Worth (8/31/10); Barbara J. Mathis, Lufkin (8/31/11); John A. Menchaca II, Austin (8/31/09); Christopher J. Rourk, Dallas (8/31/09); Rodney J. Unruh, Spring Branch (8/31/11); Janie Walenta, Quitman (8/31/12); James Wynn, Midland (8/31/11). Exec. Dir. Donald M. Ward, PO Box 9764, Austin 78766-9764; (512) 467-9764.

Optometry Board, Texas – (1921 as 6-member State Board of Examiners in Optometry; name changed to present in 1981 and members increased to 9); apptv.; per diem; 6-yr.; 9 members: Chair D. Dixon Golden, Center (1/31/15); Carolyn Carmen-Merrifield, Mansfield (1/31/11); Melvin Cleveland, Arlington (1/31/13); John Coble, Rockwall (1/31/11); James Dyess, Austin (1/31/13); Larry Fields, Carthage (1/31/11); Cynthia T. Jenkins, Irving (1/31/15); Randall N. Reichle, Houston (1/31/15); Virginia Sosa, Uvalde (1/31/13). Exec. Dir. Chris Kloeris (\$70,000), 333 Guadalupe St., Ste. 2-420, Austin 78701; (512) 305-8501.

Orthotics and Prosthetics, Texas State Board of – (1998 with 6 members; increased to 7 in 2003); apptv.; per diem and travel expenses; 6-yr.; 7 members: Chair Richard Michael Neider, Lubbock (2/1/13); Erin Elizabeth Berling, Coppell (2/1/13); Rebecca Hill Broe, Rockport (2/1/11); Leah F. Esparza, Austin (2/1/15); Roy McCoy, Round Rock (2/1/15); Miguel Mojica, Coppell (2/1/15); James C. Wendlandt, Austin (2/1/11). Exec. Dir. David D. Olvera, Texas Dept. of Health Services, PO Box 149347, Austin 78714-9347; (512) 834-4520.

Pardons and Paroles, Texas Board of – (1893 as Board of Pardon Advisers; changed in 1936 to Board of Pardons and Paroles with 3 members; members increased to 6 in 1983; made a division of the Texas Dept. of Criminal Justice in 1990); apptv.; 6-yr.; 7 members (chairman, \$99,500; members, \$93,500 each): Chair Rissie L. Owens, Huntsville (2/1/15); Conrith Davis, Sugar Land (2/1/13); Juanita M. Gonzalez, Round Rock (2/1/15); David Gutierrez, Lubbock (2/1/15); James LaFavers, Amarillo (2/1/17); Thomas A. Leeper, Huntsville (2/1/13); Michelle Skyrme, Flint (2/1/17). *Parole Commissioners*: Pamela Freeman, Angleton; Roy Garcia, Huntsville; James Hensaringer, Palestine; Elvis Hightower, Gatesville; Billy Humphrey, Huntsville; Paul Kiel, Palestine; Edgar Morales, San Antonio; Lynn Ruzicka, Angleton; Charles A. Shipman, Amarillo; Charles Speier, San Antonio; Howard Thrasher, Gatesville. Gen. Counsel Bettie L. Wells, PO Box 13401, Austin 78711-3401; (512) 406-5852.

Parks and Wildlife Commission, Texas – (1963 as 3-member board; members increased to 6 in 1971 and to 9 in 1983); apptv.; expenses; 6-yr.; 9 members: Chair T. Dan Friedkin, Houston (2/1/17); Ralph H. Duggins, Fort Worth (2/1/19); Antonio Falcon, Rio Grande City (2/1/13); Karen J. Hixon, San Antonio (2/1/13); Dan Allen Hughes, Jr., Beeville (2/1/15); Bill Jones, Austin (2/1/17); James H. "Jim" Lee, Houston (2/1/19); Margaret Martin, Boerne (2/1/15); S. Reed Morian, Houston (2/1/15); Dick Scott, Wimberly (2/1/17). Chairman-Emeritus Lee Marshall Bass, Fort

Worth. Exec. Dir. Carter Smith (\$143,000), 4200 Smith School Rd., Austin 78744; (512) 389-4800.

Pecos River Compact Commissioner – (1942); apptv.; 6-yr.; salary and expenses; (negotiates with New Mexico regarding waters of the Pecos): Julian W. Thrasher Jr. (\$32,247), Monahans (1/23/11), PO Box 340, Monahans 79756; (432) 940-1753.

Pension Boards – For old age, blind and dependent children's assistance, see Health and Human Services Commission Council. Also see, listings under Retirement for state and municipal employee and teacher retirement systems.

Pension Review Board, State – (1979); apptv.; 6-yr.; 9 members (1 senator apptd. by Lt. Gov., 1 representative apptd. by Speaker, 7 apptd. by Gov.): Chair Richard Earl McElreath, Amarillo (1/31/13); Paul A. Braden, Dallas (1/31/15); Andrew Cable, Wimblerly (1/31/13); Jerry R. Massengale, Lubbock (1/31/11); Norman W. Parrish, The Woodlands (1/31/13); Wayne R. Roberts, Austin (1/31/15); Scott D. Smith, Cedar Park (1/31/15). Exec. Dir. Paul Janssen Nicholson (\$80,000), PO Box 13498, Austin 78711-3498; (512) 463-1736.

Perfusionists, Texas State Board of Examiners of – Abolished September 2005; responsibilities transferred to the Texas Dept. of Human Services, now part of the Health and Human Services Commission.

Pest Control Board, Texas Structural – Abolished August 2007; responsibilities transferred to the Texas Dept. of Agriculture, Structural Pest Control Service, Pesticide Program.

Pharmacy, Texas State Board of – (1907 as 6-member board; members increased to 9 in 1981); apptv.; 6-yr.; 9 members: Chair Jeanne D. Waggner, Waco (8/31/11); Buford T. Abeldt Sr., Lufkin (8/31/13); Rosemary F. Combs, El Paso (8/31/11); Wilson Benjamin Fry, San Benito (8/31/15); Suzan Kedron, Dallas (8/31/13); Alice G. Mendoza, Kingsville (8/31/11); Joyce Tipton, Houston (8/31/15); Charles Wetherbee, Boerne (8/31/15); Dennis Wiesner, Austin (8/31/13). Exec. Dir. Gay Dodson (\$106,500), 333 Guadalupe St., Ste. 3-600, Austin 78701-3903; (512) 305-8000. *Consumer complaints: (800) 821-3205.*

Physical Therapy Examiners, Texas Board of – (1971); apptv.; 6-yr.; expenses; 9 members: Chair Karen Gordon, Port O'Connor (1/31/13); Frank Bryan Jr., Austin (1/31/13); Gary Gray, Midland (1/31/11); Kevin Lindsey, Mission (1/31/15); Phillip B. Palmer, Abilene (1/31/11); Rene Peña, El Paso (1/31/15); Daniel Reyna, Waco (1/31/11); Melinda A. Rodriguez, San Antonio (1/31/15); Shari Waldie, Fredericksburg (1/31/13). Exec. Dir. John Maline (\$70,000), 333 Guadalupe St., Ste. 2-510, Austin 78701-3942; (512) 305-6900.

Physical Therapy and Occupational Therapy Examiners, Executive Council of – (1971); apptv.; 2-yr.; expenses; 5 members: Chair Arthur Roger Matson, Georgetown (2/1/11); Stephanie Johnston, Houston (2/1/11); Pamela D. Nelson, Fort Worth (2/1/11); Daniel Reyna, Waco (2/1/11); Melinda Rodriguez, San Antonio (2/1/09). Exec. Dir. John Maline (\$62,000), 333 Guadalupe St., Ste. 2-510, Austin 78701-3942; (512) 305-6900.

Physician Assistant Board, Texas – (1993 as Physician Assistant Advisory Council; changed to present name in 1995); apptv.; 6-yr.; 9 members: Chair Margaret K. Bentley, DeSoto (2/1/15); Ron Bryce, Red Oak (2/1/15); Anna Arredondo Chapman, Del Rio (2/1/11); Teralea Davis Jones, Beeville (2/1/13); Felix Koo, McAllen (2/1/11); Michael Allen Mitchell, Wichita Falls (2/1/13); Richard R. Rahr, Galveston (2/1/11); Abelino (Abel) Reyna, Waco (2/1/13); Edward W. Zwanziger, Eustace (2/1/15). Exec. Dir. Mari Robinson (\$110,000), 333 Guadalupe, Tower II, #610, TX 78768; (512) 305-7010. *Consumer Complaints: (800) 201-9353.*

Plumbing Examiners, State Board of – (1947 as 6-member board; members increased to 9 in 1981); apptv.; expenses; 6-yr.; Chair Tammy Betancourt, Houston (9/05/09); Enrique Castro, El Paso (9/05/11); Ricardo Jose Guerra, Austin (9/05/11); Robert Franklin Jalnos, San Antonio (9/05/09); Dave Lilley, Wichita Falls (9/05/13); Richard Allen Lord, Pasadena (9/05/09); Carol Lynne McLemore, La Marque (9/05/11); Alex Meade III, Brownsville (9/05/13); Ed Thompson, Tyler (9/05/13). Exec. Dir. Robert L. Maxwell (\$77,000), PO Box 4200, Austin 78765-4200; (800) 845-6584.

Podiatric Medical Examiners, Texas State Board of – (1923 as 6-member State Board of Chiroprody Examiners; name changed to State Board of Podiatry Examiners in 1967; made 9-member board in 1981; name changed to present in 1996); apptv.; 6-yr.; expenses; 9 members: Pres. Doris A. Couch, Burleson (7/10/11); Charles Jason Hubbard, Austin (7/10/15); H. Ashley Ledger, Killeen (7/10/15); James Michael Lunsford, Katy (7/10/13); Joe E. Martin Jr., College Station (7/10/13); James Michael Miller, Aledo (7/10/13); Travis Motley, Colleyville (7/10/11); Morgan Talbot, McAllen (7/10/15); Ana Urukalo, Austin (7/10/11). Exec. Dir.

Hemant Makan (\$69,000), PO Box 12216, Austin 78711-2216; (512) 305-7000. *Consumer Complaint Hotline: (800) 821-3205.*

Polygraph Examiners Board – (1965); apptv.; 6-yr.; 7 members: Chair Andy Sheppard, Fate (6/18/09); Elizabeth P. Bellegarde, El Paso (6/18/07); Priscilla Jane Kleinpeter, Amarillo (6/18/09); Gory Dean Loveday, Tyler (6/18/11); Lawrence D. Mann, Plano (6/18/09); Horacio Ortiz, Corpus Christi (6/18/07); Donald K. Schutte, Texarkana (6/18/11). Exec. Officer Frank Di Tucci (\$49,080), PO Box 4087, Austin 78765-4087; (512) 424-2058.

Port Freeport Commission – Apptv.; 6-yr.; 6 members: James F. Brown, Lake Jackson (5/31/11); John W. Damon, West Columbia (5/31/09); J.M. Lowrey, Brazosport (5/31/11); Thomas S. Perryman, Angleton (5/31/09); Ravi K. Singhania, Brazoria (5/31/13); Bill Terry, Brazosport (5/31/13). Exec. Dir. A.J. Reixach Jr., PO Box 615, Freeport 77542-0615; (800) 362-5743.

Preservation Board, State – (1983); 2-yr.; 6 members (3 ex officio: Gov., Lt. Gov., House Speaker); 3 apptv. by Gov.: Charlotte C. Foster, San Antonio (2/1/11); 1 senator apptd. by Lt. Gov.; 1 representative apptd. by Speaker. Exec. Dir. John Sneed (\$160,000), PO Box 13286, Austin 78711-3286; (512) 463-5495.

Prison Board – (See Criminal Justice, Texas Dept. of)

Prison Industries Oversight Authority, Private Sector – (1997); 6-yr.; expenses; 6 ex officio: Senate member, House member, Dept. of Criminal Justice, Texas Youth Comm., Texas Work Force Comm., employer liaison; 8 apptd.: Chair Jeffery R. LaBroski, Richmond (2/1/13); Sarah Abraham, Sugar Land (2/1/13); Elaine (Anne) Boatright, Smithville (2/1/15); Burnis Brazil, Richmond (2/1/15); William B. Brod, Granbury (2/1/11); S. Roxanne Carter, Canyon (2/1/15); Suzanne C. Hart, San Antonio (2/1/11); Rigoberto Villarreal, Mission (2/1/13); Employer Liaison: Randall Henderson, Austin. Admin. Robert Carter, 8610 Shoal Creek, Austin 78757; (512) 406-5310.

Private Security Bureau, Texas – (1969 as Board of Private Investigators and Private Security Agencies; reorganized in 1998 as Texas Comm. on Private Security; reestablished in 2004 as a bureau of the Texas Dept. of Public Safety); apptv.; expenses; 6-yr.; 8 members (1 ex officio: Dir., Dept. of Public Safety); 7 apptd. members: Chair John E. Chism, Irving (1/31/15); Stella Caldera, Houston (1/31/11); Charles E. Crenshaw, Austin (1/31/13); Howard H. Johnson, Dallas (1/31/11); Patrick A. Patterson, Boerne (1/31/15); Mark L. Smith, Dallas (1/31/11); Doris F. Washington, Arlington (1/31/13). Man. Capt. Leonard Hinojosa, PO Box 4087, Austin 78773-0001; (512) 424-7710.

Process Server Review Board – Apptv. by Texas Supreme Court; staggered terms; 9 members: Chair Carl Weeks, Austin (7/1/11); Mark P. Blenden, Bedford (7/1/11); Joe F. Brown Jr., San Antonio (7/1/09); Ron Hickman, Houston (7/1/09); Tony Lindsay, Houston (7/1/11); Connie Mayfield, Corsicana (7/1/09); Justiss Rasberry, El Paso (7/1/10); Lois Rogers, Tyler (7/1/10); Lee H. Russell, Dallas (7/1/10). Clerk Meredith Musick, PO Box 12248, Austin 78711-2248; (512) 463-2713.

Produce Recovery Fund Board – (1977 as 3-member board; members increased to 5 in 1981); apptv.; expenses; 6-yr.; 5 members: Chair Doyle (Neal) Newson III, Plains (1/31/15); Ralph Diaz, Corpus Christi (1/31/05); Steven Dexter Jones, Lubbock (1/31/01); Ly H. Nguyen, Lake Jackson (1/31/15); Byron Edward White, Arlington (1/31/01). Coor. Rick Garza, c/o Texas Dept. of Agriculture, PO Box 12847, Austin 78711-2847; (512) 936-2430.

Psychologists, Texas Board of Examiners of – (1969 as 6-member board; members increased to 9 in 1981); apptv.; 6-yr.; per diem and expenses; 9 members: Chair Timothy Branan, Dallas (10/31/13); Donna L. Black, Houston (10/31/11); Jo Ann Campbell, Abilene (10/31/11); Carlos R. Chacón, El Paso (10/31/15); Angela A. Downes, Irving (10/31/13); Gary R. Elkins, Temple (10/31/09); Lou Ann Todd Mock, Bellaire (10/31/13); Leslie Rosenstein, Austin (10/31/15); Carl E. Settles, Killeen (10/31/09). Exec. Dir. Sherry L. Lee (\$75,075), 333 Guadalupe St., Ste. 2-450, Austin 78701; (512) 305-7700.

Public Finance Authority, Texas – (1984, assumed duties of Texas Building Authority); apptv.; per diem and expenses; 6-yr.; 7 members: Chair Gary E. Wood, Austin (2/1/15); Gerald Byron Alley, Arlington (2/1/13); D. Joseph Meister, Dallas (2/1/13); Rodney K. Moore, Lufkin (2/1/15); Robert Thomas Roddy, San Antonio (2/1/11); Ruth Schiermeyer, Lubbock (2/1/13); Macedonio (Massey) Villarreal, Missouri City (2/1/11). Exec. Dir. Dwight D. Burns (\$120,000), PO Box 12906, Austin 78711-2906; (512) 463-5544.

Public Insurance Counsel, Office of – (1995); apptv.; 2-yr.; 1 member: Deea Beck (2/1/11) (\$106,500), 333 Guadalupe St., Ste. 3-120; Austin 78701; (512) 322-4143.

Public Safety Commission – (1935 with 3 members; members increased to 5 in 2007); apptv.; expenses; 6-yr.; 5 members: Chair Allan B. Polunsky, San Antonio (12/31/15); Carin Marcy Barth, Houston (12/31/13); Ada Brown, Dallas (12/31/11); C. Thomas Clowe Jr., Austin (1/1/10); John Thomas Steen Jr., San Antonio (1/1/12). Interim Dir. of Texas Dept. of Public Safety, Col. Lamar Beckworth (\$162,000), PO Box 4087, Austin 78773-0001; (512) 424-2000.

Public Utility Commission – (1975); apptv.; 6-yr.; 3 members (chairman, \$111,800; members, \$109,200): Chair Barry Thomas Smitherman, Austin (9/1/13); Kenneth W. Anderson, Dallas (9/1/11); Donna L. Nelson, Austin (9/1/15). Exec. Dir. W. Lane Lanford (\$120,000), PO Box 13326, Austin 78711-3326; (512) 936-7120.

Public Utility Counsel, Office of – (1983); apptv.; 2-yr.; 1 member: Sheri Sanders Givens, Round Rock (2/1/11); (\$115,000), PO Box 12397, Austin 78711-2397; (512) 936-7500.

Racing Commission, Texas – (1986); apptv.; 6-yr.; per diem and expenses; 9 members; 2 ex officio: Chmn., Public Safety Commission and Comptroller of Public Accounts; 7 apptv.: Chair Rolando B. Pablos, San Antonio (2/01/11); Ronald F. Ederer, Fair Oaks Ranch (2/1/13); Scott Hayward, Austin (2/1/15); Gloria Hicks, Corpus Christi (2/1/13); Thomas Latham, Sunnyvale (2/1/15); Robert Schmidt, Fort Worth (2/1/11); Vicki Smith Weinberg, Colleyville (2/1/15). Exec. Dir. Charla Ann King (\$88,000), PO Box 12080, Austin 78711-2080; (512) 833-6699.

Radiation Advisory Board, Texas – (1961); apptv.; 6-yr.; 18 members: Jesse Ray Adams, Longview (4/16/13); Bradley Bunn, Andrews (4/16/13); Bill Campbell, Fort Worth (4/16/13); Amy Clark, Floresville (4/16/15); Ana Cleveland, Denton (4/16/11); John Hageman, San Antonio (4/16/11); Bobby J. Haley, Denton (4/16/11); Ian Hamilton, Cypress (4/16/15); L.R. (Rick) Jacobi Jr., Austin (4/16/15); Nora Anita Janjan, Navasota (4/16/15); Mitch Lucas, Glen Rose (4/16/13); Melanie Marshall, Mansfield (4/16/15); Darlene Metter, San Antonio (4/16/13); Rosana G. Moreira, College Station (4/16/11); Jay Murphy, Houston (4/16/13); David Nichols, Austin (4/16/15); Kevin Raabe, Austin (4/16/11); Mark Silberman, Austin (4/16/11). Program Dir. Richard A. Ratliff, Radiation Control MC 2835, Texas Dept. of State Health Services, PO Box 149347, Austin 78714-9347; (512) 834-6679.

Radioactive Waste Disposal Compact, Texas Low-Level – (1993); apptv.; 6-yr.; expenses; 6 Texas members, plus one member each from Maine and Vermont; Texas apptees.: Chair Michael Ford, Amarillo (11/25/14); Richard Dolgener, Andrews (11/25/14); Bob Gregory, Austin (11/25/14); Kenneth L. Peddicore, College Station (11/25/14); John White, Plano (11/25/14); Robert C. Wilson, Lockhart (11/25/14). Radioactive Materials Division MC-233, Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, PO Box 13087, Austin 78711-3087; (512) 239-6466.

Railroad Commission of Texas – (1891); elective; 6-yr.; 3 members, \$137,500 each: Elizabeth Ames Jones (12/31/12); David Porter (12/31/16); Barry Thomas Smitherman (12/31/12). Dir. John Tintera (\$106,381), PO Box 12967, Austin 78711-2967; (512) 463-7288.

Real Estate Commission, Texas – (1949 as 6-member board; members increased to 9 in 1979); apptv.; per diem and expenses; 6-yr.; 9 members: Chair John D. Eckstrum, Conroe (1/31/11); Troy C. Alley Jr., Arlington (1/31/11); Adrian A. Arriaga, McAllen (1/31/13); Robert C. (Chris) Day, Jacksonville (1/31/13); Jaime Blevins Hensley, Lufkin (1/31/15); Joanne Justice, Arlington (1/31/15); Tom C. Mesa Jr., Houston (1/31/11); Dona Scurry, El Paso (1/31/15); Avis Wukasch, Goertown (1/31/13). Admin. Douglas E. Oldmixon (\$116,700), PO Box 12188, Austin 78711-2188; (512) 459-6544.

Real Estate Research Center Advisory Committee – (1971); apptv.; 6-yr.; 10 members; 1 ex officio: rep. of Texas Real Estate Commission; 9 apptv.: Chair D. Marc McDougal, Lubbock (1/31/11); Mona R. Bailey, North Richland Hills (1/31/13); James M. Boyd, Houston (1/31/15); Louis A. (Tony) Cortes, San Antonio (1/31/15); Jacquelyn K. Hawkins, Austin (1/31/11); Joe Bob McCarrt, Amarillo (1/31/13); Kathleen McKenzie Owen, Pipe Creek (1/31/13); Barbara A. Russell, Denton (1/31/11); Ronald C. Wakefield, San Antonio (1/31/15). Dir. Gary Maler, Texas A&M University Real Estate Center, 2115 TAMU, College Station 77843-2115; (979) 845-0460.

Red River Authority of Texas – (1959); apptv.; 6-yr.; per diem and expenses; 9 members: Nathan J. (Jim) Bell IV, Paris (8/11/11); Lisa Caldwell Brent, Amarillo (8/11/11); Cole Camp, Amarillo (8/11/13); Penny Cogdell Carpenter, Silverton (8/11/13); Jerry B. Daniel, Truscott (8/11/15); Mayfield McCraw Jr., Telephone (8/11/11); George (Wilson) Scaling II, Henrietta (8/11/15);

Clyde Siebman, Pottsboro (8/11/13); Cliff A. Skiles Jr., Hereford (8/11/15). Gen. Mgr. Curtis W. Campbell, PO Box 240, Wichita Falls 76307-0240; (940) 723-8697.

Red River Compact Commissioner – (1949); apptv.; 4-yr.; salary and expenses; (negotiates with Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana regarding waters of the Red): William A. Abney (\$24,225), El Paso (2/1/11); PO Box 1386, Marshall 75671; (903) 938-4572.

Redistricting Board, Legislative – (See Legislative Redistricting Board.)

Rehabilitation Commission, Texas – Combined into Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services (DARS) of the Health and Human Services Commission as of 3/1/04.

Residential Construction Commission, Texas – apptv.; 6-yr.; expenses; 9 members: Chair J. Paulo Flores, Dallas (2/1/11); Lewis Brown, Trinity (2/1/11); Art Cuevas, Lubbock (2/1/11); Kenneth L. Davis, Weatherford (2/1/09); Gerardo M. (Jerry) Garcia, Corpus Christi (2/1/13); John R. Krugh, Houston (2/1/09); Steven Leipsner, Lakeway (2/1/09); Glenda C. Mariott, Bryan (2/1/13); Mickey R. Redwine, Ben Wheeler (2/1/13). Exec. Dir. A. Duane Waddill (\$98,000), PO Box 13509, Austin 78711-3509; (512) 463-1040.

Retirement System of Texas, Employees – (1949); apptv.; 6-yr.; 6 members: 1 apptd. by Gov., 1 by Chief Justice of State Supreme Court, 1 by House Speaker; 3 elected by ERS members: Chair Cheryl MacBride, Austin (8/31/19); Gov.'s apptee: Cydney Donnell, College Station (8/31/18); Chief Justice's apptee: I. Craig Hester, Austin (8/31/16); Speaker's apptee: Frederick E. Rowe Jr., Dallas (8/31/14). Elected members: Yolanda (Yoly) Griego, El Paso (8/31/15); Brian Ragland, Austin (8/31/17). Exec. Dir. Ann S. Bishop (\$312,000 plus bonus), 200 East 18th St., PO Box 13207, Austin 78711; (512) 867-7711.

Retirement System of Texas, Teacher – (1937 as 6-member board; members increased to 9 in 1973); 6-yr.; expenses; 9 members; 2 apptd. by State Board of Education, 3 apptd. by Gov., 4 apptd. by Gov. after being nominated by popular ballot of retirement system members: Chair R. David Kelly, Plano (8/31/11); Todd Barth, Houston (8/31/15); Charlotte Renee Clifton, Snyder (8/31/13); Robert P. Gaunt, Houston (8/31/13); Eric C. McDonald, Lubbock (8/31/13); Christopher Moss, Lufkin (8/31/15); Phillip M. Mullins, Austin (8/31/11); Nanette Sissney, Whitesboro (8/31/15); Linus D. Wright, Dallas (8/31/11). Exec. Dir. Ronnie Jung (\$270,000), 1000 Red River, Austin 78701; (512) 542-6400.

Retirement System, Texas County and District – (1967); apptv.; 6-yr.; 9 members: Chair Robert Eckels, Houston (12/31/13); Jerry Bigham, Canyon (12/31/15); H.C. (Chuck) Cazalas, Corpus Christi (12/31/17); Daniel R. Haggerty, El Paso (12/31/15); Jan Kennedy, New Braunfels (12/31/15); Bridget McDowell, Baird (12/31/13); Kristeen Roe, Bryan (12/31/17); Robert C. Willis, Livingston (12/31/13); 1 vacancy. Exec. Dir. Gene Glass, 901 MoPac Expwy. S., Bldg. IV, Ste. 500, PO Box 2034, Austin 78768-2034; (512) 328-8889.

Retirement System, Texas Municipal, – (1947); apptv.; 6-yr.; expenses; 6 members: Ben Gorzell Jr., San Antonio (2/1/13); Patricia Hernandez, Plainview (2/1/11); Carolyn M. Linér, San Marcos (2/1/13); April Nixon, Arlington (2/1/09); Roel Rodriguez, McAllen (2/1/11); H. Frank Simpson, Missouri City (2/1/09). Exec. Dir. (vacant), PO Box 149153, Austin 78714-9153; (512) 476-7577.

Retirement System, Texas Emergency Services – (1977; formerly the Fire Fighters' Relief and Retirement Fund); apptv.; expenses; 6-yr.; 9 members: Chair Francisco R. Torres, Raymondville (9/1/17); Graciela G. Flores, Corpus Christi (9/1/15); Dan Key, Friendswood (9/1/13); Ronald V. Larson, Horizon City (9/1/13); Jenny Moore, Lake Jackson (9/1/15); Maxie L. Patterson, Houston (9/1/13); Dennis Rice, Canyon (9/1/15); Don R. Shipman, Colleyville (9/1/17); Stephen Williams, Carthage (9/1/17). Commissioner Sherri Barr Walker (\$77,000), c/o Office of the Fire Fighters' Pension, 920 Colorado, 11th Floor, PO Box 12577, Austin 78711; (512) 936-3372. (See also Fire Fighters' Pension Commissioner.)

Rio Grande Compact Commissioner of Texas – (1929); apptv.; 6-yr.; salary and expenses; (negotiates with Colorado and New Mexico regarding waters of the Rio Grande): Patrick R. Gordon (\$41,195), El Paso (6/9/13); PO Box 1917, El Paso 79950-1917; (915) 834-7075.

Rio Grande Regional Water Authority – (2003); apptv.; 4-yr.; 18 members: 12 apptd. by Gov., 6 apptd. by member counties. Gov.'s apptees: Joe A. Barrera III, Brownsville (2/1/13); Dario (D.V.) Guerra Jr., Edinburg (2/1/13); Wayne Halbert, Harlingen (2/1/09); Paul Glenn Heller, Mission (2/1/11); Sonny Hinojosa, Edinburg (2/1/13); Sonia Kaniger, San Benito (2/1/13); Brian

Macmanus, Rio Hondo (2/1/09); Joe Pennington, Raymondville (2/1/13); Roel Rodriguez, McAllen (2/1/11); Bobby Sparks, Valley Acres (2/1/09); Jimmie Steidinger, Donna (2/1/13); Frank (JoJo) White, Progreso Lakes (2/1/13). **County apptees.**: John Bruciak, Cameron Co.; Jim Darling, Hidalgo Co.; Ricardo Gutierrez, Starr Co.; Fitzgerald G. Sanchez, Webb Co.; Frank Torres, Willacy Co.; Karan Westerman, Zapata Co. Exec. Dir. Kenneth N. Jones Jr., 311 N. 15th St., McAllen 78501-4705; (956) 682-3481.

Risk Management, State Office of – apptv.; 2-yr.; 5 members: Chair Ernest C. Garcia, Austin (2/1/09); Lloyd M. Garland, Lubbock (2/1/13); Ruben W. Hope, Montgomery (2/1/13); Kenneth N. Mitchell, El Paso (2/1/09); Ronald James Walenta, Quitman (2/1/11). Exec. Dir. Jonathan D. Bow (\$104,500), PO Box 13777 Austin 78711-3777; (512) 475-1440.

Rural Affairs, Texas Department of – (2001 as Office of Rural Community Affairs; named changed to present in 2009); apptv.; 6-yr.; 11 members: 1 ex officio, Agriculture Commissioner; 10 apptd.: Chair Wallace Klussmann, Fredericksburg (2/1/13); Dora G. Alcalá, Del Rio (2/1/15); David Alders, Nacogdoches (2/1/13); Woodrow Anderson, Colorado City (2/1/15); Mackie Bobo, Bédias (2/1/13); Charles N. Butts Sr., Lampasas (2/1/13); Remelle Farrar, Crowell (2/1/11); Charles W. Graham, Elgin (2/1/15); Bryan Tucker, Childress (2/1/11); Patrick Wallace, Athens (2/1/11). Exec. Dir. Charles S. (Charlie) Stone (\$99,000), 1700 N. Congress Ave., Ste. 220, PO Box 12877, Austin 78711-2877; (512) 936-6701.

Sabine River Authority of Texas – (1949); apptv.; per diem and expenses; 6-yr.; 9 members: Cary (Mac) Abney, Marshall (7/06/15); Don O. Covington, Orange (7/06/11); J.D. Jacobs Jr., Rockwall (7/06/13); David W. Koonce, Carthage (7/06/13); Stanley N. Mathews, Orange (7/6/11); Cliff R. Todd, Center (7/6/11); Connie J. Wade, Longview (7/06/15); Connie Moore Ware, Marshall (7/06/15); Clarence Earl Williams, Orange (7/06/13). Gen. Mgr. Jerry L. Clark, PO Box 579, Orange 77630; (409) 746-2192.

Sabine River Compact Commission – (1953); apptv.; 6-yr.; salary (\$8,487) and expenses; (negotiates with Louisiana regarding the waters of the Sabine); 5 members – the chairman, who does not vote, is appointed by the President of United States; Texas and Louisiana each have 2 members. Texas members: Gary E. Gagnon, Mauriceville (7/12/07), Jerry F. Gipson, Longview (7/12/10); c/o P.O. Box 13087, Austin 78711; (512) 239-4707.

San Antonio River Authority – (1937); apptv., 6 yr., 12 members: Terry E. Baiamonte, Goliad Co. (11/1/09); Sara (Sally) Buchanan, Bexar Co. (11/1/11); John Flieller, Wilson Co. (11/1/09); Alois (Al) Kollodziej Jr., Wilson Co. (11/1/13); Hector Morales, Bexar Co. (11/1/11); Jeffrey Neathery, Bexar Co. (11/1/09); Gaylon J. Oehlke, Karnes Co. (11/1/13); Nazirite Ruben Perez, Bexar Co. (11/1/13); Roberto G. Rodriguez, Bexar Co. (11/1/13); H.B. (Trip) Ruckman III, Karnes Co. (11/1/09); Adair Ramsey Sutherland, Goliad Co. (11/1/13); Thomas G. Weaver, Bexar Co. (11/1/09). Gen. Mgr. Suzanne B. Scott, PO Box 839980, San Antonio 78283-9980; (210) 227-1373.

San Jacinto River Authority, Board of Directors – (1937); apptv.; expenses while on duty; 6-yr.; 6 members: Pres. R. Gary Montgomery, The Woodlands (10/16/13); David Kleimann, Willis (10/16/13); Mary L. Rummell, Spring (10/16/09); John H. Stibbs, The Woodlands (10/16/09); Lloyd B. Tisdale, Conroe (10/16/11); Joseph V. Turner, Conroe (10/16/11). Gen. Mgr. H. Reed Eichelberger, PO Box 329, Conroe 77305; (936) 588-1111.

Savings and Mortgage Lending Commissioner – (1961); apptd. by State Finance Commission: Douglas B. Foster (\$176,700), 2601 N. Lamar, Ste. 201, Austin 78705; (512) 475-1350. *Consumer Complaint Hotline: 877-276-5550.*

School Land Board – (See Land Board and School).

School Safety Center, Texas – (2001); apptv.; 2-yr.; 6 ex-officio members from the Texas Commissioner of Higher Education, Texas Youth Commission, Texas Education Agency, Dept. of State Health Services, Attorney General's office, and the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission; 10 apptd. members: Chair Carl A. Montoya, Brownsville (2/1/10); Eric J. Cedarstrom, Palo Pinto (2/1/10); Amy L. Clapper, Georgetown (2/1/11); Mike Cox, Driftwood (2/1/12); Garry E. Eoff, Brownwood (2/1/12); Daniel R. Griffith II, Pflugerville (2/1/12); James R. Pendell, Clint (2/1/09); Stephen Raley, Lufkin (2/1/12); Dawn DuBose-Randell, Houston (2/1/12); Ruben Reyes, Lubbock (2/1/09); Severita Sanchez, Laredo (2/1/09); Jane A. Wetzel, Dallas (2/1/10). Associate Director Billy Jacobs, 350 N. Guadalupe Ste. 140, PMB 164, San Marcos 78666; (877) 304-2727.

Securities Board, State – (Est. 1957, the outgrowth of several amendments to the Texas Securities Act, originally passed in 1913); act is administered by the Securities Commissioner, who is appointed by the board members; expenses; 6-yr.; 5 members:

Chair Beth Ann Blackwood, Dallas (1/20/13); Bryan K. Brown, Pearland (1/20/11); Edward Escudero, El Paso (1/20/11); E. Wally Kinney, Dripping Springs (1/20/13); Derrick M. Mitchell, Houston (1/20/15). Commissioner Denise Voigt Crawford (\$130,000), PO Box 13167, Austin 78711-3167; (512) 305-8300.

Seed and Plant Board, State – (1959); apptv.; 2-yr.; 6 members: Chair A. James Allison, Buchanan Dam (10/6/09); David Baltensperger, College Station (10/6/09); Nick Bamert, Muleshoe (10/6/10); Kelly A. Book, Bastrop (10/6/10); Robert Wright, Shallowater (10/6/09); James Wahrmond, Fredericksburg (10/6/10). Regulatory Branch Chief Ed Price, Texas Dept. of Agriculture, PO Box 12847, Austin 78711; (512) 463-7607.

Sex Offender Treatment, Council on – (1983); apptv.; expenses; 6-yr.; 7 members: Chair Frederick Liles Arnold, Plano (2/1/15); Ronnie Fanning, Woodway (2/1/11); Joseph Gutheinz, Houston (2/1/15); Alda S. Hernandez, McAllen (2/1/13); Holly A. Miller, The Woodlands (2/1/15); Aaron Paul Pierce, Rockdale (2/1/11); Dan Powers, Carrollton (2/1/13). Exec. Dir. Allison Taylor, c/o Texas Dept. of State Health Services, c/o Texas Dept. of State Health Services, PO Box 149347, Austin 78714-9347; (512) 834-4530

Skill Standards Board, Texas – (1995); apptv.; terms at pleasure of Gov.; 11 members: Chair Wayne J. Oswald, Freeport; Bruce Aumack, Austin; Gary Forrest Blagg, Grapevine; Carlos Chacón, El Paso; Andy Ellard, Dallas; Edward C. Foster Jr., Mansfield; Iria Ganious, Dallas; Erma Palmer, Houston; Linda Stegall, Houston; Whitney Wolf, San Antonio; 1 vacancy; PO Box 2241, Austin 78768-2241; (512) 936-8100.

Social Worker Examiners, Texas State Board of – (1993); apptv.; 6-yr.; per diem and travel expenses; 9 members: Chair Timothy M. Brown, Bryan (2/1/13); Jody Anne Armstrong, Abilene (2/1/15); Stewart Geise, Austin (2/1/15); Candace Guillen, La Feria (2/1/13); Kimberly Hernandez, El Paso (2/1/11); Dorinda N. Noble, San Marcos (2/1/11); Denise Pratt, Baytown (2/1/11); Nary Spears, Houston (2/1/15); Mark Talbot, McAllen (2/1/13). Exec. Dir. Charles Horton, c/o Texas Dept. of State Health Services, PO Box 149347 Austin 78714-9347; (512) 719-3521.

Soil and Water Conservation Board, Texas State – (1939); 2-yr.; 7 members: 2 apptd. by Gov.; 5 elected by district directors; **Gov.'s appointees:** Larry D. Jacobs, Montgomery (2/1/12); Joe L. Ward, Telephone (2/1/11); elected members: **Dist. 1:** Aubrey Russell, Panhandle (5/1/09); **Dist. 2:** Marty H. Graham, Rocksprings (5/1/10); **Dist. 3:** José Dodier Jr., Zapata (5/1/10); **Dist. 4:** Jerry D. Nichols, Nacogdoches (5/2/10); **Dist. 5:** Barry Mahler, Iowa Park (5/1/09). Exec. Dir. Rex Isom (\$92,600), 4311 S. 31st St., Ste. 125, PO Box 658, Temple 76503; (254) 773-2250.

Special Education Continuing Advisory Committee, Texas – (1997); apptv.; 4 yr.; 17 members: Lené Al-Rashid, Austin (2/1/11); Ismael (Mel) Capelo, Pasadena (2/1/13); Rose Marie Cruz, Laredo (2/1/13); Debra B. Emerson, Austin (2/1/13); Julia W. Erwin, Montgomery (2/1/13); Kathy L. Grant, Houston (2/1/11); Sherri Hammack, Austin (2/1/11); Marjorie Haynes, Huntsville (2/1/11); Candance L. Hawks, Belton (2/1/13); Teresa Hernandez, San Marcos (2/1/11); Drusilla Knight-Villarreal, Corpus Christi (2/1/11); Marnie L. Mast, Austin (2/1/11); Diane Taylor, Stephenville (2/1/13); Jennifer L. Taylor, Houston (2/1/13); Paul Watson, Flower Mound (2/1/13); Shewanda Williams, Houston (2/1/11); Pam Willson, Brookesmith (2/1/13); c/o Texas Education Agency, Division of IDEA Coordination, 1701 N. Congress Ave., Austin 78701-1494; (512) 463-9414; *Parent Information Line: 1-800-252-9668.*

Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology, State Board of Examiners for – (1983); apptv.; 6-yr.; per diem and expenses; 9 members: Chair Vickie B. Dionne, Nederland (8/31/11); Patricia Elaine Brannon, San Antonio (8/31/11); Tammy Camp, Lubbock (8/31/13); Kimberly M. Carlisle, Plano (8/31/15); Kerry Ormson, Amarillo (8/31/15); Christopher Rourk, Dallas (8/31/15); Sonya Salinas, Mission (8/31/11); Leila Ramirez Salmons, Houston (8/31/13); Phillip Lee Wilson, Dallas (8/31/13). Exec. Dir. Joyce Parsons, c/o Texas Dept. of State Health Services, PO Box 149347, MC 1982, Austin 78714-9347; (512) 834-6627.

Stephen F. Austin State University, Board of Regents – (1969); apptv.; expenses; 6-yr.; 9 members: Carlos S. Amaral, Plano (1/31/13); Richard B. Boyer, The Colony (1/31/11); Scott Coleman, Houston (1/31/15); James Hinton Dickerson, New Braunfels (1/31/13); Valerie E. Ertz, Dallas (1/31/15); John R. (Bob) Garrett, Tyler (1/31/13); Steve D. McCarty, Alto (1/31/15); James A. Thompson, Sugar Land (1/31/11); Melvin R. White, Pflugerville (1/31/11). Pres. Baker Pattillo, PO Box 13026, SFA Station, Nacogdoches 75962-3026; (936) 468-4048.

Sulphur River Basin Authority – (1985); 7 members; 6-yr.;

Region 1: Borden E. Bell Jr., Texarkana (2/1/15); Richard (Doug) Smith, Clarksville (2/1/11); **Region 2:** David T. Neeley, Mount Pleasant (2/1/15); Patricia A. Wommack, Lone Star (2/1/11); **Region 3:** Mike Russell, Powderly (2/1/13); Brad Drake, Paris (2/1/13); Kirby Hollingsworth, Mount Vernon (6/15/15); 911 N. Bishop St., Ste. C 104, Wake Village 75501; (903) 223-7887.

Sunset Advisory Commission – (1977); 12 members: 5 members of House of Representatives, 5 members of Senate, 1 public member apptd. by Speaker, 1 public member apptd. by Lt. Gov.; 2-yr.; expenses. Public members: Charles McMahan, Houston (9/1/09); Ike Sugg, San Angelo (9/1/09). Dir. Joey Longley, PO Box 13066, Austin 78711-3066; (512) 463-1300.

Tax Board, State – Est. 1905; 3 ex-officio members: Comptroller, Secretary of State and State Treasurer; abolished by the 66th Legislature, effective 1/1/82, and replaced by the Texas State Property Tax Board.

Tax Professional Examiners, Texas Board of – (1977 as Board of Tax Assessor Examiners; name changed to present form 1983); apptv.; expenses; 6-yr.; 5 members: Chair Dorye Kristeen Roe, Bryan (3/1/13) James E. Childers, Canyon (3/1/11); P.H. (Fourth) Coates, Medina (3/1/11); Linda Lowes Hatchel, Woodway (3/1/15); Steve Mossman, Flower Mound (3/1/11). Exec. Dir. David E. Montoya (\$60,000), 333 Guadalupe, Ste. 2-520 Austin 78701-3942; (512) 305-7300.

Teacher Retirement System – See, Retirement System, Teacher.

Texas A&M University System Board of Regents – (1875); apptv.; 6-yr.; expenses; 9 members: Chair Phil Adams, Bryan (2/1/15); Anthony G. Buzbee, Friendswood (2/1/19); Morris E. Foster, Austin (2/1/19); Elaine Mendoza, San Antonio (2/1/17); Judy Morgan, Texarkana (2/1/17); Charles W. Schwartz, Houston (2/1/19); Jim Schwertner, Austin (2/1/15); Cliff Thomas, Victoria (2/1/17); John D. White, Houston (2/1/15). Chancellor John Sharp, PO Box 15812, College Station 77841-5013; (979) 845-9600.

Texas Southern University Board of Regents – (1947); expenses; 6-yr.; 9 members: Chair Glenn O. Lewis, Fort Worth (2/1/19); Gary Bledsoe, Austin (2/1/17); Samuel Lee Bryant, Austin (2/1/17); Dionicio (Don) Flores, El Paso (2/1/15); Richard Knight Jr., Dallas (2/1/17); Curtistene Smith McCowan, DeSoto (2/1/15); Sarah Monty-Arnoni, Houston (2/1/19); Marilyn A. Rose, Houston (2/1/15); Erik Salwen, Houston (2/1/19). Pres. John M. Rudley, Exec. Dir. Karen A. Griffin 3100 Cleburne St., Hannah Hall, Rm. 104, Houston 77004; (713) 313-7992.

Texas State Technical College System Board of Regents – (1960 as Board of the Texas State Technical Institute; changed to present name in 1991); apptv.; expenses; 6-yr.; 9 members: Chair Ellis Matthew Skinner II, Spicewood (8/31/15); Penny Forrest, Waco (8/31/15); Joe M. Gurecky, Rosenberg (8/31/17); John Hatchel, Woodway (8/31/17); Joe K. Hearne, Richardson, (8/31/17); James Virgil (J.V.) Martin, Sweetwater (8/31/15); Linda McKenna, Harlingen (8/31/15); Mike Northcutt, Longview (8/31/13); Eugene Seaman, Corpus Christi (8/31/13). Chancellor Michael L. Reeser, TSTC System, 3801 Campus Dr., Waco 76705; (254) 867-4891.

Texas State University System Board of Regents – (1911 as Board of Regents of State Teachers Colleges; name changed in 1965 to Board of Regents of State Senior Colleges; changed to present form in 1975); apptv.; per diem and expenses; 6-yr.; 9 members: Chair Donna N. Williams, Arlington (2/1/17); Charlie Amato, San Antonio (2/1/19); Jaime Garza, San Antonio (2/1/17); Kevin J. Lilly, Houston (2/1/15); Ron Lynn Mitchell, Horseshoe Bay (2/1/15); James David Montagne, Beaumont (2/1/15); Vernon Reaser III, Bellaire (2/1/19); Rossanna Salazar, Austin (2/1/17); William Scott, Nederland (2/1/19). Chancellor Brian McCall, Thomas J. Rusk Bldg., 200 E. 10th St., Ste. 600, Austin, 78701; (512) 463-1808.

Texas Tech University Board of Regents – (1923); apptv.; expenses; 6-yr.; 9 members: Larry Keith Anders, Dallas (1/31/17); John D. Esparza, Austin (1/31/19); L. Frederick (Rick) Francis, El Paso (1/31/19); Tim Lancaster, Abilene (1/31/19); Mickey L. Long, Midland (1/31/15); Debbie Montford, San Antonio (1/31/17); Nancy Neal, Lubbock (1/31/15); John D. Steinmetz, Lubbock (1/31/17); John B. Walker, Houston (1/31/15). Chancellor Kent Hance, P.O. Box 42011, Lubbock 79409-2011; (806) 742-2161.

Texas Woman's University Board of Regents – (1901); apptv.; expenses; 6-yr.; 9 members: Sue S. Bancroft, Argyle (2/1/15); Lola Chriss, Rowlett (2/1/15); Anna Maria Farias, Brownsville (2/1/19); Debbie Gibson, Houston (2/1/17); Ann Scanlon McGinity, Pearland (2/1/15); Nancy P. Paup, Fort Worth (2/1/19); George R. Schrader, Dallas (2/1/19); Melissa Tonn, Dallas (2/1/17); Mary Pincoffs Wilson, Austin (2/1/17). Chancellor Ann Stuart, PO Box

425587, TWU Station, Denton 76204-5587; (940) 898-3250.

Transportation Commission, Texas – (1917 as State Highway Commission; merged with Mass Transportation Commission and name changed to State Board of Highways and Public Transportation in 1975; merged with Texas Dept. of Aviation and Texas Motor Vehicle Commission and name changed to present form in 1991); apptv.; 6-yr.; 5 members (\$15,914 each); Chair Ted Houghton Jr., El Paso (2/1/15); Jeff Austin III, Tyler (2/1/19); Jeff Moseley, Houston (2/1/17); Fred Underwood, Lubbock (2/1/15); Victor Vandergriff, Arlington (2/1/13). Exec. Dir. Phil Wilson (\$292,500), 125 E. 11th St., Austin 78701-2483; (512) 463-8585.

Trinity River Authority Board of Directors – (1955); apptv.; per diem and expenses; 6-yr.; 25 members (3 from Tarrant County, 4 from Dallas County, 3 from area-at-large and 1 each from 15 other districts): Chair Harold L. Barnard, Waxahachie (3/15/17); Henry Borbolla III, Fort Worth (3/15/19); William W. Collins Jr., Fort Worth (3/15/15); Christina Melton Crain, Dallas (3/15/17); Michael Cronin, Terrell (3/15/17); Steve Cronin, Shepherd (3/15/17); Amanda B. Davis, Buffalo (3/15/17); Valerie Ertz, Dallas (3/15/15); Tommy G. Fordyce, Huntsville (3/15/19); Ronald J. Goldman, Fort Worth (3/15/15); Martha Hernandez, Burleson (3/15/17); Harold Jenkins, Irving (3/15/15); Jess A. Laird, Athens (3/15/19); David Leonard, Liberty (3/15/19); Kevin Maxwell, Crockett (3/15/15); Dennis (Joe) McCleskey, Apple Springs (3/15/17); James W. Neale, Dallas (3/15/19); Manny Rachal, Livingston (3/15/15); Amir A. Rupani, Dallas (3/15/19); Ana Laura Saucedo, Dallas (3/15/19); Shirley K. Seale, Anahuac (3/15/15); Dudley Skyrme, Palestine (3/15/19); C. Dwayne Somerville, Mexia (3/15/19); J. Carol Spillars, Madisonville (3/15/17); Kim C. Wyatt, Corsicana (3/15/15). Gen. Mgr. J. Kevin Ward, 5300 S. Collins, PO Box 60, Arlington 76004-0060; (817) 467-4343.

Tuition Board, Prepaid Higher Education – (See Higher Education Tuition Board, Texas Prepaid).

Uniform State Laws, Commission on – (1941 as 5-member Commissioners to the National Conference on Uniform State Laws; name changed to present form, members increased to 6 and term of office raised to 6 years in 1977; members increased to 9 in 2001); apptv.; 6-yr.; 9 members: Levi J. Benton, Houston (9/30/16); Eric Hougland, Austin (9/30/14); Debra H. Lehrmann, Colleyville (9/30/16); Peter K. Munson, Sherman (9/30/14); Frank E. Perez, Brownsville (9/30/16); Marilyn Phelan, Lubbock (9/30/18); Harry L. Tindall, Houston (9/30/18); Karen R. Washington, Dallas (9/30/14); Earl L. Yeakel III, Austin (9/30/18); one vacancy. Life members: Patrick Gulliot, Dallas; Leonard Reece, Austin; Rodney Wayne Satterwhite, Midland. Exec. Dir. John Sebert, 111 N. Washington Ave., Ste. 1010, Chicago, IL, 60602; (312) 450-6600.

University of Houston System Board of Regents – (1963); apptv.; expenses; 6-yr.; 9 members: Chair Nelda Luce Blair, The Woodlands (8/31/13); Spencer D. Armour III, Midland (8/31/17); Nandita V. Berry, Houston (8/31/15); Tilmann J. Fertiitta, Houston (8/31/15); Jarvis V. Hollingsworth, Houston (8/31/15); Jacob M. Monty, Houston (8/31/13); Michelle (Mica) Mosbacher, Houston (8/31/13); Roger F. Welder, Victoria (8/31/17); Welcome W. Wilson Jr., Houston (8/31/17). Chancellor Renu Khator; Exec. Admin. Gerry Mathisen, 4800 Calhoun, 128 E. Cullen Bldg., Houston 77204-6001; (832) 842-3444.

University of North Texas System Board of Regents – (1949); apptv.; 6-yr.; expenses; 9 members: Michael R. Bradford, Midland (5/22/15); Milton B. Lee II, San Antonio (5/22/17); Steve Mitchell, Richardson (5/22/15); Donald Potts, Dallas (5/22/17); Rusty Reid, Fort Worth (5/22/19); George (Brint) Ryan, Dallas (5/22/15); Gwyn Shea, Irving (5/22/19); Alfredo (Al) Silva, San Antonio (5/22/17); B. Glen Whitley, Hurst (5/22/19). Chancellor Lee F. Jackson; Brd. Sec. Julia A. Boyce, 9001 Main St., Dallas, 75201; (214) 752-5533.

University of Texas System Board of Regents – (1881); apptv.; expenses; 6-yr.; 9 members: Chair William Eugene Powell, San Antonio (2/1/15); Ernest Aliseda, McAllen (2/1/19); Alex M. Cranberg, Austin (2/1/17); Paul L. Foster, El Paso (2/1/19); Wallace L. Hall Jr., Dallas (2/1/17); R. Steven Hicks, Austin (2/1/15); Jeff Hildebrand, Houston (2/1/19); Brenda Pejovich, Dallas (2/1/17); Robert L. Stillwell, Houston (2/1/15). Chancellor Francisco G. Cigarroa, 201 W. Seventh St., Ste. 820, Austin, 78701-2981; (512) 499-4402.

Utility Commission, Public – (See Public Utility Commission).

Veterans Commission, Texas – (1927 as Veterans State Service Office; reorganized as Veterans Affairs Commission in

1947 with 5 members; name changed to present in 1985); apptv.; 6-yr.; per diem while on duty and expenses; 5 members: Chair Eliseo Cantu Jr., Corpus Christi (12/31/13); Jake Elizay, Midlothian (12/31/17); Richard A. McLeon IV, Henderson (12/31/17); Daniel P. Moran, Cypress (12/31/13); James H. Scott, San Antonio (12/31/15). Exec. Dir. Thomas P. Palladino (\$115,000), PO Box 12277, Austin 78711-2277; (512) 463-6564.

Veterans' Land Board – (See Land Board, Veterans').

Veterinary Medical Examiners, Texas State Board of – (1911; revised 1953; made 9-member board in 1981); apptv.; expenses on duty; 6-yr.; 9 members: Chair Bud E. Alldrege Jr., Sweetwater (8/26/15); Richard Bonner Jr., Corpus Christi (8/26/13); Janie Allen Carpenter, Dallas (8/26/17); John D. Clader, Pleasanton (8/26/13); Todd Henry, Wimberly (8/26/13); Joe Mac King, Dallas (8/26/15); David Roseberg Jr., Mason (8/26/17); Manuela (Mamie) Salazar-Harper, El Paso (8/26/15); Chad Upham, Boerne (8/26/17). Exec. Dir. Nicole Orta (E) (\$80,500), 333 Guadalupe St., Ste. 3-810, Austin 78701-3942; (512) 205-7555.

Wastewater Treatment Research Council, Texas On-Site – Formed in 1987 as an apptv., 2-yr., 11-member council. Abolished on Sept. 1, 2011, by House Bill 2694.

Water Development Board, Texas – (1957; legislative function for the Texas Dept. of Water Resources, 1977); apptv.; per diem and expenses; 6-yr.; 6 members: Chair Billy R. Bradford Jr., Brownsville (12/31/15); Monte Cluck, Gruver (12/31/15); Joe M. Crutcher, Palestine (12/31/13); Lewis H. McMahan, Dallas (12/31/17); Fredrick (Rick) Rylander, Iraan (12/31/17); Edward G. Vaughn, Boerne (12/31/13). Exec. Admin. Melanie Callahan (\$135,000), 1700 N. Congress Ave., Ste. 690, PO Box 13231, Austin 78711-3231; (512) 463-7847.

Women, Governor's Commission for – (1967); apptv.; 2-yr. term or at pleasure of Gov.; 12 members: Chair Carol Foxhall Peterson, Alpine (12/31/13); Gina Bridwell, Abilene (12/31/13); Stephanie Cavender, San Antonio (12/31/13); Julie Crosswell, Houston (12/31/13); Cynthia Tyson Jenkins, Irving (12/31/13); Claudia Kreisle, Houston (12/31/13); Elisa (Lisa) Gonzales Lucero, Austin (12/31/13); Becky McKinley, Amarillo (12/31/13); Carmen Pagan, McAllen (12/31/13); Ivy Pate, Beaumont (12/31/13); Teresa Rockwell, Austin (12/31/13); Connie Weeks, Austin (12/31/13). Exec. Dir. Lesley Guthrie, 1100 San Jacinto Blvd., Rm. 2.256, PO Box 12428, Austin 78711; (512) 475-2615.

Workers' Compensation Commissioner, Texas – (1991); functions transferred to the Texas Dept. of Insurance Division of Workers' Compensation in 2005; apptv.; 2-yr.; Commissioner Rod A. Borden Jr. (\$140,000 Austin, (2/1/15), PO Box 149104, Austin 78714-9104; (800) 839-5323.

Workforce Commission, Texas – (1936 as Texas Employment Commission; name changed 1995); apptv.; chairman, \$125,000; commissioners, \$115,000; 6-yr.; 3 members: Chair Andres Alcantar, Austin (2/1/19), representing the public; Esperanza (Hope) Andrade, San Antonio (2/1/15), representing employers; Ronald G. Congleton, Rockwall (2/1/17), representing labor. Exec. Dir. Larry Temple (\$140,000), 101 E. 15th St., Austin 78778-0001; (512) 463-2222.

Workforce Investment Council, Texas – (1993); apptv.; 19 members: 5 ex officio (directors from Economic Development and Tourism, Higher Education Coordinating Board, Texas Education Agency, Texas Health and Human Services Comm., Texas Workforce Comm.); 14 apptd.: Chair Wes Jurey, Arlington (9/1/13); James M. Brookes, Amarillo (9/1/17); Blas Castaneda, Laredo (9/1/13); Robert Cross, Houston (9/1/15); Mark Dunn, Lufkin (9/1/13); Carmen Olivas Graham, El Paso (9/1/17); Richard Hatfield, Austin (9/1/15); Robert Hawkins, Belmead (9/1/17); Sharla E. Hotchkiss, Midland (9/1/17); Larry Jeffus, Garland (9/1/15); Matthew Maxfield, Brownwood (9/1/15); Paul Mayer, Garland (9/1/13); Danny Prosperie, Bridge City (9/1/13); Joyce Delores Taylor, Houston (9/1/15). Dir. Lee Rector, 1100 San Jacinto, Ste. 1.100 PO Box 2241, Austin 78768; (512) 936-8100.

Youth Commission, Texas – (1949 as 9-member advisory board; reorganized in 1957 and again in 1975; in March 2007, all board members resigned and the commission was placed under conservatorship; in October 2008, the Gov. removed TYC from conservatorship); abolished on Dec. 1, 2011, pursuant to Senate Bill 653, passed by the 82nd Texas Legislature and signed by the Gov.; operations of TYC and the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission were transferred to the Texas Juvenile Justice Department. ☆



The Old Blanco County Courthouse, a Texas Historic Landmark, sits on the Blanco town square. Built in 1885–1886, it has served as a courthouse, school, office building, bank, hospital, town hall, library, opera house, and newspaper office. Restoration of the Second Empire–style building began in 1986, and now it is kept busy with all types of community events and market days. Photo by Ron Billings; Texas A&M Forest Service.

Local Government

Texas has **254 counties**, a number that has not changed since 1931 when Loving County was organized. Loving has a population of 71, according to the July 1, 2012, U.S. Census Bureau estimate, compared with 164 in 1970 and a peak of 285 in 1940. It is the **least-populous county** in Texas. In contrast, Harris County has the **most residents** in Texas, with a 2012 population estimate of 4,253,700.

Counties range in area from Rockwall’s 148.7 square miles to the 6,192.78 square miles in Brewster, which is equal to the combined area of the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

The Texas Constitution makes a county a legal subdivision of the state. Each county has a commissioners court. It consists of four commissioners, each elected from a commissioner’s precinct, and a county judge elected from the entire county. In smaller counties, the county judge retains judicial responsibilities

in probate and insanity cases. For names of county and district officials, see tables on pages 536–547.

There are **1,216 incorporated municipalities** in Texas that range in size from 19 residents in Los Ybañez to Houston’s 2,100,263, according to the 2010 U.S. Census. More than 80 percent of the state’s population lives in cities and towns, meeting the U.S. Census Bureau definition of urban areas.

Texas had 335 incorporated towns with more than 5,000 population, according to the 2010 U.S. Census. Under law, these cities may adopt their own charters (called **home rule**) by a majority vote. Cities of less than 5,000 may be chartered only under the **general law**. Some home-rule cities may show fewer than 5,000 residents because population has declined since adopting home-rule charters. **Home-rule cities are marked in this list by a single-dagger symbol (†) after the name.** ☆

Mayors and City Managers of Texas Cities

This list was compiled from questionnaires sent out after the May 11, 2013, municipal elections. It includes the name of each city’s mayor, as well as the name of the city manager, city administrator, city coordinator, or other managing executive for municipalities having that form of government. If a town’s mail goes to a post office in a different town, the mailing address is included. If the Texas Almanac received no response to the questionnaire, the information is from other official sources.

— A —

Abbott	Anthony R. Pustejovsky	Adrian	Finis Brown	City Admin., Ken Pfeifer
Abernathy	Lindsay Webb	Agua Dulce	Carl Vajdos	Alice (†)
City Mgr., Mike Cypert		Alamo (†)	Rudy Villarreal	City Mgr., Ray De Los Santos Jr.
Abilene (†)	Norm Archibald	City Mgr., Luciano Ozuna Jr.		Allen (†)
City Mgr., Larry D. Gilley		Alamo Heights (†) (6116 Broadway, San Antonio 78209).....	Louis R. Cooper	City Mgr., Peter H. Vargas
Ackerly	Scott Ragle	City Mgr., J. Mark Browne		Alma
Addicks (†)	Todd Meier	Alba	Orvin Carroll	City Mgr., Charles Harrington
City Mgr., Ron Whitehead		Albany	Sally Maxey	Alto , City of.....
		City Mgr., Dave Ramone		Monty Collins
		Aledo	Kit Marshall	Alton
				City Mgr., Jorge Arcaute

Alvarado E. Dewayne Richters
City Mgr., Clint Davis
Alvin (†) Gary Appelt
City Mgr., Terry Lucas
Alvord Chris Caster
City Admin., (vacant)
Amarillo (†) Paul Harpole
City Mgr., W. Jarrett Atkinson
Ames John White
Amherst Carolyn Harmon
Anahuac Cheryl Sanders
City Admin., Scott Wible
Anderson Gail M. Sowell
Andrews (†) Robert Zap
City Mgr., Glen E. Hackler
Angleton (†) Randy Rhyne
City Mgr., Michael Stoldt
Angus (6008 S. I-45 W, Corsicana 75109)
..... Eben Dale Stover
Anna (†) Mike Crist
City Mgr., Philip Sanders
Annetta (PO Box 1150, Aledo 76008)
..... Bruce M. Pinckard
Annetta North (PO Box 1238, Aledo
76008) Robert Watson
Annetta South (PO Box 61, Aledo
76008) Gerhard Kleinschmidt
Annona George H. English
City Mgr., Garry L. Watkins
Anson (†) Tom Isbell
City Mgr., Dowell Matthews
Anthony Art Franco
Anton Blake Cate
City Mgr., Larry G. Conkin
Appleby (15485 N. Hwy. 59, Garrison
75946) Gerald Herbert Sr.
Aquilla James Hamner Sr.
Arsansas Pass (†) Adan Chapa
City Mgr., Sylvia Carrillo
Archer City Ron Jeffries
City Mgr., George Huffman
Arcola Evelyn Jones
Argyle Peggy R. Krueger
City Mgr., Charles West
Arlington (†) Robert N. Cluck
City Mgr., Trey Yelverton
Arp Damon Nichols
Asherton Ralph Cordova Jr.
City Mgr., Deolanda Saldivar
Aspermont Billie Carter
City Admin., Roger Parker
Athens (†) Randy Daniel
City Mgr., Pam J. Burton
Atlanta (†) Keith Crow
City Mgr., David Cockrell
Aubrey Gary W. Hammett
City Coordinator, Nancy Downes
Aurora Barbara Brammer
City Admin., Toni Kelly-Richardson
Austin (†) Lee Leffingwell
City Mgr., Marc A. Ott
Austwell David Cann
Avery Taylor Gilreath
Avinger Marvin E. Parvino
Azle (†) Russ Braudis
City Mgr., Craig Lemin

- B -

Bailey John Robert Stephens
Bailey's Prairie (PO Box 71, Angleton
77516) Randy Taylor
Baird Jeff Barton
Balch Springs (†) Carrie F. Gordon
City Mgr., Don Hamon
Balcones Heights Suzanne de Leon
City Admin., Amy Buckert
Ballinger (†) Sam Mallory
City Mgr., Tommy New
Balmoreha Rosendo Galindo
City Mgr., Terry Upchurch
Bandera Don R. Clark
City Admin., Mike Cardenas
Bangs Eric Bishop
City Admin., Leo Smith

Bardwell Clinton Ivy
Barry Charles Worsham
Barstow James A. Collins
Bartlett Arthur T. White
Bartonville Ron Robertson
Town Admin., Debbie E. Millican
Bastrop (†) Terry Orr
City Mgr., Michael H. Talbot
Bay City (†) Mark Bricker
Bayou Vista Daniel S. Konyha
Bayside Ken Dahl
Baytown (†) Stephen H. DonCarlos
City Mgr., Robert D. (Bob) Leiper
Bayview Thomas Rodino
Beach City Billy Combs
Bear Creek (13012 S. Madrone Trail, Austin
78737) Bruce Upham
Beasley Kenneth Reid
Beaumont (†) Becky Ames
City Mgr., Kyle Hayes
Beckville Gene Mothershed
Bedford (†) Jim Griffen
City Mgr., Beverly Griffith
Bedias Mackie Bobo-White
Bee Cave (†) Caroline L. Murphy
City Mgr., Frank L. Salvato
Beeville (†) David Carabajal
City Mgr., Deborah Balli
Bellaire (†) Cynthia Siegel
City Mgr., Bernard M. Satterwhite Jr.
Bellevue Marvin Bigbie
Bellmead (†) U.F. Roberts
City Mgr., Bo Thomas
Bells Gary Martin
Bellville Philip B. Harrison
City Admin., Lynn S. Roberts
Belton (†) Jim Covington
City Mgr., Sam A. Listi
Benavides Ernestina C. Gonzalez
Benbrook (†) Jerry B. Ditttrich
City Mgr., Andy Wayman
Benjamin Sylinda Meinzer
City Mgr., Kim Sealy
Berryville (PO Box 908, Frankston
75763) Roy Brown
City Mgr., Sharyn Harrison
Bertram Dickie Allen
Beverly Hills (3418 Memorial Dr., Waco
76711) David Gonzales
Bevil Oaks Rebecca M. (Becky) Ford
Big Lake Terry Jones
City Admin., Evelyn Ammons
Big Sandy Nancy Church
Big Spring (†) Tommy Duncan
City Mgr., Gary Fuqua
Big Wells Randall R. Matthews
City Admin., Charlene Greenhill
Bishop Victor Ramos
Bishop Hills (#6 Manchester Rd., Ama-
rillo 79124) Betty Benham
Blackwell Laura Rozelle
Blanco Chuck Homan
Blanket Judy Eoff
Blomberg Jerrell Ritchie
Blooming Grove Jeanette Wisdom
Blossom Jeremy Wilson
Blue Mound (301 S. Blue Mound Rd.,
Fort Worth 76131) Alan Hooks
Blue Ridge Phillip Pulliam
Blum Patty Hicks
Boerne (†) Michael D. Schultz
City Mgr., Ron Bowman
Bogata Vincent Lloy
Bonham (†) Roy V. Floyd
City Mgr., Bill Shipp
Bonney Raymond Cantu
Booker C.J. Skipper
City Mgr., Donald R. Kerns
Borger (†) Jeff Brain
City Mgr., Wanda Klaus
Bovina Stan Miller
City Mgr., Jana Pitcock
Bowie (†) Gene Brown
City Mgr., Ricky Tow

Boyd Brent Wilson
City Admin., John Hamilton
Bracketville Eduardo Esparza
Brady (†) Gail Lohn
City Mgr., James Minor
Brazoria Ken Corley
City Mgr., Teresa Borders
Brazos Bend Vernon E. Oechsle
Brazos Country (316 Pecan Grove Rd.,
Sealy 77474) Charles A. Kalkomey
Breckenridge (†) Jimmy McKay
City Mgr., Andy McCuiston
Bremond Ricky Swick
Brenham (†) Milton Y. Tate Jr.
City Mgr., Terry K. Roberts
Briarcliff Al Hostetler
City Admin., Aaron Johnson
Briar Oaks (PO Box 816, Burleson
76097) James Dunn
Bridge City (†) Kirk Roccaforte
City Mgr., Jerry D. Jones
Bridgeport Keith McComis
City Admin., Brandon Emmons
Broadus Shirley J. Parker
Bronte Gerald Sandusky
Brookshire Joey Vaughn
Brookside Village Denise Ford
Browndell (Box 430, Brookeland 75931)
..... David Sanderson
Brownfield Bob Simpson
City Mgr., Eldon Jobe
Brownsboro Terry Mills
Brownsville Tony Martinez
City Mgr., Charlie Cabler
Brownwood (†) Stephen E. Haynes
City Mgr., Bobby L. Rountree
Bruceville-Eddy (143 Wilcox Dr., #A,
Eddy 76524) Rick Eaton
City Admin., Koni Billings
Bryan (†) Jason Bienski
City Mgr., Kean Register
Bryson Sheila Birdwell
Buckholts Kathy Mayes
Buda Sarah Mangham
City Mgr., Kenneth R. Williams
Buffalo Royce Dawkins
Buffalo Gap David L. Perry
Buffalo Springs (99-B Pony Express Trl.,
Lubbock 79404) Velvet Keys
Bullard Pam Frederick
City Mgr., Larry Morgan
Bulverde Bill Krawietz
City Admin., E.A. Hoppe IV
Bunker Hill Village (11977 Memorial Dr.,
Houston 77024) Derry D. Essary
City Admin., Karen Glynn
Burkburnett (†) Carl Law
City Mgr., Tim James
Burke ... (3770 Tidwell Rd., Diboll 75941)
..... John Thomas Jones
Burleson (†) Ken Shetter
City Mgr., Curtis E. Hawk
Burnet (†) Gary Wideman
City Mgr., David Vaughn
Burton Peggy A. Felder
Byers Robert Lawrence
Bynum Lawana Jolene Custer

- C -

Cactus Luiz Aguilar
City Mgr., Jeffrey G. Jenkins
Caddo Mills Dwayne Pattison
City Mgr., Mike Jump
Caldwell Norris L. McManus
City Admin., Johnny L. Price
Callisburg Frances West
Calvert Marcus D. Greaves
City Admin., Kevin O'Carroll
Cameron (†) Connie Anderle
City Mgr., Lambert Little
Campbell Ken Padilla
Camp Wood Emma Dean
Canadian John Baker
City Mgr., Colby Waters

- Caney City** Joe Barron
Caneyton Cary Hilliard
 City Mgr., Lonny Cluck
Canyon (†) Quinn Alexander
 City Mgr., Glen R. Metcalf
Carbon Dale Walker (pro tem)
Carl's Corner Carl W. Cornelius
Carmine Jerry Knox
Carrizo Springs (†) Ralph E. Salinas
 City Mgr., Mario Martinez
Carrollton (†) Matthew Marchant
 City Mgr., Leonard Martin
Carthage (†) Carson C. Joines
 City Mgr., Brenda Samford
Cashion (354 Baker Rd., Wichita Falls
 76305) Robyn Murphy
Castle Hills (209 Lemonwood Dr., San
 Antonio 78213) Bruce Smiley-Kaliff
 City Mgr., Michael T. Steele
Castroville Robert Lee
 City Admin., Paul Hofmann
Cedar Hill (†) Rob Franke
 City Mgr., Alan Sims
Cedar Park (†) Bob Lemon
 City Mgr., Brenda Eivens
Celeste Larry Godwin
Celina (†) Sean Terry
 City Mgr., Mike Foreman
Center (†) David Chadwick
 City Mgr., Chad D. Nehring
Centerville Noal Ray (N.R.) Goolsby
Chandler Ann Hall
 City Admin., Jim Moffeit
Channing Karen Schulz
Charlotte Augustine R. Munoz
Chester C.E. Lawrence
Chico J.D. Clark
Childress Barbara Jones
 City Mgr., Bryan Tucker
Chillicothe Wallace A. Clay
China Margaret (Peggy) Harkrider
China Grove Dennis Dunk
 City Admin., Susan Conway
Chireno Mike Metteauer
Christine Odell Vasquez
Cibola Johnny Sutton
Cisco (†) James Maples
 City Mgr., Jim Baker
Clarendon Larry Hicks
Clarksville Ann Rushing
 City Mgr., Wayne Dial
Clarksville City (Box 1111, White Oak
 75693) Larry G. Allen
 City Mgr., Billy F. Silvertooth Jr.
Claude Jim Hubbard
Clear Lake Shores Vern Johnson
 City Admin., George Jones
Cleburne (†) Scott Cain
 City Mgr., Rick Holden
Cleveland (†) Jill B. Kirkonis
 City Mgr., Philip Cook
Clifton Richard Spitzer
 City Admin., Charles McLean
Clint Dale T. Reinhardt
Clute (†) Calvin Shiflet
 City Mgr., Kyle McCain
Clyde Steve Livingston
 City Admin., Tim Atkinson
Coahoma Warren Wallace
Cockrell Hill Luis D. Carrera
 City Admin., Bret Haney
Coffee City Ray Wakeman
Coldspring Pat Eversole
Coleman (†) Kay R. Joffrion
 City Mgr., Paul Cateo
College Station (†) Nancy Berry
 Interim City Mgr., Kathleen Merrill
Colleyville (†) David Kelly
 City Mgr., Jennifer Fadden
Collinsville Carrol McKnight
 City Admin., Troy Vannoy
Colmesneil Donald Baird
Colorado City (†) Jim Baum
 City Mgr., David Hoover
Colombus Richard Heffley
 City Mgr., David Meisell
Comanche Raymond W. Stepp
 City Admin., Bill Flannery
Combes Silvestre (Silver) Garcia
 City Mgr., Lonnie Bearden
Combine Tim M. Ratcliff
Commerce (†) Sheryl Zelhart
 City Mgr., Bill Shipp
Como Roy G. Darby
 City Admin., Sue Jones
Conroe (†) Webb K. Melder
 City Admin., Paul Virgadamo
Converse (†) Al Suarez
 City Mgr., Sam Hughes
Cool (150 FM 113 S., Millsap 76066)
 Dorothy Hall
Coolidge Roger Anderson
Cooper Thomas Scott Stegall
Coppell (†) Karen Selbo Hunt
 City Mgr., Clay Phillips
Copperas Cove (†) John Hull
 City Mgr., Andrea M. Gardner
Copper Canyon Sue Tejml
 Town Admin., Quentin Hix
Corinth (†) Paul Ruggiere
 Interim City Mgr., James Berzina
Corpus Christi (†) Nelda Martinez
 City Mgr., Ron Olson
Corral City (14007 Corral City Dr., Argyle
 76226) Jamie S. Harris
Corrigan Bennett W. Geeslin
 City Admin., Walter G. Fortune
Corsicana (†) Chuck McClanahan
 City Mgr., Connie Standridge
Cottonwood (Box 293, Scurry 75158)
 Doug Harris
Cottonwood Shores Janelle Long
 City Admin., Jerrial Wafer
Cotulla Jose Javier Garcia
 City Admin., Larry Dovalina
Coupland Jack Piper
Cove Lee Wiley
Covington George Burnett
Coyote Flats (1800 County Rd. 415, Cle-
 burne 76031) Doug Peterson
Crandall Cody Frazier
 City Mgr., Heath Kaplan
Crane Mark Pahl
 City Admin., Dru Gravens
Cranfills Gap Russell Algren
Crawford Brent W. Meyer
Creedmoor Robert L. Wilhite
 City Admin., Richard L. Crandal Jr.
Cresson W.R. (Bob) Cornett
Crockett (†) Wayne Mask
 City Admin., Ronald M. Duncan
Crosbyton Dusty Cornelius
 City Admin., Margot Hardin
Cross Plains Ray Purvis
 City Admin., Debbie Gosnell
Cross Roads Ross Schraeder
Cross Timber Wava McCullough
Crowell Gayle Simpson
Crowley (†) Billy P. Davis
 City Mgr., Truitt Gilbreath
Crystal City (†) Ricardo S. Lopez
 City Mgr., Alfredo Gallegos
Cuero (†) Sara Post Meyer
 City Mgr., Raymond Zella Jr.
Cumby Kathy Hall-Carter
Cuney Jessie Johnson
Cushing Bruce Richards
 City Mgr., Brian Delafield
Cut and Shoot Lang Thompson
- D -
- Daingerfield (†)** Lou Irvin
 City Mgr., Marty Byers
Daisetta Edward Lynn Wells
Dalhart (†) Kurtis Thomas
 City Mgr., James Stroud
Dallas (†) Mike Rawlings
 City Mgr., Mary K. Suhm
Dalworthington Gardens Michel Tedder
 City Admin., Melinda Brittain
Danbury Fred Williamson
Darrouzett Paul Laughead
Dawson Stephen Sanders
Dayton (†) Felix J. Skarpa
 City Mgr., David Douglas
Dayton Lakes (Box 1476, Dayton
 77535) vacant
Dean (6913 State Hwy. 79 N., Wichita Falls
 76035) Steve L. Sicking
Decatur (†) Martin Woodruff
 City Mgr., Brett Shannon
DeCordova (PO Box 5905, Granbury
 76049) Dick Pruitt
Deer Park (†) Jerry L. Mouton Jr.
 City Mgr., James J. Stokes
De Kalb Dennis Wandrey
De Leon (†) Lowell Ercanbrack
 City Admin., Karen Wilkerson
Dell City Marcy Guillen
Del Rio (†) Roberto (Bobby) Fernandez
 City Mgr., Robert A. Eads
Denison (†) Jared Johnson
 City Mgr., Robert Hanna
Denton (†) Mark Burroughs
 City Mgr., George Campbell
Denver City (†) Tommy Hicks
 City Mgr., Stan David
Deport Mike Francies
DeSoto (†) Carl O. Sherman
 City Mgr., Tarron Richardson
Detroit Travis Bronner
Devers Edna Johnson
Devine Jerry Beck
 City Admin., Dora V. Rodriguez
Diboll (†) John McClain
 City Mgr., Dennis McDuffie
Dickens Eddy Robertson
 City Admin., Joy Taylor
Dickinson (†) Julie Dues Masters
 City Admin., Julie M. Johnson
Dilley, City of Mary Ann Obregon
 City Admin., Melissa L. Gonzalez
Dimmitt (†) Roger Malone
 City Mgr., B.J. Potts
Dish William Sciscoe
Dodd City Jackie Lackey
Dodson Steve Kane
Domino Alfred Campbell
Donna (†) David S. Simmons
 City Mgr., Oscar E. Ramirez
Dorchester David Smith
Double Oak Mike Donnelly
Douglasville Douglass B. Heath
 City Mgr., Dan Heath
Dripping Springs Todd Purcell
 City Admin., Michelle Fischer
Driscoll John A. Aguilar
Dublin Becky Norris
 City Mgr., Jerry Guillory
Dumas (†) Pat L. Sims
 City Mgr., Vince DiPiazza
Duncanville (†) Deborah Hodge
 City Mgr., Greg Contreras
- E -
- Eagle Lake** Mary Chaney Parr
 City Mgr., Keith H. Webb
Eagle Pass (†) Ramsey English Cantu
 Interim City Mgr., Gloria M. Barrientos
Early Robert G. Mangrum
 City Admin., Ken Thomas
Earth Brad Freeman
East Bernard Buck Boettcher
Eastland (†) Larry Vernon
 City Mgr., Ron Holliday
East Mountain (103 Municipal Dr., Gilmer
 75645) Neal Coulter
Easton Walter Ward
East Tawakoni Johnnie LaPrade

Ector Mary Dean Norris
Edcouch Robert T. Schmalzried
 City Mgr., Juan Cedillo
Eden Eugene Spann
 City Admin., Celina Hemmeter
Edgecliff Village Tony Dauphinot
Edgewood Charles Prater
Edinburg (†) Richard H. Garcia
 City Mgr., Ramiro Garza Jr.
Edmonson Wendell Edmonson
Edna (†) Joe D. Hermes
 City Mgr., Kenneth D. Knight
Edom Barbara Crow
El Campo (†) Richard A. Young
 City Mgr., Mindi Snyder
El Cenizo Raul L. Reyes
Eldorado John Nikolauk
 City Admin., Theogene Melancon
Electra (†) Tom Delizio
 City Admin., Stephen Giesbrecht
Elgin (†) Marc Holm
 Interim City Mgr., Chris Bratton
Elkhart Raymond Dunlap
El Lago Robert K. White
Elmendorf Manuel Decena Jr.
 City Admin., Cody D. Dailey
El Paso (†) John F. Cook
 City Mgr., Joyce A. Wilson
Elsa (†) Senovio Castillo
 City Mgr., Maria Hilda Ayala
Emhouse (3825 Joe Johnson Dr., Corsicana 75110) Johnny Pattison
Emory Carolyn Hill
 City Admin., Mike Dunn
Enchanted Oaks (PO Box 5019, Gun Barrel City 75147) Don Warner
Encinal Sylvano Sanchez
 City Mgr., Velma Davila
Ennis (†) Russell R. Thomas
 City Mgr., Steve Howerton
Escobares Noel Escobar
Estelline Rick Manley
Eules (†) Mary Lib Saleh
 City Mgr., Gary McKamie
Eureka (1305 FM 2859, Corsicana 75109) R.B. (Barney) Thomas
Eustace Elicia Sanders
Evant Sterling Manning
Everman (†) Ray Richardson
 City Mgr., Donna Anderson

— F —

Fairchilds (8713 Fairchilds Rd., Richmond 77469) Richard Vacek
Fairfield Roy Hill
 City Admin., Mike Gokey
Fair Oaks Ranch Cheryl Landman
 City Admin., John Hobson
Fairview (†) Sim Israeloff
 Town Mgr., John Godwin
Falfurrias Anna Maria Ramirez-Garcia
 City Admin., Noel Bernal
Falls City Brent Houdmann
Farmers Branch (†) Bill Glancy
 City Mgr., Gary D. Greer
Farmersville Joseph E. Helmberger
 City Mgr., Benjamin L. White
Farwell Jimmie Mace
Fate (†) Bill Broderick
 City Mgr., Vicki Mikel
Fayetteville Ronald Pflughaupt
 City Mgr., Billy J. Wasut
Ferris William D. Pardue
 City Mgr., Dennis Burn
Flatonia Scott Mica
 City Mgr., R. Scott Dixon
Florence Mary Condon
Floresville (†) Diana Garza
 City Mgr., Andy Joslin
Flower Mound (†) Thomas E. Hayden
 Town Mgr., Jimmy Stathatos
Floydada Bobby Gilliland
 City Mgr., Gary Brown
Follett Lynn Blau

City Mgr., Robert Williamson
Forest Hill (†) James Gosey
 City Mgr., Sheyi I. Ipaye
Forney (†) Darren Rozell
 City Mgr., Brian Brooks
Forsan Roger Hudgins
Fort Stockton William Bill Lannom
 City Mgr., Raul Rodriguez
Fort Worth (†) Betsy Price
 City Mgr., Tom Higgins
Franklin Charles Ellison
Frankston James Gouger
Fredericksburg (†) Jeryl Hoover
 City Mgr., Kent Myers
Freeport (†) Norma Moreno Garcia
 City Mgr., Jeff Pynes
Freer Arnoldo Cantu
Friendswood (†) David J.H. Smith
 City Mgr., Roger Roecker
Friona Ricky White
 City Mgr., Patricia Phipps
Frisco (†) Maher Maso
 City Mgr., George Purefoy
Fritch Kevin R. Keener
 City Mgr., Ernest Terry
Frost Velma Ballew
Fruitvale Carl Waddell
Fulshear Thomas C. Kuykendall Jr.
 City Admin., C.J. Snipes
Fulton Jimmy Kendrick

— G —

Gainesville (†) Jim Goldsworthy
 City Mgr., Barry L. Sullivan
Galena Park (†) R.P. (Bobby) Barrett
 City Admin., Robert Pruett
Gallatin Chase Palmer
Galveston (†) Lewis Rosen
 City Mgr., Michael Kovacs
Ganado Clinton W. Tegeler
Garden Ridge Andrew Dalton
 City Admin., Nancy Cain
Garland (†) Ronald E. Jones
 City Mgr., William E. Dollar
Garrett Matt Newsom
Garrison Patsy Nugent
Gary Jean L. Heaton
Gatesville (†) David K. Byrom
 City Mgr., Roger L. Mumby
Georgetown (†) George G. Garver
 City Mgr., Paul E. Brandenburg
George West (†) Sylvia Steele
 City Mgr., Sandra Martinez
Gholson (155 Wesley Chapel Rd., Waco 76705) Larry Binnion
Giddings (†) Charlie Brown
 City Mgr., Hector Forestier
Gilmer (†) R.D. Cross
 City Mgr., Jeff Ellington
Gladewater (†) Walter Derrick
 City Mgr., Jay Stokes
Glenn Heights (†) Leon Payton Tate
 City Mgr., Trudy J. Lewis
Glen Rose Dennis Moore
 City Admin., Ken West
Godley David J. Wallis
Goldsmith Billy Whittemore
 City Mgr., Vickie Emfinger
Goldthwaite Mike McMahan
 City Mgr., Rob Lindsey III
Goliad Jay Harvey
 City Admin., C.J. Snipes
Golinda Bill McClung
Gonzales (†) Robert A. (Bobby) Logan
 City Mgr., Allen Barnes
Goodlow Willie Washington Jr.
Goodrich (vacant)
Gordon Lillie Petty
Goree Kent Trainham
 City Mgr., Tammie Trainham
Gorman (†) Robert Ervin
Graford Carl J. Walston
Graham (†) Wayne Christian
 City Mgr., Larry Fields

Granbury (†) Rickie Pratt
 City Mgr., Wayne McKethan
Grandfalls Charles Brandenberg
 City Admin., Geraldine F. Bookmiller
Grand Prairie (†) Charles V. England
 City Mgr., Tom Hart
Grand Saline Don Yarbrough
 City Admin., Stephen Ashley
Grandview Bill Pannell
 City Admin., Travis Buck
Granger Jerry Lalla
 City Admin., Sabra Davis
Granite Shoals (†) Dennis Maier
 City Mgr., Judy Miller
Granjeno (6603 S. FM 494, Mission 78572) Yvette Cabrera
Grapeland George R. Pierson
Grapevine (†) William D. Tate
 City Mgr., Bruno Rumbelow
Grays Prairie (Box 116, Scurry 75158) Lorenzo Garza Jr.
Greenville (†) Steve Reid
Gregory Victor P. Lara III
Grey Forest Ronald G. Reinhard
Groesbeck Jackie Levingston
 City Admin., Jim Cox
Groom Joe L. Homer
Groves (†) Brad P. Bailey
 City Mgr., D.E. Sosa
Groveton Byron Richards
Gruber Mark K. Irwin
 City Mgr., Linda Weller
Gun Barrel City (†) Paul Eaton
 City Mgr., Gerry Boren
Gunter Donald L. Anderson Jr.
Gustine Ken Huey

— H —

Hackberry (119 Maxwell Rd., #B-7, Frisco 75034) Ronald Austin
 City Admin., Brenda Lewallen
Hale Center Eugene Carter
 City Mgr., Joshua Jones
Hallettsville Warren Grindeland
 City Admin., Tom Donnelly
Hallsburg Mike Glockzin
Hallsville Jerri L. Medrano
Haltom City (†) Richard Hutchison
 City Mgr., Tom Muir
Hamilton Betty Jenkins
 City Admin., Bill Funderburk
Hamlin Isaac M. Castro
Happy Sara Tirey
Hardin Julie Terry
Harker Heights (†) Mike Aycock
 City Mgr., Steve Carpenter
Harlingen (†) Chris Boswell
 City Mgr., Carlos Yarena
Hart Stanley Dyer
Haskell John Gannaway
 City Admin., Brandon Anderson
Haslet Bob Golden
Hawk Cove Dwain Moore
Hawkins Howard Coquat
Hawley Ronnie Woodard
Hays (Box 1285, Buda 78610) Michael Warnken
Hearne (†) Ruben Gomez
 City Mgr., Pee Wee Drake
Heath (†) Lorne O. Liechty
 City Mgr., Edward Thatcher
Hebron (Box 118916, Carrollton 75011) Kelly Clem
Hedley Janie Hill
Hedwig Village Sue V. Speck
 City Admin., Beth Staton
Helotes Thomas A. Schoolcraft
 City Admin., Rick Schroder
Hemphill Robert Hamilton
 City Mgr., Donald P. Iles
Hempstead Michael S. Wolfe
Henderson (†) Patricia L. Brack
 City Mgr., Mike Barrow

Henrietta Howard Raeke
City Admin., Kelley Bloodworth
Hereford (†) Robert D. Josserand
City Mgr., Rick L. Hanna
Hewitt (†) Charles D. Turner
City Mgr., Dennis H. Woodard
Hickory Creek John Smith
Hico Lavern Tooley
City Admin., Lambert Little
Hidalgo (†) Martin Cepeda
City Mgr., Joe Vera III
Hideaway Bill Kashouty
Higgins Gary Duncan
City Mgr., Randy Immel
Highland Haven Peter E. Freehill
Highland Park (†) Joel T. Williams III
Town Admin., Bill Lindley
Highland Village (†) Patrick Davis
City Mgr., Michael Leavitt
Hill Country Village Gabriel Durand-Hollis
Hillcrest Village (Box 1172, Alvin 77512)
..... Tom Wilson
Hillsboro (†) Edith Turner Omberg
City Mgr., Jack Harper
Hilshire Village (8301 Westview Dr.,
Houston 77055) Shannon S. Whiting
Hitchcock (†) Anthony Matranga
Holiday Lakes (RR 4, Box 747, Angleton
77515) Norman C. Schroeder
Holland Mae Smith
Holiday Allen Moore
Hollywood Park Bob Sartor
Hondo (†) James W. Danner Sr.
City Mgr., Jeff Litchfield
Honey Grove Harold Roberts
Hooks Michael W. Babb
Horizon City (†) Walter Miller
Horseshoe Bay Robert W. Lambert
City Mgr., Stan R. Farmer
Houston (†) Annise D. Parker
Howardwick Del Essary
Howe Jeffrey Stanley
City Admin., Steven McKay
Hubbard Terry F. Reddell

City Mgr., Al Saldana
Hudson Robert Smith
City Admin., James M. Freeman
Hudson Oaks Par Deen
Hughes Springs Reba Simpson
City Admin., George Fite
Humble (†) Donald G. McMannes
City Mgr., William Darrell Boeske
Hunters Creek Village (1 Hunters Creek
Pl., Houston 77024) David A. Wegner
City Admin., Deborah L. Loesch
Huntington Herman Woolbright
City Admin., Bruce Milstead
Huntsville (†) Mac Woodward
City Mgr., Matt Benoit
Hurst (†) Richard Ward
City Mgr., Allan Weegar
Hutchins Artis Johnson
Hutto Kenneth L. Love
City Mgr., Edward Broussard
Huxley (11798 FM 2694, Shelbyville
75973) Larry Vaughn

Idalou David W. Riley
City Admin., Suzette Williams
Impact Jack Sharp
Indian Lake (62 S. Aztec Cove Dr., Los
Fresnos 78566) Barbara J. Collum
Industry Alan W. Kuehn
Ingleside (†) Pete Perkins
City Mgr., Jim Gray
Ingleside on the Bay (PO Box 309, Ingle-
side 78362) Howard Gillespie
Ingram James Salter
City Admin., Stan Neuse
Iola Christina Stover
Iowa Colony (12003 County Rd. 65, Ro-
sharon 77583) Robert C. Wall
Iowa Park (†) Joe Ward
City Admin., Michael C. Price
Iraan Kevin Allen
Iredell Royce P. Heath
Irving (†) Beth Van Duyne

City Mgr., Tommy Gonzalez
Italy Frank Jackson
City Admin., Terri Murdock
Itasca James Bouldin
City Admin., Mark Gropp
Ivanhoe (880 Charmaine Dr. E, Ste. A
Woodville 75979)
..... Charles (Jack) Brockhouse
Ivanhoe North Joe McIntyre

- J -

Jacinto City (†) Ana Diaz
City Mgr., Jack D. Maner
Jacksboro Tom Sessions
City Admin., Shawna Dowell
Jacksonville (†) Robert N. Haberle
City Admin., Mo Raissi
Jamaica Beach Steve Spicer
City Admin., John Brick
Jarrell Dewey Hulme
City Mgr., Mel Yantis
Jasper (†) Mike Lout
Interim City Mgr., Denise Kelley
Jayton Doyle Lee
Jefferson Bruce Key
Jersey Village (†) Rod Erskine
City Mgr., Mike Castro
Jewett John Sitton
City Admin., Virginia S. Sitton-Powell
Joquin Steve Hughes
Johnson City Ralph Moss
City Admin., David Dockery
Jolly (194 Milton St., Wichita Falls
76310) D. LeAnn Skinner
Jones Creek George Mitchell
Jonestown Deane Armstrong
City Admin., Manuel De La Rosa
Josephine Mike Holmes
Joshua (†) Joe M. Hollarn
City Mgr., Paulette Hartman
Jourdanton Larry Pryor
City Mgr., Daniel G. Nick
Junction Shannon R. Bynum
Justin Greg Scott
City Admin., Ashley Stathatos



Joggers enjoy a sunny day at Houston's Memorial Park. The municipal park, near Interstate 10 and Buffalo Bayou, also features tennis courts, playing fields, a fitness center, swimming pool, six miles of mountain and recreational bike trails along the bayous, the 600-acre Memorial Park Golf Course, and the Houston Arboretum and Nature Center. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

- K -

Karnes City..... Leroy T. Skloss, pro tem
City Mgr., Don Tymrak

Katy (†)..... Fabol R. Hughes
City Admin., Johnny L. Nelson

Kaufman (†)..... William Fortner
City Mgr., Curtis Snow

Keene (†)..... John Ackermann
City Admin., Bill Guinn

Keller (†)..... Pat McGrail
City Mgr., Steve Polasek

Kemah..... Bob Cummins
City Admin., R.W. (Bill) Kerber

Kemp..... Laura Hanna Peace
City Admin., James Whitehead

Kempner..... Gene Isenhour

Kendleton..... Darryl K. Humphrey Sr.

Kenedy..... Randy Garza
City Mgr., Alexander Ford Patton

Kenefick (3564 FM 1008, Dayton 77535)
..... Keegan Johnson

Kennard..... Jesse Stephens
City Admin., Mike Deckard

Kennedale (†)..... John Clark
City Mgr., Bob Hart

Kerens..... Jeffrey Saunders

Kermit (†)..... Kenneth Mays
City Mgr., Pete Kampfer

Kerrville (†)..... Todd A. Bock
City Mgr., Todd Parton

Kilgore (†)..... Ronnie Spradlin
City Mgr., Scott Sellers

Killeen (†)..... Daniel A. Corbin
City Mgr., Glenn Morrison

Kingsville (†)..... Sam R. Fugate
City Mgr., Carlos R. Yarena

Kirby (†)..... Timothy Wilson
City Mgr., Timothy Bolda

Kirbyville..... Frank George
City Coor., Tony Stark

Kirvin..... (vacancy)

Knollwood (100 Collins Dr., Sherman
75090)..... Richard R. Roelke

Knox City..... Jeff Stanfield
City Admin., Chad Roberts

Kosse..... Jarrod Eno

Kountze..... Fred E. Williams
City Admin., Roderick Hutto

Kress..... Esther Mount
City Admin., Kenny Hughes

Krugerville..... Dave Hill

Krum..... Terri Wilson

Kurten..... Ronnie Vitulli

Kyle (†)..... Lucy Johnson
City Mgr., Lanny Lambert

- L -

La Coste..... Andy Keller
City Admin., C. George Salzman

Lacy-Lakeview (†)..... Calvin Hodde
City Mgr., Michael Nicoletti

Ladonia..... Janis Cooper

La Feria (†)..... Stephen Page Brewer
City Mgr., Sunny K. Philip

Lago Vista (†)..... Randy Kruger
City Mgr., Bill Angelo

La Grange (†)..... Janet Moerbe
City Mgr., Shawn Raborn

La Grulla..... Pedro Flores

Laguna Vista..... Susie Houston
City Mgr., Rolando Vela

La Joya..... Jose A. (Fito) Salinas
City Admin., Mike Alaniz

Lake Bridgeport..... Maude Smith

Lake City..... A.G. (Jake) Hoskins

Lake Dallas (†)..... Tony Marino
City Mgr., Nick Ristagno

Lake Jackson (†)..... Joe Rinehart
City Mgr., William P. Yenne

Lakeport (207 Milam Rd., Longview
75603)..... Johnny Sammons

Lakeside (San Patricio Co.; Box 787,
Mathis 78368)..... Scott Knight

Lakeside (Tarrant Co.)..... Patrick Jacob
Town Admin., Randy Whiteman

Lakeside City (Box 4287, Wichita Falls
76308)..... James M. Henson
City Admin., Sam Bownds

Lake Tanglewood (100 N. Shore Dr., Am-
arillo 79118)..... Ruben McGilvray

Lakeview..... Kelly Clark

Lakeway (†)..... Dave P. DeOme
City Mgr., Steve Jones

Lakewood Village..... Frank Jaromin
City Mgr., Angela Rangel

Lake Worth (†)..... Walter Bowen
City Mgr., Brett McGuire

La Marque (†)..... Larry E. Crow
City Mgr., Robert Ewart

Lamesa (†)..... Dave Nix
City Mgr., Wayne Chapman

Lampasas (†)..... Jerry V. Grayson
City Mgr., Finley deGraffenried

Lancaster (†)..... Marcus E. Knight
City Mgr., Opal Mauldin Robertson

La Porte (†)..... Louis R. Rigby
City Mgr., Corby D. Alexander

Laredo (†)..... Raul G. Salinas
City Mgr., Carlos R. Villarreal

Latexo..... Robert Hernandez

La Vernia..... Robert Gregory

La Villa..... Hector Elizondo
City Mgr., Wilfredo Mata

Lavon..... Norma Cooper Martin

La Ward..... Richard Koch

Lawn..... Veronica Burleson

League City (†)..... Tim Paulissen
City Admin., Marcus Jahns

Leakey..... Jesse Pendley

Leander (†)..... Christopher Fielder
City Mgr., Kent Cagle

Leary..... (PO Box 1799, Hooks 75561)
..... James Palma Sr.

Lefors..... Jeanne Swires

Leona..... Travis J. Oden

Leonard..... William J. Yoss
City Admin., George Henderson

Leon Valley..... Chris Riley
City Mgr., Manuel Longoria Jr.

Leroy..... David Williams

Levelland (†)..... R.L. (Bo) Bowman
City Mgr., Richard A. Osburn

Lewisville (†)..... Dean Ueckert
City Mgr., Claude King

Lexington..... Robert Willrich Sr.

Liberty (†)..... Carl Pickett
City Mgr., Gary Broz

Liberty Hill..... Michele (Mike) Murphy
City Mgr., Manuel De La Rosa

Lincoln Park (110 Parker Pkwy., Aubrey
76227)..... Loretta Ray
City Mgr., Nat Parker III

Lindale (†)..... Robert Nelson
City Mgr., Owen Scott

Linden..... Clarence Burns
City Admin., Robbie Hood

Lindsay..... Donald L. Metzler

Lipan..... Mike Stowe

Little Elm (†)..... Charles Platt
City Mgr., Ivan Langford

Littlefield (†)..... Shirley Mann
City Mgr., Danny Davis

Little River-Academy..... Ronnie W. White

Live Oak (†)..... Mary M. Dennis
City Mgr., H. Matthew Smith

Liverpool..... W.A. (Bill) Strickland
City Admin., Raquel Fernandez

Livingston..... Clarke Evans
City Mgr., Marilyn Sutton

Llano..... Mikel Virdell
City Mgr., Brenton Lewis

Lockhart (†)..... Lew White
City Mgr., Vance Rodgers

Lockney..... Rodger Stapp
City Admin., Charlotte Hooten

Log Cabin..... Lawrence P. Nolan

Lometa..... Mike McGarry

Lone Oak..... Shirley Stogner

Lone Star..... Karl W. Stoermer

Longview (†)..... Jay Dean
City Mgr., David Willard

Loreine..... Ina Vay McAdams

Lorena..... Stacy Garvin
City Mgr., John Moran

Lorenzo..... Lester C. Bownds
City Admin., Rusty Forbes

Los Fresnos (†)..... Polo Narvaez
City Mgr., Mark W. Milum

Los Indios..... Diamantina Bennett

Los Ybañez..... Mary A. Ybañez
City Mgr., John Henry Castillo

Lott..... Annita Tindle

Lovelady..... Byron Shoemaker

Lowry Crossing (1405 S. Bridgefarmer
Rd., McKinney 75069) Derek Stephens

Lubbock (†)..... Tom Martin
City Mgr., Lee Ann Dumbauld

Lucas (†)..... Rebecca Mark
City Mgr., Jeff Jenkins

Lueders..... Danny J. Dillard

Lufkin (†)..... Bob Brown
City Mgr., Paul Parker

Luling (†)..... Mike Hendricks
City Mgr., Robert W. Berger

Lumberton (†)..... Don Surratt
City Mgr., Steve Clark

Lyford..... Henry de la Paz

Lytle..... Mark L. Bowen

- M -

Mabank..... Larry Teague

Madisonville..... William (Bill) Parten
City Mgr., Danny Singletary

Magnolia..... Jimmy Thornton

Malakoff..... Pat Isaacson
City Admin., Glen Herriague, Ann Baker

Malone..... James A. Lucko

Manor (†)..... Rita G. Jonse
City Mgr., Steven G. Shanks

Mansfield (†)..... David L. Cook
City Mgr., Clayton W. Chandler

Manvel (†)..... Delores M. Martin
City Mgr., Kyle Jung

Marble Falls (†)..... George W. Russell
City Mgr., Ralph Hendricks

Marfa..... Daniel P. Dunlap
City Admin., James R. Mustard Jr.

Marietta..... Frances Elliott

Marion..... Glenn A. Hild

Marlin (†)..... Norman D. Erskine
City Mgr., Randall Holly

Marquez..... Stynette Clary

Marshall (†)..... William (Buddy) Power
City Mgr., Frank Johnson

Mart..... Norman Hopping

Martindale..... Doyle Mosier
City Admin., Thomas L. Forrest

Mason..... Brent Hinckley
City Admin., John Palacio

Matador..... Pat Smith

Mathis (†)..... Mario Alonzo
City Admin., Manuel Lara

Maud..... Dwight Richard Butler

Maypearl..... John Wayne Pruitt

McAllen (†)..... Richard Cortez
City Mgr., Mike R. Perez

McCamey..... Sherry Phillips

McGregor (†)..... James S. Hering
City Mgr., Kevin Evans

McKinney (†)..... Brian S. Loughmiller
City Mgr., Jason Gray

McLean..... Bobby Martin

McLendon-Chisholm..... Gary L. Moody
City Admin., David O. Butler

Meadow..... Natalie Howard
City Admin., Terri McClanahan

Meadowlakes..... Don Williams
City Mgr., Johnnie Thompson

Meadows Place..... Charles D. Jessup IV

Megargel..... Kelly Desautel
Melissa..... Reed Greer
 City Admin., Jason Little
Melvin..... Woody Pennington
Memphis..... Robert C. Maddox
Menard..... Barbara Hooten
 City Admin., Sharon L. Key
Mercedes (†)..... Henry Hinojosa
 City Mgr., Ricardo Garcia
Meridian..... Johnnie Hauerland
 City Admin., Marie Garland
Merkel..... Mike McLeod
 City Mgr., Steve Campbell
Mertens..... Barbara S. Crass
Mertzton..... Arthur (Art) Uber
 City Admin., Adam (Ty) Gee
Mesquite (†)..... John Monaco
 City Mgr., Ted Barron
Mexia (†)..... Troy Miller
 City Mgr., Larry Brown
Miami..... Chad Breeding
Midland (†)..... W. Wesley Perry
 City Mgr., Courtney B. Sharp
Midlothian (†)..... Bill Houston
 City Mgr., Don Hastings
Midway..... Rita Davis
Milano..... Billy Barnett
Mildred..... (5417 FM 637, Corsicana
 75109)..... Kyle Carrigan
Miles..... Juan Ornelas
Milford..... Bruce Perryman
Miller's Cove (PO Box 300 Winfield
 75493)..... Grady Hughes
Millsap..... Jamie French
 City Mgr., Mark Barnes
Mineola..... E.F. (Bo) Whitus
 City Admin., David Stevenson
Mineral Wells (†)..... Mike Allen
 City Mgr., Lance Howerton
Minngus..... Milo Moffitt
Mission (†)..... Norberto Salinas
 City Mgr., Julio Cerda
Missouri City (†)..... Allen Owen
 City Mgr., Edward Broussard
Mobeetie..... Gordon Estes
Mobile City .. (824 Lilac, Rockwall 75087)
 Dana Lawson
Monahans (†)..... David B. Cutbirth
 City Mgr., David Mills
Mont Belvieu..... Nick Dixon
 City Admin., Bryan Easum
Montgomery..... John L. Fox
 City Admin., Bill Kotlin
Moody..... Michael Alton
 City Admin., Charleen Dowell
Moore Station (4720 County Rd. 4319,
 LaRue 75770)..... Charles Anderson
Moran..... Mike Whitt
Morgan..... Jonathan W. Croom II
Morgan's Point..... Milo Strickland
 City Admin., Ken Bays
Morgan's Point Resort... James Enyeart
 City Mgr., Stacy Wayne Hitchman
Morton..... Eric Charles Silhan
 City Mgr., Brenda Shaw
Moulton..... Ervin Patek
 City Admin., Deborah Pattison
Mountain City..... (Box 1494, Buda
 78610)..... Rick Tarr
 City Mgr., Jeff Radke
Mount Calm..... Jimmy Tucker
Mount Enterprise..... Harvey L. Graves
 City Admin., Rosena J. Becker-Ross
Mount Pleasant (†)..... Paul O. Meriwether
 City Mgr., Michael K. Ahrens
Mount Vernon..... Margaret Sears
 City Admin., Tony Stonecypther
Muenster..... Johnny Pagel
 City Admin., Stan Endres
Muleshoe (†)..... Cliff Black
 City Mgr., David Brunson
Mullin..... Jean Smith
Munday..... Robert Bowen
 City Admin., Ricky Ake

Murchison..... Deanna Benson
Murphy (†)..... Eric Barna
 City Mgr., James Fisher
Mustang..... (Box 325, Corsicana
 75151)..... Jackie Bounds
Mustang Ridge..... Alisandro Flores

- N -

Nacogdoches (†)..... Roger Van Horn
 City Mgr., Jim Jeffers
Naples..... Danny Mills
Nash..... David H. Slaton
 City Mgr., Elizabeth Lea
Nassau Bay (†)..... Mark A. Denman
 City Mgr., Chris Reed
Natalia (†)..... Ruberta C. Vera
 City Mgr., Beth Leoneso
Navarro (222 S. Harvard Ave., Corsicana
 75109)..... Vickie Lynn Farmer
Navasota (†)..... Bert Miller
 City Mgr., Brad Stafford
Nazareth..... Ralph Brookman
Nederland (†)..... R.A. (Dick) Nugent
 City Mgr., Chris Duque
Needville..... Delbert Wendt
Nevada..... Joe Poovey
Newark..... Matt Newby
 City Admin., Diane Rasor
New Berlin..... (275 FM 2538 Seguin
 78155)..... Gilbert R. Merkle
New Boston..... Johnny L. Branson
New Braunfels (†)..... Gale Pospisil
 City Mgr., Michael Morrison
Newcastle..... Stephen J. Sosinski
New Chapel Hill (PO Box 132717, Tyler
 75713)..... Riley Harris
New Deal..... Emsley Baker
New Fairview..... Joe Max Wilson
New Home..... Steve Lisebmy
New Hope (Box 562, McKinney 75070)
 Johnny Hamm
New London..... Dale McNeel
New Summerfield..... Jane Barrow
Newton..... Mark Bean
 City Admin., Donald H. Meek
New Waverly..... Dan Underwood
Neylandville (2469 County Rd. 4311,
 Greenville 75401)..... Kathy Wilson
Niederwald..... Reynell Smith
 City Admin., Richard L. Crandal Jr.
Nixon..... Mary (Maria) Blanch
 City Admin., George Blanch
Nocona..... Robert H. Fenoglio
 City Mgr., Lynn Henley
Nolanville..... James Cole Sr.
Noonday..... (Box 6425, Tyler 75711)
 J. Mike Turman
Nordheim..... Katherine Payne
Normangee..... J.C. Traylor
North Cleveland (Box 1266, Cleveland
 77327)..... Robert Bartlett
Northlake..... Peter Dewing
 Town Admin., Drew Corn
North Richland Hills (†)... Oscar Treviño
 City Mgr., Mark Hindman
Novice..... Wanda Motley

- O -

Oak Grove (Box 309, Kaufman 75142)
 Jerry G. Holder
Oak Leaf..... Craig Wilson
Oak Point..... Jim Wohletz
 City Mgr., Douglas C. Mousel
Oak Ridge (Cooke Co.; 129 Oak Ridge
 Dr., Gainesville 76240).. Chad Ramsey
Oak Ridge (Kaufman Co.; Box 458,
 Kaufman 75142)..... Roy W. Perkin
Oak Ridge North..... James Kuykendall
 City Mgr., Vicky Rudy
Oak Valley (2211 Oak Valley, Corsicana
 75110)..... Linda Bennett
Oakwood..... Vicki Stroud

O'Brien..... Richard Garcia
Odem..... Billy Huerta
Odessa (†)..... Larry L. Melton
 City Mgr., Richard N. Morton
O'Donnell..... Scott Martinez
Oglesby..... Kenneth Goodwin
Old River-Winfree (PO Box 1169, Mont
 Belvieu 77580)..... Joe Landry
Olmos Park..... Kenneth Farrimond
 City Mgr., Michael W. Simpson
Olney (†)..... Brenda Stennett
 City Admin., Danny C. Parker
Olton..... Mark McFadden
 City Mgr., Marvin Tillman
Omaha..... Janet Blackburn
Onalaska..... Lew Vail
Opdyke West (Box 1527, Levelland
 79336)..... Wayne Riggins
Orange (†)..... Jimmy Sims
 City Mgr., Shawn Oubre
Orange Grove..... Seale Brand
 City Admin., Perry R. Young
Orchard..... Rod Pavlock
Ore City..... Glenn Breazeale
Overton..... C.R. Evans Jr.
 City Mgr., Joe Cantu
Ovilla..... Bill Vansyckle
 City Admin., Randy Whiteman
Oyster Creek..... Louis Guidry

- P -

Paducah..... Gordon B. Melton
Paint Rock..... Duane Schniers
Palacios (†)..... John C. Sardelich
 City Mgr., vacant
Palestine (†)..... Bob Herrington
 City Mgr., Mike Ohrt
Palisades (115 Brentwood Rd., Amarillo
 79118)..... Thomas B. Medlin
Palmer..... Don Huskins
Palmhurst..... Ramiro J. Rodriguez Jr.
 City Mgr., Lori A. Lopez
Palm Valley (1313 Stuart Place Rd., Har-
 lingen 78552)..... John M. Cutney
Palmview..... Jorge Garcia
 City Mgr., John V. Alaniz
Pampa (†)..... Brad Pingel
 City Mgr., Richard E. Morris
Panhandle..... Dan Looten
 City Mgr., Loren Brand
Panorama Village..... Howard L. Kravetz
Pantego..... Melody L. Paradise
 City Mgr., Sean P. Fox
Paradise..... Sam Starr
Paris (†)..... Arjumand (A.J.) Hashmi
 City Mgr., John Godwin
Parker..... Z Marshall
 City Admin., Jeff Flanigan
Pasadena (†)..... Johnny Isbell
Pattison..... Bill Matthews
Patton Village..... Leah Tarrant
Payne Springs..... Rodney Renberg
Pearland (†)..... Tom Reid
 City Mgr., Bill Eisen
Pearsall (†)..... George Cabasos
 City Mgr., José G. Treviño
Pecan Gap..... Warner Cheney
Pecan Hill..... Stephanie Starrett
Pecos (†)..... Venetta Seals
 City Mgr., Federico Reyes
Pelican Bay..... Clifford Tynes
Penelope..... Inez Arriola
Peñitas..... Marcos Ochoa
 City Mgr., Oscar Cuellar Jr.
Perryton..... Charles Kelly
 City Mgr., David Landis
Petersburg..... Darin Greene
 City Mgr., Jeff Johnston
Petrolia..... William (Bill) Holmberg
Petronia (2475 County Rd. 69, Robstown
 78380)..... Dan Burkhardt
Pflugerville (†)..... Jeff Coleman
 City Mgr., Brandon Wade

Pharr (†)..... Leopoldo (Leo) Palacios Jr.
City Mgr., Fred Sandoval

Pilot Point (†).....Gregory Hollar
City Mgr., Tom Adams

Pine Forest.....(305 Nagel Dr., Vidor
77662).....Joey Pena

Pinehurst (2497 Martin Luther King Jr.
Dr., Orange 77630)
.....Joseph L. (Pete) Runnels
City Admin., Joe Parkhurst

Pine Island (36722 Brumlow Rd., Hemp-
stead 77445).....Debra Ferris

Pineland.....Randy Burch
City Admin., Chuck Corley

Piney Point Village (7676 Woodway Dr.,
#300, Houston 77063).....Lee Butler
City Admin., Ben Griffin

Pittsburg (†).....Shawn Kennington
City Mgr., Margaret Jackson

Plains.....Pamela K. Redman
City Admin., Terry B. Howard

Plainview (†).....Wendell Dunlap
City Mgr., Greg Ingham

Plano (†).....Phil Dyer
City Mgr., Bruce Glasscock

Pleak Village (6621 FM 2218 S., Rich-
mond 77469).....Larry J. Bittner

Pleasanton (†).....Bill Carroll
City Mgr., Kathy Coronado

Pleasant Valley (4006 U.S. 287 E, Iowa
Park 76367).....Raymond Haynes
City Mgr., Norm Hodges

Plum Grove (Box 1358, Splendora
77372).....T.W. Garrett

Point.....G.P. Aucoin
City Admin., Billie Swope

Point Blank.....Clyde L. Chandler

Point Comfort.....Pam Lambden

Point Venture.....Cristin Cecala

Ponder.....John Bassler

Port Aransas (†).....Keith McMullen
City Mgr., David Parsons

Port Arthur (†).....Oscar G. Ortiz
City Mgr., Steve Fitzgibbons

Port Isabel (†).....Joe E. Vega
City Mgr., Edward Meza

Portland (†).....David R. Krebs
City Mgr., Michael Tanner

Port Lavaca (†).....Jack Whitlow
City Mgr., Bob Turner

Port Neches (†).....R. Glenn Johnson
City Mgr., André Wimer

Post.....Archie Gill
City Mgr., Deana Watson

Post Oak Bend (1175 County Rd. 278,
Kaufman 75142).....Raymond Bedrick

Poteet.....Raul (Roy) Ybarra
City Admin., LaNell M. Matthews

Poth.....Travis Pruski

Pottsboro.....Frank Budra
City Mgr., Kevin M. Farley

Powell.....Dennis Bancroft

Poynor.....Dannie Smith

Prairie View.....Frank D. Jackson

Premont.....Soila Bautista

Presidio.....Lorenzo P. Hernandez
City Admin., Brad Newton

Primera.....Pat Patterson
City Admin., Javier Mendez

Princeton.....Ken Bowers
City Mgr., Derek Borg

Progress.....Omar Vela
City Admin., Alfredo (Fred) Espinosa

Progreso Lakes.....O.D. (Butch) Emery

Prosper (†).....Ray Smith
Town Mgr., Harlan Jefferson

Providence Village.....Brian Roberson

Putnam.....Roy Petty

Pyote.....Lloyd F. Collins

- Q -

Quanah (†).....Dale Eaton
City Admin., Paula Wilson

Queen City.....Harold Martin

Quinlan.....R.W. Oliver

Quintana.....Wallace Neeley

Quitaque.....Clyde Dudley
City Mgr., Maria Cruz Merrell

Quitman.....Jerry Edwards
City Admin., Mike Hall

- R -

Ralls.....D'Ann L. Reynolds
City Admin., J. Rhett Parker

Rancho Viejo.....Jean Hagen
Town Admin., Cheryl J. Kretz

Ranger (†).....Troy Emery
City Admin., Darwin Archer

Rangerville (31850 Rangerville Rd., San
Benito 78586).....Wayne Halbert

Rankin.....Timothy Potter

Ransom Canyon.....Robert G. Englund
City Admin., Murvat Musa

Ravenna.....Claude L. Lewis

Raymondville (†).....Orlando A. Correa
City Mgr., Eleazar Garcia Jr.

Red Lick.....(3193 Old Redlick Rd.,
Texarkana 75503).....Sheila K. Kegley

Red Oak (†).....Alan Hugley
City Mgr., Todd Fuller

Redwater.....Robert Lorraine

Refugio.....Joey Heard

Reklaw.....Harlan Crawford

Reno (Lamar Co.)...William S. Heuberger

Reno (Parker Co.; 195 W. Reno Rd., Azle
76020).....Lynda Stokes

Retreat (621 N. Spikes Rd., Corsicana
75110).....Janice Barfknecht

Rhame.....Mark Lorraine

Rice.....Jim Fortson
City Admin., Tonya Roberts

Richardson (†).....Laura Maczka
City Mgr., Daniel Johnson

Richland.....Dolores Baldwin

Richland Hills (†).....Bill Agan
City Mgr., Curtis Hawk

Richland Springs.....Jerry M. Benton

Richmond (†).....Evalyn Moore
City Mgr., Terri Vela

Richwood.....Clint Kocurek
City Mgr., Glenn Patton

Riesel.....Dave Ross

Rio Bravo.....Nora Rivera

Rio Grande City (†)...Ruben O. Villarreal
City Admin., Juan F. Zuniga

Rio Hondo.....Santiago A. Saldana Jr.
City Admin., Arturo F. Prida

Rio Vista.....Clint Martin

Rising Star.....Joe Swinney
City Admin., Ron E. Watson

River Oaks (†).....Herman D. Earwood
City Admin., Marvin Gregory

Riverside.....G. F. Rich

Roanoke.....Carl E. (Scooter) Gierisch Jr.
City Mgr., H. Scott Campbell

Roaring Springs.....Corky Marshall
City Mgr., Robert Osborn

Robert Lee.....Joe V. White

Robinson (†).....Bryan Ferguson
City Mgr., Robert E. Cervenka

Robstown (†).....Rodrigo Ramon Jr.
City Admin., Paula Wakefield

Roby.....Eli Sepeda
City Mgr., Jack W. Brown

Rochester.....Marvin Stegemoeiler
City Mgr., Gregg Hearn

Rockdale (†).....John King
City Mgr., Kelvin Knauf

Rockport (†).....Charles J. (CJ) Wax
City Mgr., Kevin Carruth

Rocksprings.....Pauline Gonzales

Rockwall (†).....David Sweet
City Mgr., Richard R. Crowley

Rocky Mound.....(Box 795, Pittsburg
75686).....Noble T. Smith

Rogers.....Billy Ray Crow

Rollingwood.....Barry Bone
City Admin., Charles R. Winfield

Roma (†).....Rogelio Ybarra
City Mgr., Crisanto Salinas

Roman Forest.....Ray Ricks

Rossville.....Berny Devine

Roscoe.....Frank S. (Pete) Porter
City Admin., Cody Thompson

Rosebud.....Larry G. Boone
City Admin., Keith Whitfield

Rose City.....David E. Bush

Rose Hill Acres (100 Jordan Rd., Lum-
berton 77657).....Rick L. Thomisee

Rosenberg (†).....Vincent M. Morales Jr.
City Mgr., Jack S. Hamlett

Ross.....James L. Jaska Sr.

Rosser.....Shannon Rex Corder

Rotan.....H. Lynn Gibson
City Admin., Carla Thornton

Round Mountain.....Alvin Gutierrez

Round Rock (†).....Alan McGraw
City Mgr., Steve Norwood

Round Top.....Barnell Albers
City Admin., Dwight M. Nittsche

Rowlett (†).....John E. Harper
City Mgr., Lynda K. Humble

Roxton.....James Cooper
City Mgr., Janet Wheeler

Royse City (†).....Jerrrell Baley
City Mgr., Carl Alsbrook

Rule.....Jerry Cannon

Runaway Bay.....Robert Ryan
City Admin., Oneta Berghoeter

Runge.....Cecil Franke

Rusk (†).....Angela Raiborn
City Mgr., Mike Murray

- S -

Sabinal.....Enrique (Henry) Alvarado

Sachse (†).....Mike J. Felix
City Mgr., Billy George

Sadler.....Jaime Harris

Saginaw (†).....Gary Brinkley
City Mgr., Nan Stanford

Saint Hedwig.....Mary Jo Dylla

Saint Jo.....Dustin Anderson

Saint Paul.....Opie Walter

Salado.....Danny McCort

San Angelo (†).....Alvin New
City Mgr., Harold Dominguez

San Antonio (†).....Julián Castro
City Mgr., Sheryl L. Sculley

San Augustine.....Leroy Hughes
City Mgr., James Duke Lyons Jr.

San Benito (†).....Joe Hernandez
City Mgr., Victor Trevino

Sanctuary.....(Box 125, Azle 76098)
.....Cliff Scallan

San Diego.....Rupert Canales III
City Mgr., Ernesto Sanchez Jr.

Sandy Point.....Curt Mowery

San Felipe.....Bobby Byars

Sanford.....Bernard V. Pacheco

Sanger (†).....Thomas Muir
City Mgr., Michael Brice

San Juan (†).....Pedro Contreras
City Mgr., Antonio (Tony) Garza

San Leanna (Box 1107, Manchaca
78652).....Elizabeth A. Korts
City Admin., Kathleen Lessing

San Marcos (†).....Susan Narvaiz
City Mgr., Rick Menchaca

San Patricio.....(4615 Main St., Mathis
78368).....Lonnie Glasscock III

San Perlita.....Oscar de Luna

San Saba.....Kenneth Jordan
City Mgr., Stan Weik

Sansom Park (5500 Buchanan St., Fort
Worth 76114).....Jim Barnett Jr.
City Admin., Karen Bolyard

Santa Anna.....Harold Fahrlander

Santa Clara.....(Box 429, Marion 78124)
.....Jeff Hunt

Santa Fe (†) Ralph W. Stenzel Jr.
City Mgr., Joe Dickson
Santa Rosa Ruben Ochoa Jr.
Savoy Charles Downs
Schertz (†) Michael R. Carpenter
City Mgr., John C. Kessel
Schulenburg Roger Moellenberndt
City Admin., Don Doering
Scotland Brian Vieth
Scottsville Walter Johnson
Scurry Robert N. Stewart
Seabrook (†) Glenn R. Royal
City Mgr., Charles W. (Chuck) Pinto
Seadrift Elmer DeForest
Seagoville (†) Harold R. McGill
City Mgr., Larry Graves
Seagraves Ovidio Martinez Jr.
Sealy (†) Nick Tirey
City Mgr., Christopher Coffman
Seguin (†) Don Keil
City Mgr., Douglas G. Faseler
Selma Tom Daly
City Admin., Ken Roberts
Seminole (†) Wayne Mixon
City Admin., Tommy Phillips
Seven Oaks (Box 334, Leggett 77350)
..... Anna Wallace
Seven Points Kevin Pollock
Seymour Toby Hines
City Admin., John W. Studer
Shady Shores (Box 362, Lake Dallas
75065) Cindy Spencer
Shallowater Robert Olmsted
Shamrock Howard F. (Buc) Weatherby
City Mgr., David Rushing
Shavano Park A. David Marne
City Mgr., Kyle H. McCain
Shenandoah Garry B. Watts
City Admin., Greg Smith
Shepherd Glenn Dillon
Sherman (†) Bill Magers
City Mgr., George Olson
Shiner Fred Henry Hilscher
Shoreacres Dolly Arons
City Admin., David K. Stall
Silsbee (†) Herbert C. Muckleroy
City Mgr., Charles T. (Tommy) Bartosh
Silverton Lane B. Garvin
City Admin., Jerry Patton
Simonton Daniel McJunkin
Sinton (†) Jessica Thomas Bates
City Mgr., Jackie Knox Jr.
Skellytown Stephen W. Cox
Slaton (†) Laura Lynn Wilson
City Admin., Roger McKinney
Smiley Donald Janicek
Smithville Mark A. Bunte
City Mgr., Price (Tex) Middlebrook IV
Smyer Mary Beth Sims
Snook John W. See III
Snyder (†) Terry Jon Martin
City Mgr., Merle Taylor
Socorro (†) Jesus Ruiz
City Mgr., Willie Norfleet
Somerset Paul G. Cuellar
City Admin., Miguel Cantu
Somerville Tommy Thompson
City Admin., Barbara J. Pederson
Sonora Lemuel D. Lopez
City Mgr. Charles Graves
Sour Lake (†) Bruce Robinson
City Mgr., Larry Saurage
South Houston Joe Soto
Southlake (†) John Terrell
City Mgr., Shana Yelverton
Southmayd Thomas Byler
South Mountain (107 Barton Ln., Gates-
ville 76528) Billy Mayhew
South Padre Island Bob Pinkerton
City Mgr., Dewey P. Cashwell Jr.
Southside Place (6309 Edloe Ave., Hous-
ton 77005) Glen (Pat) Patterson
City Mgr., David N. Moss
Spearman Brian Gillispie

City Mgr., Edward Hansen
Spendoro Dorothy Welch
Spofford (P.O. Box 1541 Bracketville,
78832) Alex Solis
City Mgr., Sarah Terrazas
Springlake Gaylon Conner
Springtown Doug Hughes
City Admin., Mark N. Krey
Spring Valley Village (1025 Campbell
Rd., Houston 77055) Tom Ramsey
City Admin., Stephen Ashley
Spur Deborah Harris
Stafford (†) Leonard Scarcella
Stagoecho Galen Mansee
Stamford (†) John E. Anders Jr.
City Mgr., Alan L. Plumlee
Stanton Justin Burch
City Mgr., Michael Adams
Staples Eddie Daffern
Star Harbor ... (Box 949, Malakoff 75148)
..... Bobby Howell
Stephenville (†) Jerry K. Weldon II
City Admin., Mark Kaiser
Sterling City Enrique (Henry) Estrada
Stinnett Colin Locke
City Mgr., Mark Anderson
Stockdale Ray Wolff
City Mgr., Banks Akin
Stratford David Brown
City Admin., Sean Hardman
Strawn David G. Day
Streetman Johnny A. Robinson
Sudan Robert K. Sisson
Sugar Land (†) James A. Thompson
City Mgr., Allen Bogard
Sullivan City (†) Rosendo Benavides
Interim City Mgr., Nestor Mata
Sulphur Springs (†) Craig Johnson
City Mgr., Marc Maxwell
Sundown Jim Winn
City Admin., T. Flemming
Sunnyvale Jim Phaup
Town Mgr., Vince DiMaggio
Sunray Casey Stone
City Mgr., Greg Smith
Sunrise Beach Village Patricia Frain
Sunset Danny Russell
Sunset Valley Jeff Mills
Sun Valley (800 Shady Grove Rd., Paris
75462) Tom Wagnon
Surfside Beach Glenda McGonigle
Sweeny (†) Rodney Weems
City Mgr., Cindy King
Sweetwater (†) Gregory L. Wortham
City Mgr., Edward P. Brown

- T -

Taft Robert Vega
City Mgr., vacant
Tahoka John B. Baker
City Admin., Jerry W. Webster
Talco K.M. (Mike) Sloan
Talty (9550 Helms Trail, Ste. 500, Forney
75126) Larry Farthing
Town Admin., Connie Goodwin
Tatum Phil Cory
Taylor (†) Jesse Ancira
City Mgr., Jim Dunaway
Taylor Lake Village Jon R. Keeney
Taylor Landing John J. Durkay
Teague Earnest G. Pack
City Admin., Judith A. Keally
Tehuacana Herman Douglas East Jr.
Temple (†) Daniel A. Dunn
City Mgr., David A. Blackburn
Tenaha George N. Bowers
Terrell (†) Hal Richards
City Mgr., Torry L. Edwards
Terrell Hills (†) J. Bradford Camp
City Mgr., Columbus Stutes III
Texarkana (†) Bob Bruggeman
City Mgr., John Whitson
Texas City (†) Matthew T. Doyle

Texhoma Mel Yates
Texline Jim Smith
The Colony (†) Joe McCourry
City Mgr., Troy Powell
Thompsons Freddie Newsome Jr.
Thorndale Billy E. Simank
City Admin., Keith Kiesling
Thornton James W. Jackson Jr.
Thorntonville (Box 740, Monahans
79756) David Mitchell
Thrall Troy Marx
Three Rivers James Lisika
City Admin., Marion R. Forehand
Throckmorton Will Carroll
Tiki Island Ted C. Kennedy
Timbercreek Canyon (101 S. Timber-
creek Dr., Amarillo 79118) Kyle Black
Timpson Debra P. Smith
Tioga Craig Jezek
Tira (801 County Rd. 4612, Sulphur
Springs 75482) Floyd Payton
Toco (2103 Chestnut Dr., Brookston
75421) John Jason Waller
Todd Mission (21718 FM 1774, Planters-
ville 77363) George Coulam
Tolar Terry R. Johnson
Tomball (†) Gretchen Fagan
City Mgr., George Shackelford
Tom Bean Sherry E. Howard
Tool A.J. Phillips, pro tem
Toyah Karen Hornberger
Trent Leanna West
Trenton Tyler Bowman
Trinidad Larry Estes
City Admin., Terri R. Newhouse
Trinity Lyle Stubbs
City Mgr., Phil Patchett
Trophy Club (†) Connie White
Town Mgr., Michael T. Slye
Troup John Whitsell
City Admin., Gene Cottle
Troy Michael Morgan
City Admin., David Lowry
Tulia (†) Ross W. James
City Mgr., Aaron Smith
Turkey Pat Carson
City Mgr., Lynn Gray
Tuscola Dale Martin
Tye Nancy Moore
Tyler (†) Barbara Bass
City Mgr., Mark McDaniel

- U -

Uhland Daniel Heideman
Uncertain Sam Canup
Union Grove (10648 US Hwy. 271 S.,
Gladewater 75647) Randy Lee Simcox
Union Valley Chris Elliott
Universal City (†) John Williams
City Mgr., Ken Taylor
University Park (†) W. Richard David
City Mgr., Bob Livingston
Uvalde (†) Cody Smith
City Mgr., Jennifer Garver

- V -

Valentine (†) Jesús Calderon
Valley Mills Jerry V. Pierce
City Admin., Bill Lancaster
Valley View Glenn Lance
Van Billy Wilson
City Admin., Yvonne McCauley
Van Alstyne Teddie Ann Salmon
City Mgr., Frank Baker
Van Horn Pam Young, pro tem
City Admin., Fran Malafronte
Vega Mark J. Groneman
Venus James Burgess
City Admin., Jerry Reed
Vernon (†) Jeff Bearden
City Mgr., Mitch Grant
Victoria (†) Will Armstrong



Springtime flowers frame St. Mary's Catholic Church and Grotto in Windthorst, Archer County. Photo by Ron Billings; Texas A&M Forest Service.

City Mgr., Charles E. Windwehen
Vidor (†)..... Kenneth E. Crawford
 City Mgr., Mike Kunst
Village of the HillsDoug Lindgren
 City Admin., Dan Roark
Vinton Madeleine Praino
VolenteJustine Blackmore-Hlista
Von Ormy..... Art Martinez de Vara

— W —

Waco (†).....Malcolm Duncan Jr.
 City Mgr., Larry D. Groth
Waelder..... Michael L. Harris
 City Admin., Avery Williams
Wake Village (†).....Jim Green
Waller Danny Marburger
WallisJesse Moore
 City Admin., Charles Hinz Jr.
Walnut Springs Larry Stafford
Warren City (3004 George Richey Rd.,
 Gladewater 75647)..... Ricky J. Wallace
WaskomJesse Moore
Watauga (†) Hector F. Garcia
 City Mgr., Greg Vick
Waxahachie (†)..... John Wray
 City Mgr., Paul Stevens
Weatherford (†)Dennis E. Hooks
 City Mgr., Jerry Blaisdell
Webberville Hector Gonzales
Webster (†) Floyd H. Myers
 City Mgr., Wayne Sabo
Weimar Milton Koller
 City Mgr., Ray Miller Jr.
Weinert Donald Griffin
Weir Mervin Walker
Wellington Gary Brewer
 City Mgr., Jon Sessions
Wellman Karl Spuhler
Wells C.W. Williams
Westlaco (†).....Miguel D. Wise
 City Mgr., Leonardo Olivares
West Tommy Muska
 City Coor., Jennifer Schaffer
WestbrookRamiro Fuentes

West Columbia.....Laurie Beal Kincannon
 City Mgr., Debbie Sutherland
WestlakeLaura Wheat
 Town Mgr., Thomas Brymer
West Lake HillsDave Claunch
 City Admin., Robert Wood
Weston..... Patti Harrington
Weston Lakes (PO Box 1082, Fulshear
 77441)Mary Rose Zdunkewicz
West Orange (†).....Roy McDonald
Westover Hills (5824 Merymount, Fort
 Worth 76107).....Steven Tatum
 City Admin., David Burgus
West Tawakoni Pete Yoho
 City Admin., Cloy Richards
West University Place (†).....Robert Kelly
 City Mgr., Michael Ross
Westworth Village Anthony Yeager
 City Admin., Roger Unger
Wharton (†).....Domingo Montalvo Jr.
 City Mgr., Andres Garza Jr.
Wheeler.....Bob McCain
White Deer..... Dick Pierce
Whiteface..... Vernon Shellenberger
Whitehouse (†)..... John D. Hogden Jr.
 City Mgr., Kevin Huckabee
White OakRichard May
 City Coordinator, Charles Smith
Whitesboro..... W.D. (Dee) Welch
 City Admin., Michael Marter
White Settlement (†)..... Jerry R. Burns
 City Mgr., Linda A. Ryan
WhitewrightBill Goodson
Whitney Kristen Sims-Miller
Wichita Falls (†) Glenn Barham
 City Mgr., Darron Leiker
Wickett Harold Ferguson
Willis Leonard Reed
 City Mgr., Hector Forestier
Willow ParkBrad Johnson
 City Admin., Claud Arnold
Wills PointDeby S. Frye
 City Mgr., vacant
Wilmer Don Hudson
 City Admin., Bobbie Jo Martinez

Wilson..... Victor Steinhauser
Wimberley Bob Flocke
 City Admin., Don Ferguson
Windcrest Jack H. Leonhardt
 City Admin., Ronnie Cain
WindomDon Simmons
Windthorst.....Ray Vanburger
Winfield..... John Walton
WinkGregory J. Rogers
Winnboro Tom Howard
 City Admin., Nina E. Browning
WinonaRusty Smith
 City Admin., James Bixler
Winters Lewis Bergman
Wixon Valley (9500 E. State Hwy. 21,
 Bryan 77808)..... James (Jim) Soefje
Wolfe CityBarbara Woodruff
Wolforth Charles Addington II
 City Mgr., Darrell G. Newson
Woodbranch Village (58-A Woodbranch,
 New Caney 77357).....Johnny Wolfe
Woodcreek Eric C. Eskelund
 City Mgr., John Sone
Woodloch(Box 1379, Conroe 77305)
Diane L. Lincoln
Woodsboro George Hernandez Sr.
Woodson Bobby Mathews
WoodvilleBen R. Bythwood III
 City Admin., Mandy K. Risinger
Woodway (†)..... Donald J. Baker
 City Mgr., Yousry (Yost) Zakhary
WorthamRodney Price
Wylie (†)..... Eric Hogue
 City Mgr., Mindy Manson

— Y —

Yantis Jerry E. Miller
Yoakum (†)..... Anita R. Rodriguez
 City Mgr., Kevin M. Coleman
YorktownRene Hernandez
 City Admin., Robert Mendez

— Z —

ZavallaJimmy Davis ☆



The Llano County Courthouse was built in 1893 of sandstone, marble, and granite. It stands in the center of Llano's historic town square. Photo by Ron Billings; Texas A&M Forest Service.

County Courts

Each Texas county has one county court created by the Texas Constitution — a **constitutional county court** — which is presided over by the county judge (see table beginning on page 536 for a list of county judges). In more populated counties, the Legislature has created **statutory county courts**, including courts at law, probate courts, juvenile courts, domestic relations courts, and criminal courts at law. **Following is a list of statutory county courts and judges, as reported by county clerks as of July 2013. Other courts with jurisdiction in each county can be found on pages 489–493. Other county and district officials can be found on pages 536–547.**

Anderson — Court at Law: Brendan Jeffrey Doran.

Angelina — Court at Law No. 1: Robert Inselmann; No. 2: Derek Flournoy.

Aransas — Court at Law: William Adams.

Austin — Court at Law: Daniel W. Leedy.

Bastrop — Court at Law: M. Benton Eskew.

Bell — Court at Law No. 1, Probate & Juvenile courts: Edward S. Johnson. Court at Law No. 2, Domestic Relations & Criminal Court at Law: John Mischtian. Court at Law No. 3, Domestic Relations & Criminal Court at Law: Rebecca DePew.

Bexar — Court at Law No. 1: John D. Fleming; No. 2: Jason W. Wolff; No. 3: David J. Rodriguez; No. 4: Sarah E. Garrahan-Moulder; No. 5: Jason Pulliam; No. 6: Wayne A. Christian; No. 7: Eugenia (Genie) Jenkins Wright; No. 8: Liza A. Rodriguez; No. 9: Walden Shelton; No. 10: Irene Alarcon Rios; No. 11: Carlo R. Key; No. 12: Scott Roberts; No. 13: Monica A. Gonzalez; No. 14: Bill C. White; No. 15: Michael T. LaHood. Probate Court No. 1: Polly Jackson Spencer; No. 2: Tom Rickhoff. Probate Court No. 1: Polly Jackson Spencer; No. 2: Tom Rickhoff.

Bosque — Court at Law: David Barham Christian.

Bowie — Court at Law: Jeff M. Addison.

Brazoria — Court at Law No. 1 & Probate: Jerri Lee Mills; No. 2 & Probate: Marc W. Holder; No. 3 & Probate: Jeremy E. Warren; No. 4 & Probate: Lori L. Rickert.

Brazos — Court at Law No. 1: Amanda Matzke; No. 2: James (Jim) White Locke. Juvenile Court: Glynis Gore.

Brown — Court at Law & Criminal Court at Law: Frank E. Griffin.

Burnet — Court at Law: William Randolph Savage.

Caldwell — Court at Law, Juvenile Court, and Criminal Court at Law: Edward L. Jarrett. Probate Court: Tom Bonn and Edward L. Jarrett. Domestic Relations Court: Todd Blomerth.

Calhoun — Court at Law: Alex R. Hernandez.

Cameron — Court at Law No. 1: Arturo McDonald Jr.; No. 2: Laura Betancourt; No. 3: David Gonzales III.

Cass — Court at Law & Criminal Court at Law: Donald W. Dowd.

Cherokee — Court at Law: Craig A. Fletcher.

Collin — Court at Law No. 1: Corinne Ann Mason; No. 2: Barnett Walker; No. 3: Lance S. Baxter; No. 4: David D. Rippe; No. 5: Dan K. Wilson; No. 6: Jay A. Bender. Probate Court: Weldon S. Copeland Jr.

Comal — Court at Law No. 1: Randy C. Gray; No. 2: Charles A. Stephens II.

Cooke — Court at Law: John H. Morris.

Coryell — Court at Law: John R. Lee.

Dallas — Court at Law No. 1: DeMetria Benson; No. 2: T. King Fifer; No. 3: Sally L. Montgomery; No. 4: William K. (Ken) Tapscott Jr.; No. 5: Mark Greenberg. County Criminal Court No. 1: Dan Patterson;

- No. 2:** Julia Hayes; **No. 3:** Douglas W. Skemp; **No. 4:** Teresa Tolle; **No. 5:** Etta J. Mullin; **No. 6:** Angela M. King; **No. 7:** Elizabeth Hampton Crowder; **No. 8:** Tina Yoo; **No. 9:** Peggy Hoffman; **No. 10:** Roberto Canas; **No. 11:** Elizabeth Frizell. *Probate Court No. 1:* Brenda Hull-Thompson; **No. 2:** Chris Wilmoth; **No. 3:** Michael E. Miller. *County Criminal Court of Appeals No. 1:* Kristin Swanson Wade; **No. 2:** Jeffrey L. Rosenfield.
- Denton** — *Court at Law No. 1:* Kimberly McCary; **No. 2:** Robert Ramirez. *Probate Court:* Bonnie Robison; *Juvenile Court:* Kimberly McCary. *Criminal Court at Law No. 1:* Jim E. Crouch; **No. 2:** Virgil L. Vahlenkamp; **No. 3:** David D. Garcia; **No. 4:** Joe D. Bridges; **No. 5:** Richard S. Podgorski.
- Ector** — *Court at Law No. 1 & Juvenile Court:* J.A. (Jim) Bobo; **No. 2:** Mark D. Owens.
- Ellis** — *Court at Law No. 1:* Jim Chapman; *Court at Law No. 2:* A. Gene Calvert Jr.
- El Paso** — *Court at Law No. 1:* Ricardo Herrera; **No. 2:** Julie Gonzalez; **No. 3:** Javier Alvarez; **No. 4:** Alejandro Gonzalez; **No. 5:** Carlos Villa; **No. 6:** M. Sue Kurita; **No. 7:** Thomas A. Spieczny. *Probate Court No. 1:* Patricia B. Chew; **No. 2:** Eduardo Gamboa. *Domestic Relations Court:* Jim Fashing. *Juvenile Court No. 1:* Richard Anise; **No. 2:** Maria T. Leyva-Ligon. *Criminal Court at Law No. 1:* Alma R. Trejo; **No. 2:** Robert S. Anchondo; **No. 3:** Carlos Carrasco; **No. 4:** Jesus R. Herrera.
- Erath** — *Court at Law:* Ernest Bart McDougal.
- Fannin** — *Court at Law:* Charles Butler.
- Fort Bend** — *Court at Law No. 1:* Ben W. Childers; **No. 2:** Jeffery A. McMeans; **No. 3:** Susan Griffin Lowery; **No. 4:** R.H. (Sandy) Bielstein.
- Galveston** — *Court at Law No. 1:* John Grady; **No. 2:** Barbara E. Roberts; **No. 3:** Christopher Dupuy. *Probate Court:* Kimberly A. Sullivan.
- Grayson** — *Court at Law & Criminal Court at Law No. 1:* James C. Henderson; **No. 2:** Carol M. Siebman.
- Gregg** — *Court at Law No. 1:* Rebecca Lynn Simpson. **No. 2:** Vincent L. Dulweber.
- Guadalupe** — *Court at Law No. 1:* Linda Z. Jones; **No. 2:** Frank Follis. *Juvenile Court:* Linda Z. Jones.
- Harris** — *Court at Law No. 1:* Debra Ibarra Mayfield; **No. 2:** Theresa W. Chang; **No. 3:** Linda Storey; **No. 4:** Roberta Anne Lloyd. *County Criminal Court at Law No. 1:* Paula Goodhart; **No. 2:** William (Bill) Harmon; **No. 3:** Natalie C. Fleming; **No. 4:** John Clinton; **No. 5:** Margaret Stewart Harris; **No. 6:** Larry Standley; **No. 7:** Pam Derbyshire; **No. 8:** Jay Karahan; **No. 9:** Analia H. Wilkerson; **No. 10:** Sherman A. Ross; **No. 11:** Diane Bull; **No. 12:** Robin Brown; **No. 13:** Donald Alan Smyth; **No. 14:** Michael R. Fields; **No. 15:** Jean Spradling Hughes. *Probate Court No. 1:* Lloyd H. Wright; **No. 2:** Mike Wood; **No. 3:** Rory Robert Olsen; **No. 4:** Christine Riddle Butts.
- Harrison** — *Court at Law:* James Harry Ammerman II.
- Hays** — *Court at Law No. 1:* Robert E. Updegrave; **No. 2:** Linda A. Rodriguez. *Probate Court:* Robert Updegrave, Linda A. Rodriguez. *Domestic Relations Court:* Brenda Smith. *Juvenile Court:* Linda A. Rodriguez. *Criminal Court at Law:* Robert Updegrave, Linda A. Rodriguez.
- Henderson** — *Court at Law No. 1:* D. Matt Livingston; **No. 2:** Nancy Adams Perryman.
- Hidalgo** — *Court at Law No. 1:* Rodolfo (Rudy) Gonzalez; **No. 2:** Jaime (Jay) Palacios; **No. 4:** Federico (Fred) Garza Jr.; **No. 5:** Arnoldo Cantu, Jr. **No. 6:** Albert Garcia; **No. 7:** Sergio Valdez; **No. 7:** Rolando Cantu.
- Hill** — *Court at Law:* A. Lee Harris.
- Hood** — *Court at Law:* Vincent Messina. *Probate and Juvenile courts:* Darrell Cockerham. *Domestic Relations Court:* Ralph Walton.
- Hopkins** — *Court at Law:* Amy McCorkle Smith.
- Houston** — *Court at Law:* Sarah Tunnell Clark.
- Hunt** — *Court at Law No. 1:* J. Andrew Bench; **No. 2:** F. Duncan Thomas.
- Jefferson** — *Court at Law No. 1:* Gerald Eddins; **No. 2:** G.R. (Lupe) Flores; **No. 3:** John Paul Davis.
- Johnson** — *Court at Law No. 1:* Robert B. Mayfield III; **No. 2:** Jerry D. Webber.
- Kaufman** — *Court at Law No. 1, Criminal Court at Law & Juvenile Court:* Erleigh Norville Wiley. *Court at Law No. 2:* David A. Lewis. *Probate Court:* James Bruce Wood and David A. Lewis.
- Kendall** — *Court at Law:* Bill R. Palmer.
- Kerr** — *Court at Law:* Spencer W. Brown.
- Kleberg** — *Court at Law:* Guadalupe O. Mendoza.
- Lamar** — *Court at Law:* Bill H. Harris.
- Liberty** — *Court at Law:* Thomas A. Chambers.
- Lubbock** — *Court at Law No. 1:* Mark J. Hocker; **No. 2:** Drue A. Farmer; **No. 3:** Judy C. Parker.
- McLennan** — *Court at Law No. 1:* Mike Freeman; **No. 2:** T. Bradley Cates.
- Medina** — *Court at Law:* Vivian Torres.
- Midland** — *Court at Law No. 1 & Juvenile:* Kyle Peeler. *Court at Law No. 2 & Criminal Court at Law:* Marvin L. Moore. *Probate Court:* Mike Bradford. *Domestic Relations Court:* Dean Rucker.
- Montgomery** — *Court at Law No. 1:* Dennis D. Watson;



The classical revival Hall County Courthouse in Memphis was completed in 1923. Photo by Ron Billings; Texas A&M Forest Service.

No. 2: Claudia L. Laird; No. 3: Patrice McDonald; No. 4: Mary Ann Turner; No. 5: Keith M. Stewart.

Moore — *Court at Law*: Delwin T. McGee.

Nacogdoches — *Court at Law*: John A. (Jack) Sinz.

Navarro — *Court at Law, Juvenile & Criminal Court at Law*: Amanda D. Putman. *Probate Court*: H.M. Davenport. *Juvenile Court & Criminal Court at Law*: James Lagomarsino.

Nolan — *Court at Law*: David C. Hall.

Nueces — *Court at Law No. 1*: Robert J. Vargas; *No. 2*: Anna (Lisa) Elisabet Gonzales; *No. 3*: Deeanne Scoboda Galvan; *No. 4*: James E. Klager; *No. 5*: Brent Jackson Chesney.

Orange — *Court at Law No. 1*: Mandy White-Rogers; *No. 2*: Troy Johnson.

Panola — *Court at Law*: Terry D. Bailey.

Parker — *Court at Law No. 1*: Jerry D. Buckner; *No. 2*: Charles (Ben) Benjamin Akers.

Polk — *Court at Law*: J. Stephen Phillips.

Potter — *Court at Law No. 1*: W.F. (Corky) Roberts; *No. 2*: Pamela Cook Sirmon.

Randall — *Court at Law No. 1*: James W. Anderson. *No. 2*: Ronnie Walker.

Reeves — *Court at Law*: Walter M. Holcombe.

Rockwall — *Court at Law*: Brian Williams.

Rusk — *Court at Law*: Chad W. Dean.

San Patricio — *Court at Law*: Patrick L. Flanigan.

Smith — *Court at Law No. 1*: Thomas A. Dunn; *No. 2*: Randall L. Rogers. *No. 3*: Floyd Thomas Getz.

Starr — *Court at Law*: Romero Molina.

Tarrant — *Court at Law No. 1*: Donald R. Pierson; *No. 2*: Jennifer Rymell; *No. 3*: Mike Hrabal. *Criminal Court*

at Law No. 1: Sherry L. Hill; *No. 2*: Mike Mitchell; *No. 3*: Billy D. Mills; *No. 4*: Deborah L. Nekhom; *No. 5*: Jamie Cummings; *No. 6*: Molly S. Jones; *No. 7*: Cheril S. Hardy; *No. 8*: Daryl Russell Coffey; *No. 9*: Brent A. Carr; *No. 10*: Phil A. Sorrels. *Probate Court No. 1*: Steve M. King; *No. 2*: Patrick W. Ferchill. *Juvenile Court*: Jean Boyd.

Taylor — *Court at Law No. 1*: Robert Harper; *No. 2*: Samuel (Sam) J. Carroll.

Tom Green — *Court at Law No. 1*: Charles (Ben) Nolan; *No. 2*: Penny Anne Roberts.

Travis — *Court at Law No. 1*: J. David Phillips; *No. 2*: Eric Shepperd; *No. 3*: John Lipscombe; *No. 4*: Mike E. Denton; *No. 5*: Nancy Hohengarten; *No. 6*: Brandy Mueller; *No. 7*: Elisabeth A. Earle; *No. 8*: Carlos H. Barrera. *Probate Court*: Guy Herman.

Val Verde — *Court at Law*: Sergio J. Gonzalez.

Van Zandt — *Court at Law*: Randal L. McDonald.

Victoria — *Court at Law No. 1*: Travis H. Ernst; *No. 2*: Daniel F. Gilliam.

Walker — *Court at Law*: Barbara Wade Hale.

Waller — *Court at Law*: June Jackson.

Washington — *Court at Law*: Matthew A. Reue.

Webb — *Court at Law No. 1*: Alvino (Ben) Morales; *No. 2*: Jesús (Chuy) Garza.

Wichita — *Court at Law No. 1*: Gary Wayne Butler; *No. 2*: Greg King.

Williamson — *Court at Law No. 1*: Suzanne S. Brooks; *No. 2*: Tim L. Wright; *No. 3*: Doug Arnold; *No. 4*: John B. McMaster.

Wise — *Court at Law No. 1 & Criminal Court at Law*: Melton D. Cude. *Court at Law No. 2 & Probate*: Stephen J. Wren. ☆



The stately Wilbarger County Courthouse in Vernon was built in 1928. The war monuments at the southwest corner are, from left, the “Spirit of the American Doughboy” World War I memorial statue, a Napoleon 12 Pounder Bronze Field Gun, and the “Confederate Soldier.” The “Doughboy” is No. 46 of 138 doughboy statues made by Ernest Moore Viquesney; it was restored and rededicated in 2011. Photo courtesy of Ginger Golden.

Wet-Dry Counties

Source: Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission; www.tabc.state.tx.us//

The sale of alcohol in Texas varies from one county to another. The list below shows the wet-or-dry status of counties in Texas as of July 2013.

An asterisk (*) indicates counties in which the sale of mixed beverages (liquor by the drink) is legal in all or part of the county.

In seven counties marked with a dagger (†), the sale of mixed beverages in restaurants is permitted, but the sale of distilled spirits

for off-premise consumption is not permitted.

When approved in local-option elections in “wet” precincts of counties, sale of liquor by the drink is permitted in Texas. This resulted from adoption of an amendment to the Texas Constitution in 1970 and subsequent legislation, followed by local-option elections. This amendment marked the first time in 50 years that the sale of liquor by the drink was legal in Texas.

In 2013, there were 13 counties wholly dry. In 1986, there were 62 counties wholly dry.

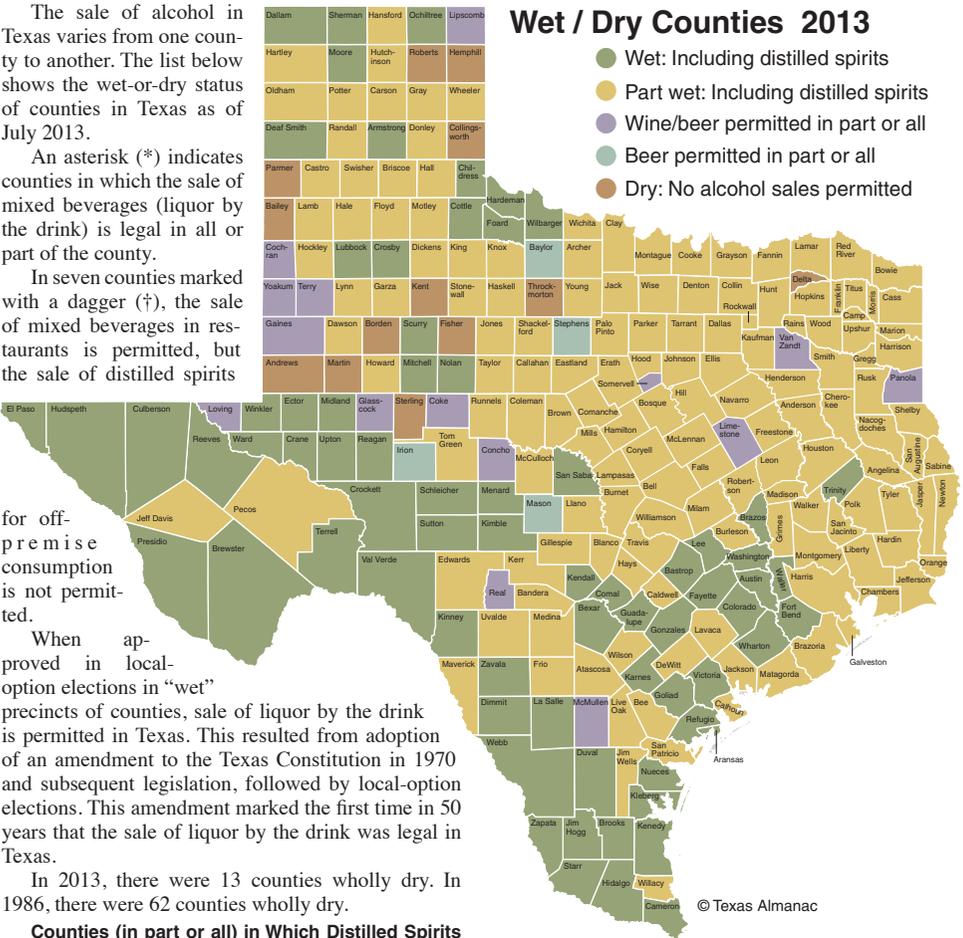
Counties (in part or all) in Which Distilled Spirits Are Legal (22): *Anderson, *†Angelina, *Aransas, Archer, *Armstrong, *Atascosa, *Austin, *Bandera, *Bastrop, *Bee, *Bell, *Bexar, *Blanco, *Bosque, *†Bowie, *Brazoria, *Brazos, *Brewster, *Briscoe, *Brooks, *Brown, *Burleson, *Burnet, *Caldwell, *Calhoun, *Callahan, *Cameron, *Camp, *Carson, *Cass, *Castro, *Chambers, *Cherokee, *Childress, †Clay, *Coleman, *Collin, *Colorado, *Comal, *Comanche, *Cooke, *Coryell, *Cottle, *Crane, *Crockett, *†Crosby, *Culberson.

Dallam, *Dallas, *Dawson, *Deaf Smith, *Denton, *DeWitt, *Dickens, *Dimmit, *Donley, *Duval, *Eastland, *Ector, *Edwards, *Ellis, *El Paso, *Erath, *Falls, *Fannin, *Fayette, *Floyd, *Foard, *Fort Bend, †Franklin, *Freestone, *Frio, *Galveston, *Garza, *Gillespie, *Goliad, *Gonzales, *Gray, *Grayson, *Gregg, *Grimes, *Guadalupe, *Hale, *Hall, *Hamilton, †Hansford, *Hardeman, *Hardin, *Harris, *Harrison, *Hartley, *Haskell, *Hays, *Henderson, *Hidalgo, *Hill, *Hockley, *Hood, *Hopkins, *†Houston, *Howard, *Hudspeth, *Hunt, *Hutchinson, *Jack, *Jackson, *Jasper, *Jeff Davis, *Jefferson, *Jim Hogg, *Jim Wells, *Johnson, *Jones.

*Karnes, *Kaufman, *Kendall, *Kenedy, *Kerr, *Kimble, *King, *Kinney, *Kleberg, *Knox, *Lamar, *Lamb, *Lampasas, *La Salle, *Lavaca, *Lee, *Leon, *Liberty, *Live Oak, *Llano, *Lubbock, *Lynn, *†Madison, *Marion, *Matagorda, *Maverick, *McCulloch, *McLennan, *Medina, Me-

Wet / Dry Counties 2013

- Wet: Including distilled spirits
- Part wet: Including distilled spirits
- Wine/beer permitted in part or all
- Beer permitted in part or all
- Dry: No alcohol sales permitted



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nard, *Midland, *Milam, *Mills, *Mitchell, *Montague, *Montgomery, *Moore, *Morris, *†Motley, *Nacogdoches, *Navarro, *Newton, *Nolan, *Nueces.

*†Ochiltree, *†Oldham, *Orange, *Palo Pinto, *Parker, *Pecos, *Polk, *Potter, *Presidio, *Rains, *Randall, *Reagan, *Red River, *Reeves, *Refugio, *Robertson, *Rockwall, *Runnels, †Rusk, *Sabine, *San Augustina, *San Jacinto, *San Patricio, *San Saba, *Schleicher, *Scurry, *Shackelford, *Shelby, *†Sherman, *Smith, *Starr, *Stonewall, *Sutton, *Swisher, *Tarrant, *Taylor, *Terrell, *Titus, *Tom Green, *Travis, *Trinity, *†Tyler, *Upshur, *Upton, *Uvalde, *Val Verde, *Victoria, *Walker, *Waller, *Ward, *Washington, *Webb, *Wharton, *Wheeler, *Wichita, *Wilbarger, *Willacy, *Williamson, *Wilson, *Winkler, *Wise, *†Wood, *Young, *Zapata, *Zavala.

Counties in Which Only Beer Is Legal (4): Baylor, Irion, Mason, Stephens.

Counties in Which Beer and Wine Up to 14 Percent Alcohol by Volume Are Legal (15): Cochran, Coke, Concho, *Gaines, *Glasscock, *Limestone, *Lipscomb, *Loving, *McMullen, *Panola, *Real, *Somervell, *Terry, *Van Zandt, *Yoakum.

Counties Wholly Dry (13): Andrews, *Bailey, *Borden, *Collingsworth, *Delta, *Fisher, *Hemphill, *Kent, *Martin, *Parmer, *Roberts, *Sterling, *Throckmorton. ☆

Regional Councils of Government

Source: Texas Association of Regional Councils; www.txregionalcouncil.org/

The concept of regional planning and cooperation, fostered by enabling legislation in 1965, has spread across Texas since organization of the North Central Texas Council of Governments in 1966.

Regional councils are voluntary associations of local governments that deal with problems and planning needs that cross the boundaries of individual local governments or that require regional attention.

These concerns include criminal justice, emergency communications, job-training programs, solid-waste management, transportation, and water-quality management. The councils make recommendations to member governments and may assist in implementing the plans. Financing is provided by local, state, and federal governments.

The Texas Association of Regional Councils is at 701 Brazos, Ste. 780, Austin 78701; (512) 478-4715. Following is a list of the 24 regional councils, member counties, executive director, and contact information:

1. Panhandle Regional Planning Commission: Armstrong, Briscoe, Carson, Castro, Childress, Collingsworth, Dallam, Deaf Smith, Donley, Gray, Hall, Hansford, Hartley, Hemphill, Hutchinson, Lipscomb, Moore, Ochiltree, Oldham, Parmer, Potter, Randall, Roberts, Sherman, Swisher, and Wheeler. **Gary Pitner**, PO Box 9257, Amarillo 79105-9257; (806) 372-3381; www.prpc.cog.tx.us.

2. South Plains Association of Governments: Bailey, Cochran, Crosby, Dickens, Floyd, Garza, Hale, Hockley, King, Lamb, Lubbock, Lynn, Motley, Terry, and Yoakum. **Tim Pierce**, PO Box 3730, Lubbock 79452-3730; (806) 762-8721; www.spag.org.

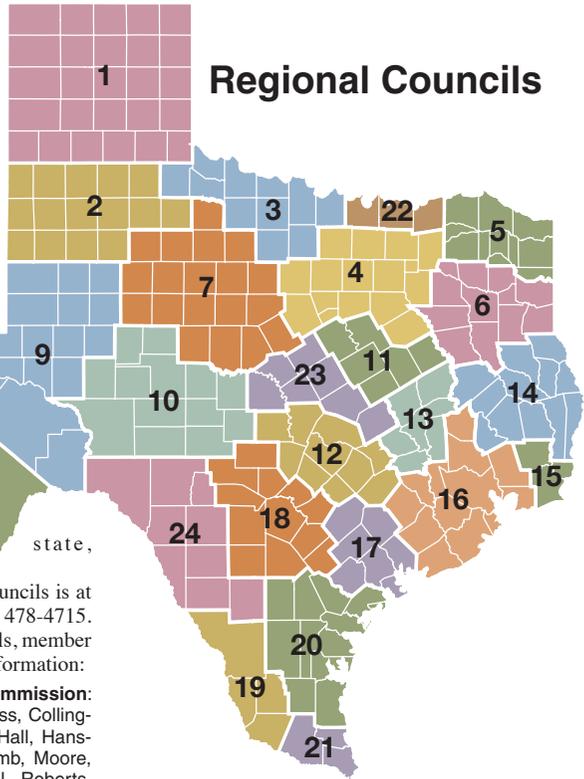
3. Nortex Regional Planning Commission: Archer, Baylor, Clay, Cottle, Foard, Hardeman, Jack, Montague, Wichita, Wilbarger, and Young. **Dennis Wilde**, PO Box 5144, Wichita Falls 76307-5144; (940) 322-5281; www.nortexrpc.org.

4. North Central Texas Council of Governments: Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Erath, Hood, Hunt, Johnson, Kaufman, Navarro, Palo Pinto, Parker, Rockwall, Somervell, Tarrant, and Wise. **R. Michael Eastland**, PO Box 5888, Arlington 76005-5888; (817) 640-3300; www.nctcog.org.

5. Ark-Tex Council of Governments: Bowie, Cass, Delta, Franklin, Hopkins, Lamar, Morris, Red River, Titus, and Miller County, Ark. **L.D. Williamson**, PO Box 5307, Texarkana, Texas 75505-5307; (903) 832-8636; www.atcog.org.

6. East Texas Council of Governments: Anderson, Camp, Cherokee, Gregg, Harrison, Henderson, Marion, Panola, Rains, Rock, Smith, Upshur, Van Zandt, and Wood. **David Cleveland**, 3800 Stone Rd., Kilgore 75662-6297; (903) 984-8641; www.etcog.org.

7. West Central Texas Council of Governments: Brown, Callahan, Coleman, Comanche, Eastland, Fisher, Haskell, Jones, Kent, Knox, Mitchell, Nolan, Runnels,



Regional Councils

Scurry, Shackelford, Stephens, Stonewall, Taylor, and Throckmorton. **Tom Smith**, 3702 Loop 322, Abilene 79602-7300; (325) 672-8544; www.wctcog.org.

8. Rio Grande Council of Governments: Brewster, Culberson, El Paso, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Presidio, and Doña Ana County, N.M. **Annette Gutierrez**, 1100 N. Stanton, Ste. 610, El Paso 79902; (915) 533-0998; www.riocog.org.

9. Permian Basin Regional Planning Commission: Andrews, Borden, Crane, Dawson, Ector, Gaines, Glasscock, Howard, Loving, Martin, Midland, Pecos, Reeves, Terrell, Upton, Ward, and Winkler. **Terri Moore**, PO Box 60660, Midland 79711-0660; (432) 563-1061; www.pbrpc.org.

10. Concho Valley Council of Governments: Coke, Concho, Crockett, Irion, Kimble, Mason, McCulloch, Menard, Reagan, Schleicher, Sterling, Sutton, and Tom Green. **Jeffrey Sutton**, Box 60050, San Angelo 76906-0050; (325) 944-9666; www.cvcog.org.

11. Heart of Texas Council of Governments: Bosque, Falls, Freestone, Hill, Limestone, and McLennan. **Kenneth Simons**, PO Box 20847, Waco 76712; (254) 292-1800; www.hotcog.org.

12. Capital Area Council of Governments: Bastrop, Blanco, Burnet, Caldwell, Fayette, Hays, Lee, Llano, Travis, and Williamson. **Betty Voights**, 6800 Burleson Rd., Bldg. 310, Ste. 165, Austin 78744; (512) 916-6000; www.capcog.org.

13. Brazos Valley Council of Governments: Brazos, Burleson, Grimes, Leon, Madison, Robertson, and Washington. **Tom Wilkinson Jr.**, 3991 E. 29th St., Bryan

77803; (979) 595-2800; www.bvcog.org.

14. Deep East Texas Council of Governments: Angelina, Houston, Jasper, Nacogdoches, Newton, Polk, Sabine, San Augustine, San Jacinto, Shelby, Trinity, and Tyler. **Walter G. Diggles**, 210 Premier Dr., Jasper 75951; (409) 384-5704; www.detcog.org.

15. South East Texas Regional Planning Commission: Hardin, Jefferson, and Orange. **Shaun P. Davis**, 2210 Eastex Fwy., Beaumont 77703; (409) 899-8444; www.setrpc.org.

16. Houston-Galveston Area Council: Austin, Brazoria, Chambers, Colorado, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Liberty, Matagorda, Montgomery, Walker, Waller, and Wharton. **Jack Steele**, PO Box 22777, Houston 77227-2777; (713) 627-3200; www.h-gac.com.

17. Golden Crescent Regional Planning Commission: Calhoun, DeWitt, Goliad, Gonzales, Jackson, Lavaca, and Victoria. **Joe Brannan**, 120 S. Main, Ste. 210, Victoria 77901; (361) 578-1587; www.gcrpc.org.

18. Alamo Area Council of Governments: Atascosa, Bandera, Bexar, Comal, Frio, Gillespie, Guadalupe, Karnes, Kendall, Kerr, Medina, and Wilson. **Gloria C. Arriaga**, 8700 Tesoro Dr., Ste. 700, San Antonio 78217; (210) 362-5200; www.aacog.com.

19. South Texas Development Council: Jim Hogg,

Starr, Webb, and Zapata. **Amando Garza Jr.**, 1002 Dicky Lane, Laredo 78044-2187; (956) 722-3995; www.stdc.cog.tx.us.

20. Coastal Bend Council of Governments: Aransas, Bee, Brooks, Duval, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Kleberg, Live Oak, McMullen, Nueces, Refugio, and San Patricio. **John P. Buckner**, PO Box 9909, Corpus Christi 78469-9909; (361) 883-5743; cbcog98.org.

21. Lower Rio Grande Valley Development Council: Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy. **Kenneth N. Jones Jr.**, 311 N. 15th, McAllen 78501-4705; (956) 682-3481; www.lrgvdc.org.

22. Texoma Council of Governments: Cooke, Fannin, and Grayson. **Susan B. Thomas**, 1117 Gallagher Dr., Ste. 100, Sherman 75090; (903) 813-3512; www.texoma.cog.tx.us.

23. Central Texas Council of Governments: Bell, Coryell, Hamilton, Lampasas, Milam, Mills, and San Saba. **James Reed**, PO Box 729, Belton 76513-0729; (254) 770-2200; www.ctcog.org.

24. Middle Rio Grande Development Council: Dimmit, Edwards, Kinney, La Salle, Maverick, Real, Uvalde, Val Verde, and Zavala. **Leodoro Martinez Jr.**, PO Box 1199, Carrizo Springs 78834-1199; (830) 876-3533; www.mrgdc.org. ☆

County Tax Appraisers

The following list of Chief Appraisers for Texas counties was furnished by the State Property Tax Division of the State Comptroller's office. It includes the mailing address for each appraiser and is current to July 2013.

Anderson — Carson Wages, PO Box 279, Palestine 75802

Andrews — Ron Huckabay, 600 N. Main St., Andrews 79714

Angelina — Tim Chambers, PO Box 2357, Lufkin 75902

Aransas — Kevin Jamison, 601 S. Church St., Rockport 78382

Archer — Kimbra York, PO Box 1141, Archer City 76351

Armstrong — Joe Reck, PO Box 835, Claude 79019

Atascosa — Michelle Cardenas, PO Box 139, Poteet 78065

Austin — Carmen Ottmer, 906 E. Amelia St., Bellville 77418

Bailey — Kaye Elliott, 302 Main St., Muleshoe 79347

Bandera — Wendy Grams, PO Box 1119, Bandera 78003

Bastrop — Mark Boehnke, PO Drawer 578, Bastrop 78602

Baylor — Ronnie Hargrove, 211 N. Washington, Seymour 76380

Bee — Domingo Palomo, 401 N. Washington, Beeville 78102

Bell — Marvin Hahn, PO Box 390, Belton 76513

Bexar — Michael Amezcua, PO Box 830248, San Antonio 78283

Blanco — Hollis Boatright, PO Box 338, Johnson City 78636

Borden — Kristi Harrison, PO Box 298, Gail 79738

Bosque — Marlee Greenwood, PO Box 393, Meridian 76665

Bowie — Mike Brower, PO Box 6527, Texarkana 75505

Brazoria — Cheryl Evans, 500 N. Chenango, Angleton 77515

Brazos — Mark Price, 1673 Briarcrest Dr., #A-101, Bryan 77802

Brewster — Matt White, 107 W. Avenue E, #2, Alpine 79830

Briscoe — Pat McWaters, PO Box 728, Silverton 79257

Brooks — Mary Lou Cantu, PO Drawer A, Falfurrias 78355

Brown — Brett McKibben, 403 Fisk Ave., Brownwood 76801

Burleson — Carroll Brincefield, PO Box 1000, Caldwell 77836

Burnet — Stan Hemphill, PO Box 908, Burnet 78611

Caldwell — Mary LaPoint, PO Box 900, Lockhart 78644

Calhoun — Jerry Daum, PO Box 49, Port Lavaca 77979

Callahan — Don Jones, 132 W. 4th St., Baird 79504

Cameron — Frutoso Gomez Jr., PO Box 1010, San Benito 78586

Camp — Jan Tinsley, 143 Quitman St., Pittsburg 75686

Carson — Donita Davis, PO Box 970, Panhandle 79068

Cass — Leann Lee, 502 N. Main St., Linden 75563

Castro — Jerry Heller, 204 S.E. 3rd (Rear), Dimmitt 79027

Chambers — Michael Fregia, PO Box 1520, Anahuac 77514

Cherokee — Lee Flowers, PO Box 494, Rusk 75785

Childress — Terry Holley, 1710 Ave. F NW, Childress 79201

Clay — Gerald Holland, PO Box 108, Henrietta 76365

Cochran — David Greener, 109 S.E. First St., Morton 79346

Coke — Gayle Sisemore, PO Box 2, Robert Lee 76945

Coleman — Bill W. Jones, PO Box 914, Coleman 76834

Collin — Bo Daffin, 250 W. Eldorado, McKinney 75069

Collingsworth — Dwight Bowen, 800 West Ave., Rm. 104, Wellington, 79095

Colorado — Billie Mitchell Jr., PO Box 10, Columbus 78934

Comal — Curtis Koehler, PO 900 S. Seguin Ave., New Braunfels 78130

Comanche — JoAnn Hohertz, PO Box 6, Comanche 76442

Concho — Scott Sutton, PO Box 68, Paint Rock 76866

Cooke — Doug Smithson, 201 N. Dixon, Gainesville 76240

Coryell — Mitch Fast, 705 E. Main St., Gatesville 76528

Cottle — Nakia Hargrave, PO Box 459, Paducah 79248

Crane — Janet Wilson, 511 W. 8th St., Crane 79731

Crockett — Rhonda Shaw, PO Drawer H, Ozona 76943

Crosby — Kathy Lowrie, PO Box 505, Crosbyton 79322

Culberson — Maricel Gonzalez, PO Box 550, Van Horn 79855

Dallam — Holly McCauley, PO Box 579, Dalhart 79022

Dallas — Ken Nolan, 2949 N. Stemmons Fwy., Dallas 75247

Dawson — Norma J. Brock, PO Box 797, Lamesa 79331

Deaf Smith — Danny Jones, PO Box 2298, Hereford 79045

Delta — Kim Gregory, PO Box 47, Cooper 75432

Denton — Rudy Durham, PO Box 2816, Denton 76202

DeWitt — Beverly Malone, 103 E. Bailey St., Cuero 77954

Dickens — Patti Abbott, PO Box 180, Dickens 79229

Dimmit — Norma Carrillo, 404 W. Peña St., Carrizo Springs 78834

Donley — Paula Lowrie, PO Box 1220, Clarendon 79226

Duval — Rene Garza, PO Box 809, San Diego 78384

Eastland — Randy Clark, PO Box 914, Eastland 76448

- Ector** — Karen McCord, 1301 E. 8th St., Odessa 79761
Edwards — Tommy Walker, PO Box 858, Rocksprings 78880
Ellis — Kathy Rodrigue, PO Box 878, Waxahachie 75168
El Paso — Dinah Kilgore, 5801 Trowbridge Dr., El Paso 79925
Erath — Jerry Lee, 1390 N. Harbin Dr., Stephenville 76401
Falls — Allen McKinley, 403 Craik St., Marlin 76661
Fannin — Michael Jones, 831 W. State Hwy. 56, Bonham 75418
Fayette — Richard Moring, PO Box 836, La Grange 78945
Fisher — Jacqueline Martin, PO Box 516, Roby 79543
Floyd — Jim Finley, PO Box 249, Floydada 79235
Foard — Jo Ann Vecera, PO Box 419, Crowell 79227
Fort Bend — Glen Whitehead, 2801 B.F. Terry Blvd., Rosenberg 77471
Franklin — Genea Burnaman, PO Box 720, Mount Vernon 75457
Freestone — Bud Black, 218 N. Mount St., Fairfield 75840
Frio — Luciano R. Gonzales, PO Box 1129, Pearsall 78061
Gaines — Gayla Harridge, PO Box 490, Seminole 79360
Galveston — Ken Wright, 9850 Emmet F Lowry Exp, Ste. A, Texas City 77591
Garza — Irene Fry, PO Drawer F, Post 79356
Gillespie — David Oehler, 101 W. Main St., Unit 11, Fredericksburg 78624
Glasscock — Priscilla A. Ginnetti, PO Box 155, Garden City 79739
Goliad — Pat Brennan, PO Box 34, Goliad 77963
Gonzales — John Liford, PO Box 867, Gonzales 78629
Gray — Tyson Paronto, PO Box 836, Pampa 79066
Grayson — Shawn Coker, 205 N. Travis, Sherman 75090
Gregg — Thomas Hays, 4367 W. Loop 281, Longview 75604
Grimes — Bill Sullivan, PO Box 489, Anderson 77830
Guadalupe — Jamie Osborne, 3000 N. Austin St., Seguin 78155
Hale — Nikki Branscum, PO Box 29, Plainview 79073
Hall — Gina Chavira, 512 W. Main St., Ste. 14, Memphis 79245
Hamilton — Doyle Roberts, 119 E. Henry St., Hamilton 76531
Hansford — Sonya Shieldknight, 709 W. 7th Ave., Spearman 79081
Hardeman — Jan Evans, PO Box 388, Quanah 79252
Hardin — Alex Stephens, PO Box 670, Kountze 77625
Harris — Jim Robinson, PO Box 920975, Houston 77292
Harrison — vacant, PO Box 818, Marshall 75671
Hartley — Mary Thompson, PO Box 405, Hartley 79044
Haskell — Leah Robertson, PO Box 467, Haskell 79521
Hays — David G. Valle, 21001 N. IH-35, Kyle 78640
Hemphill — Jason Caron, 223 Main St., Canadian 79014
Henderson — Bill Jackson, PO Box 430, Athens 75751
Hidalgo — Rolando Garza, PO Box 208, Edinburg 78540
Hill — Mike McKibben, PO Box 416, Hillsboro 76645
Hockley — Greg Kelley, PO Box 1090, Levelland 79336
Hood — Greg Stewart, PO Box 819, Granbury 76048
Hopkins — Cathy Singleton, PO Box 753, Sulphur Springs 75483
Houston — Kathryn Keith, PO Box 112, Crockett 75835
Howard — Ronny Babcock, PO Box 1151, Big Spring 79721
Hudspeth — Zedoch Pridgeon, PO Box 429, Sierra Blanca 79851
Hunt — Brent South, PO Box 1339, Greenville 75403
Hutchinson — Joe Raper, PO Box 5065, Borger 79008
Irion — Byron Bitner, PO Box 980, Mertzon 76941
Jack — Kathy Conner, PO Box 958, Jacksboro 76458
Jackson — Damon Moore, 404 N. Allen St., Edna 77957
Jasper — David Luther, PO Box 1300, Jasper 75951
Jeff Davis — Zedoch Pridgeon, PO Box 373, Fort Davis 79734
Jefferson — Roland Bieber, PO Box 21337, Beaumont 77720
Jim Hogg — Jorge Arellano, PO Box 459, Hebbronville 78361
Jim Wells — Sidney Vela, PO Box 607, Alice 78333
Johnson — Jim Hudspeth, 109 N. Main, Cleburne 76033
Jones — Kim McLemore, PO Box 348, Anson 79501
Karnes — Kathy Barnhill, 915 S. Panna Maria Ave., Karnes City 78118
Kaufman — Chris Peace, PO Box 819, Kaufman 75142
Kendall — Gary Eldridge, PO Box 788, Boerne 78006
Kenedy — Thomas G. Denney, PO Box 39, Sarita 78385
Kent — Kay Byrd, PO Box 68, Jayton 79528
Kerr — P.H. Coates IV, PO Box 294387, Kerrville 78029
Kimble — Kandy Dick, PO Box 307, Junction 76849
King — Kala Briggs, PO Box 117, Guthrie 79236
Kinney — Gene C. Slate, PO Box 1377, Brackettville 78832
Kleberg — Tina Flores, PO Box 1027, Kingsville 78364
Knox — Mitzi Welch, PO Box 47, Benjamin 79505
Lamar — Jerry Patton, PO Box 400, Paris 75461
Lamb — Lesa Kloiber, PO Box 950, Littlefield 79339
Lampasas — Melissa Gonzales, Box 175, Lampasas 76550
La Salle — Annie Garcia, PO Box 1530, Cotulla 78014
Lavaca — Pam Lathrop, PO Box 386, Hallettsville 77964
Lee — Patricia Davis, 898 E. Richmond, Ste. 100, Giddings 78942
Leon — Jeff Beshears, PO Box 536, Centerville 75833
Liberty — Alan Conner, PO Box 10016, Liberty 77575
Limestone — Karen Wietzikoski, PO Drawer 831, Groesbeck 76642
Lipscomb — Pam Scates, PO Box 128, Darrouzett 79024
Live Oak — Jesse Hubbell, PO Box 2370, George West 78022
Llano — Cindy Cowan, 103 E. Sandstone, Llano 78643
Loving — Sherlene Burrows, PO Box 352, Mentone 79754
Lubbock — Dave Kimbrough, PO Box 10542, Lubbock 79408
Lynn — Marquita Scott, PO Box 789, Tahoka 79373
Madison — Matt Newton, PO Box 1328, Madisonville 77864
Marion — Summer Golden, PO Box 690, Jefferson 75657
Martin — Marsha Graves, PO Box 1349, Stanton 79782
Mason — Ted H. Smith, PO Box 1119, Mason 76856
Matagorda — Vince Maloney, 2225 Ave. G, Bay City 77414
Maverick — Victor Perry, PO Box 2628, Eagle Pass 78852
McClulloch — Zane Brandenberger, 306 W. Lockhart, Brady 76825
McLennan — Andrew Hahn, PO Box 2297, Waco 76703
McMullen — Bessie Guerrero, PO Box 38, Tilden 78072
Molina — James Garcia, 1410 Ave. K, Hondo 78861
Menard — Kayla Wagner, PO Box 1008, Menard 76859
Midland — Jerry Bundick, PO Box 908002, Midland 79708
Milam — Patricia Moraw, PO Box 769, Cameron 76520
Mills — Dori Blesh, PO Box 565, Goldthwaite 76844
Mitchell — Linda McSpadden, 2112 Hickory St., Colorado City 79512
Montague — Kim Haralson, PO Box 121, Montague 76251
Montgomery — Mark Castleschouldt, PO Box 2233, Conroe 77305
Moore — Rhonda Stafford, PO Box 717, Dumas 79029
Morris — Rhonda Hall, PO Box 563, Dainingerfield 75638
Motley — Jim Finley, PO Box 249, Floydada 79235
Nacogdoches — Gary Woods, 216 W. Hospital St., Nacogdoches 75961
Navarro — Karen Morris, PO Box 3118, Corsicana 75110
Newton — Margie L. Herrin, 109 Court St., Newton 75966
Nolan — Brenda Klepper, PO Box 1256, Sweetwater 79556
Nueces — Ronnie Canales, 201 N. Chaparral, Ste. 206, Corpus Christi 78401
Ochiltree — Terry Symons, 825 S. Main, Ste. 100, Perryton 79707
Oldham — Brenda Perkins, PO Box 310, Vega 79092
Orange — Michael Cedars, PO Box 457, Orange 77631
Palo Pinto — Donna Rhoades, PO Box 250, Palo Pinto 76484
Panola — Loyd Adams, 1736 Ballpark Dr., Carthage 75633
Parker — Larry Hammonds, 1108 Santa Fe Dr., Weatherford 76086
Parmer — Jill Timms, PO Box 56, Bovina 79009
Pecos — Sam Calderon, PO Box 237, Fort Stockton 79735
Polk — Chad Hill, 114 Matthews St., Livingston 77351



The Grimes County Courthouse in Anderson was built in 1894. Photo by Ron Billings; Texas A&M Forest Service.

- Potter** — Jim Childers, PO Box 7190, Amarillo 79114
Presidio — Cynthia Ramirez, PO Box 879, Marfa 79843
Rains — Carrol Houllis, PO Box 70, Emory 75440
Randall — Jim Childers, PO Box 7190, Amarillo 79114
Reagan — Byron Bitner, PO Box 8, Big Lake 76932
Real — Kelley V. Shults, PO Box 158, Leakey 78873
Red River — Christie Ussery, PO Box 461, Clarksville 75426
Reeves — John Huddleston, PO Box 1229, Pecos 79772
Refugio — Connie Raymond, PO Box 156, Refugio 78377
Roberts — DeAnn Williams, PO Box 458, Miami 79059
Robertson — Nancy Commander, PO Box 998, Franklin 77856
Rockwall — Ray Helm, 841 Justin Rd., Rockwall 75087
Runnels — Larry Reagan, PO Box 524, Ballinger 76821
Rusk — Terry Decker, PO Box 7, Henderson 75653
Sabine — Jim Nethery, PO Box 137, Hemphill 75948
San Augustine — Jamie Doherty, 122 N. Harrison, San Augustine 75972
San Jacinto — Kelly Foxworth, PO Box 1170, Coldspring 77331
San Patricio — Rufino Lozano, PO Box 938, Sinton 78387
San Saba — Jan Vandiver, 423 E. Wallace St., San Saba 76877
Schleicher — Jani Mitchell, PO Box 936, Eldorado 76936
Scurry — Larry Crooks, 2612 College Ave., Snyder 79549
Shackelford — Teresa Peacock, PO Box 2247, Albany 76430
Shelby — Robert N. Pigg, 724 Shelbyville St., Center 75935
Sherman — Teresa Edmond, PO Box 239, Stratford 79084
Smith — Michael D. Barnett, 245 South S.E. Loop 323, Tyler 75702
Somervell — Wes Rollen, 112 Allen Dr., Glen Rose 76043
Starr — Humberto Saenz Jr., 100 N. FM 3167, Ste. 300, Rio Grande City 78582
Stephens — Bun Barry, PO Box 351, Breckenridge 76424
Sterling — Ronnie Krejci, PO Box 28, Sterling City 76951
Stonewall — Debra Daniels, PO Box 308, Aspermont 79502
Sutton — Mary Bustamante, 300 E. Oak St., Ste. 2, Sonora 76950
Swisher — Cindy McDowell, PO Box 8, Tulia 79088
Tarrant — Jeff Law, 2500 Handley-Ederville Rd., Fort Worth 76118
Taylor — Richard Petree, PO Box 1800, Abilene 79604
Terrell — Blain Chriesman, PO Box 747, Sanderson 79848
Terry — Ronny Burran, PO Box 426, Brownfield 79316
Throckmorton — Erin Hudson, Box 788, Throckmorton 76483
Titus — Geraldine Hull, PO Box 528, Mount Pleasant 75456
Tom Green — Bill Benson, PO Box 3307, San Angelo 76902
Travis — Marya Crigler, PO Box 149012, Austin 78714
Trinity — Greg Cook, PO Box 950, Groveton 75845
Tyler — Eddie Chalmers, PO Drawer 9, Woodville 75979
Upshur — Sarah Curtis, 105 Diamond Loch, Gilmer 75644
Upton — Sheri Stephens, PO Box 1110, McCamey 79752
Uvalde — Alberto M. Mireles, 209 N. High St., Uvalde 78801
Val Verde — Cherry Sheedy, 417 W. Cantu Rd., Del Rio 78842
Van Zandt — Brenda Barnett, PO Box 926, Canton 75103
Victoria — John Hailburton, 2805 N. Navarro, Ste. 300, Victoria 77901
Walker — Raymond Kiser, PO Box 1798, Huntsville 77342
Waller — Chris Barzilla, PO Box 887, Hempstead 77445
Ward — Arlice Wittie, PO Box 905, Monahans 79756
Washington — Willy Dilworth, PO Box 681, Brenham 77834
Webb — Martin Villarreal, 3302 Clark Blvd., Laredo 78043
Wharton — Tylene Gamble, 308 E. Milam, Wharton 77488
Wheeler — Kimberly Morgan, PO Box 1200, Wheeler 79096
Wichita — Edward Trigg, PO Box 5172, Wichita Falls 76307
Wilbarger — Sandy Burkett, PO Box 1519, Vernon 76385
Willacy — Agustin Lopez, Rt. 2, Box 256, Raymondville 78580
Williamson — Alvin Lankford, 625 FM 1460, Georgetown 78626
Wilson — Brian Stahl, 1611 Railroad St., Floresville 78114
Winkler — Connie Carpenter, PO Box 1219, Kermit 79745
Wise — Michael Hand, 400 E. Business 380, Decatur 76234
Wood — Tracy Nichols, PO Box 1706, Quitman 75783
Yoakum — JoAnn Dobson, PO Box 748, Plains 79355
Young — Luke Robbins, PO Box 337, Graham 76450
Zapata — Amada Gonzalez, PO Box 2315, Zapata 78076
Zavala — Yolanda Cervera, 323 W. Zavala, Crystal City 78839 ☆

Texas County and District Officials — Table No. 1

County Seats, County Judges, County Clerks, County Attorneys, County Treasurers, Tax Assessors-Collectors, and Sheriffs.

See Table No. 2 on pages following this table for District Clerks, District Attorneys, and County Commissioners. Judges in county courts at law, as well as probate courts, juvenile/domestic relations courts, county criminal courts, and county criminal courts of appeal, can be found beginning on page 528. The officials listed here are elected by popular vote. Officials listed in this table are from county clerk's questionnaires or from most of the recent Texas State Directory.

County	County Seat	County Judge	County Clerk	County Attorney	County Treasurer	Assessor-Collector	Sheriff
Anderson	Palesine	Robert D. Johnston	Wanda Burke	Tim Mason	Kim Turman	Terri Garvey	Greg Taylor
Andrews	Andrews	Richard H. Dolgener	Kenda Heckler	Ed C. Jones	Office abolished 11-5-1985.	Robin Harper	Sam H. Jones
Angella	Lufkin	Wes Sauter	Jo Ann Chastain	Richard P. Bianchi	Deborah D. Huffman	Thelma Sherman	Kent Henson
Aranzas	Rockport	C.H. (Burt) Mills Jr.	Peggy L. Friebele	Richard P. Bianchi	Alma Tamburin Cartwright	Jeri D. Cox	William (Bill) Mills
Archer	Archer City	Gary W. Beesinger	Karren Winter	Arren Winter	Victoria Lear	Teresa K. Martin	Staci Williams Beesinger
Armstrong	Claude	Hugh Reed	Patricia Sherrill	Randy Sherrod	Sara Messer	Joe Reck	J.R. Walker
Atascosa	Jourdanton	Diana J. Bautista	Diane Gonzales	Luchinda A. Vickers	Laura Pawelek	Loretta Holley	David Soward
Austin	Bellville	Carolyn Bliski	Carrie Gregor	Laura Kaye	Marcus A. Peña	Jack W. Brantdes	Jack W. Brantdes
Bailey	Muleshoe	Sherril Harrison	Robin Dickerson	Jackie Claborn	Shonda Black	Maria Gonzalez	Richard W. Butts
Bandera	Bandera	Richard A. Evans	Candy Wheeler	Janna I. Lindig	Billie J. Reeves	Gwendolyn Tschirhart	Daniel R. Butts
Bastrop	Bastrop	Paul Pope	Rose Pletsch	Laurie Ingram	Linda Harman	Linda Harman	Terry Pickering
Baylor	Seymour	Linda Rogers	Chris Jakubcek	Jennifer Habert Dick	Kevin Hostas	Jeanette Holub	Bob Elliott
Bee	Beeville	David Silva	Mirella Escamilla Davis	Michael J. Knight	Office abolished 11-2-1982.	Linda G. Bridge	Carlos Carrizales Jr.
Bell	Belton	Jon H. Burrows	Shelley Coston	James E. Nichols	Charles Jones	Sharon Long	Eddy Lange
Bexar	San Antonio	Nelson W. Wolff	Gerald Rickhoff	Office abolished.	Office abolished 11-5-1985.	Sylvia S. Romo	Amadeo Ortiz
Blanco	Johnson City	Bill Guthrie	Karen Newman	David Allen Hall	Camille Swift	Hollis Boatright	Robert (Bob) Morgan
Borden	Gail	Ross Sharp	Joyce Herridge	Sharlot Stone	Sharlot Stone	Billy J. Gannaway	Billy J. Gannaway
Bosque	Meridian	Cole Word	Betty Spitzer Outlaw	Natale Cobb Koehler	Diana Wellborn	Debbie Kibler	Anthony Malott
Bowie	New Boston	Sterling Lacy	Tina Petty	Brice Feasel	Brice Feasel	Toni Barron	James Prince
Brazoria	Angleton	E.J. (Joe) King	Joyce Hudson	Sharon L. Reynolds	Sharon L. Reynolds	Ro Vin Garrett	Charles S. Wagner
Brazos	Bryan	Duane Peters	Karen McQueen	Rodney Anderson	Laura Taylor-Davis	Kristen (Kirsty) Roe	Christopher C. (Chris) Kirk
Brewster	Alpine	Val Clark Beard	Berta Rios-Martinez	Steve Houston	Carol Olenstein	Betty Jo Rooney	Romy D. Dodson
Briscoe	Silverton	Wayne Nance	Bena Hester	Emily Roy	Mary Jo Brannon	Jon Etta Ziegler	Gene Smith
Brooks	Falluris	Raul M. Ramirez	Fruoso (Pepe) Garza	Homer Mora	Horacio Villarreal III	Ray Rodriguez	Ray Rodriguez
Brown	Brownwood	E. Ray West III	Sharon Ferguson	Shane Britton	Ann Kipoun	Cheryl Nelson	Bobby Grubbs
Burleson	Caldwell	Mike Sutherland	Anna L. Schelack	Joseph J. Skrivanek III	Beth Andrews Bills	Curris Doss	Alfred Dale Stroud
Burnet	Burnet	Donna Klaeger	Janet F. Parker	Eduardo Arredondo	Karrie Crownover	Sherril Frazier	W.T. Smith
Caldwell	Lockhart	Tom Bonn	Carol Holcomb	Mack Harrison	Lori D. Rangel-Pompa	Darla Law	Daniel C. Law
Callahan	Port Lavaca	Michael J. Pfeifer	Anita Fricke	Shane Deel	Rhonda Sikes Kokena	Gloria Ann Ochoa	Burnard B. Browning
Calloway	Baird	Roger Corn	Donna Bell	Shane Deel	Diianne Gunter	Tammy T. Walker	Terry Joy
Cameron	Brownsville	Carlos H. Cascos	Joe G. Rivera	David A. Betancourt	David A. Betancourt	Antonio Yzaguirre Jr.	Omar Lucio
Camp	Pittsburg	Thomas Cravey	Elaire Young	Kim Pitman	Kim Pitman	Gale Burns	Alan D. McCandless
Carson	Panhandle	Lewis Powers	Celeste Bichsel	Denise Satzbrunner	Denise Satzbrunner	Jackie Moore	Tam Terry
Cass	Linden	Charles L. McMichael	Jannis Mitchell	Donna Early	Donna Early	Becky Watson	Larry Rowe
Castro	Dimmitt	William F. Sava	JoAnna Blanco	James R. Horton	Kristen M. Yorton	Pamala Rickert	Salvatore (Sal) Rivera Jr.
Chambers	Anahuac	Jimmy Sylvia	Heather Hawthorne	Scott Peal	Tony Sims	Denise Hutter	Brian Hawthorne

County	County Seat	County Judge	County Clerk	County Attorney	County Treasurer	Assessor-Collector	Sheriff
Cherokee	Rusk	Chris Davis	Laverne Lusk	Craig D. Caldwell	Patsy J. Lassiter	Linda Little	James E. Campbell
Childress	Childress	Jay Mayden	Zona Prince	Greg Buckley	Jeanie Thomas	Kathy Dobbs	Michael Pigg
Clay	Hemphill	Kenneth Liggett	Sasha Kelton	Sam Slagle	Debra Alexander	Linda Overstreet Sellers	K.R. (Kenny) Lemons Jr.
Cochran	Morton	James St. Clair	Rita Tyson	James Collier Adams Jr.	Doris Sealy	Treva Overstreet	Raymond Daniel Weber
Coke	Robert Lee	Roy Blair	Mary Grim	Nancy Arthur	Hal Spain	Josie Dean	Wayne McCutchen
Coleman	Coleman	Joe D. Watson	Stacey Mendoza	Joe L. Rose	Christine Connelly	Jamie Trammell	Robert Wade Turner
Collin	McKinney	Keith Self	Stacey Kemp	G. Keith Davis	Gina Harris	Kenneth L. Maun	Terry G. Box
Collingsworth	Wellington	John A. James	Jackie Johnson		Generah Manuel	Generah Manuel	Joe Dale Stewart
Colorado	Columbus	Ty Prause	Darlene Hayek	Ken Sparks	Diane Matus	Mary Jane Poenitzsch	R.H. (Curly) Wied
Comal	New Braunfels	Sherman Krause	Joy Streater		Renee Couch	Cathy Talcott	James R. (Bob) Holder
Comanche	Comanche	James R. (Bob) Arthur	Ruby Lesley	Craig Willingham	Sue Brown	Gay Horton Green	Jeff D. Lambert
Concho	Paint Rock	Allen Amos	Barbara K. Hoffman	Bill Campbell	Shawn L. Walston	Richard G. Doane	Richard G. Doane
Cooke	Gainesville	John O. Roane	Rebecca Lawson	Edmund Zielinski	Patty Brennan	Billie Jean Knight	Terry Gilbert
Coryell	Gatesville	John E. Frith	Barbara Simpson	Brandon Belt	Donna Medford	Justin Carothers	Johnny Burks
Cottle	Paducah	D.N. Gregory Jr.	Jan Irons	John H. Richards	Kathy Biddy	Nakia Hargrave	Kenneth A. Burns
Crane	Crane	John Farmer	Judy Crawford	Susan Loyless	Cristy Tarrin	Linda Strickland	Robert DeLeon
Crockett	Ozona	Fred Deaton	Debbi Pickett	Jody K. Upham	Burl J. Myers	Rhonda Shaw	Roy Glenn Sutton
Crosby	Crosbyton	David Wigley	Linda S. Jones	C. Michael Ward	Debra Riley	Anna R. Rodriguez	Ethan Villanueva
Culberson	Van Horn	Carlos G. Urias	Linda McDonald	Stephen L. Mitchell	Susana R. Hinojosa	Amalia Y. Hernandez	Oscar E. Carrillo
Dallam	Dalhart	David D. Field	Terr Banks	Jon King	Wes Ritchey	Kay Howell	Bruce Scott
Dallas	Dallas	Clay Jenkins	John F. Warren		Joe Wells	John R. Ames	Lupe Valdez
Dawson	Lamesa	Allen Wells	Gloria Vera	Steven B. Payson	Julie Frizzell	Sylvia Ortiz	Kent Parchman
Deaf Smith	Hereford	Tom Simons	Imelda DeLaCorda	Jim English	Paula B. Price	Teresa Garth	J. Dale Butler
Delta	Cooper	Herbert Brookshire	Jane Jones	Jay Garrett	Bonnie Hobbs	Dawn Stewart	Ricky Smith
Denton	Denton	Mary Horn	Cynthia Mitchell	Raymond H. Reese	Cindy Yeatts Brown	Michelle French	William B. Travis
DeWitt	Cuero	Daryl L. Fowler	Natalie Carson	Carol Ann Martin	Carol Ann Martin	Susie Dreyer	Joe C. (Jode) Zavesky
Dickens	Dickens	Lessa Arnold	Winona Humphreys	Trey Poage	Sandy Vickrey	Sherry Hill	Jimmie Land
Dimmit	Carrizo Springs	Francisco G. Ponce	Mario Z. Garcia	Daniel M. Gonzalez	Estanislado Z. Martinez	Mary Ellen Sandoval	Marion M. Boyd
Donley	Clarendon	Jack Hall	Fay Vargas	Landon Lambert	Wanda Smith	Linda Crump	Charles (Butch) Blackburn
Duval	San Diego	Abel Aragon	Elodia M. Garza	Ricardo Oscar Carrillo	Roberto Elizondo	Carlos J. Montemayor Jr.	Romeo R. Ramirez
Eastland	Eastland	Rex Fields	Cathy Jenitho		Christina Dodrill	Sandra Cagle	Wayne Bradford
Ector	Odessa	Susan M. Redford	Linda Haney	Cindy Weir-Nutter	Carolyn Sue Bowen	Barbara Horn	Mark Donaldson
Edwards	Rocksprings	Souli Asa Shanklin	Olga Lydia Reyes	Allen Ray Moody	Lupe Sifuentes-Enriquez	Mark Bean	Pamela Elliott
Ellis	Waxahachie	Carol Bush	Cindy Polley	Patrick Wilson	Cheryl Chambers	John Bridges	Johnny Brown
El Paso	El Paso	Veronica Escobar	Delta Briones	Jo Anne Bernal	Office abolished 1989.	Victor A. Flores	Richard D. Wiles
Erath	Stephenville	Tab Thompson	Gwinda Jones	Lisa Pence	Donna Kelly	Jennifer Carey	Tommy Bryant
Falls	Marlin	R. Steven Sharp	Linda Watkins	Jody Gilliam-Morris	Sandy Hodges	Bryant Hinson	Ben Kirk
Fannin	Bonham	Creta L. Carter II	Tammy Biggar	Richard Glaser	Mike Towery	Carl Young	Donnie Foster
Fayette	La Grange	Edward F. Janecka	Julie Karstedt	Peggy S. Supak	Office abolished 11-3-87.	Gar Johnson	Keith K. Korenek
Fisher	Roby	Marshal J. Bennett	Pat Thomson	Rudy V. Hamric	Kathy Davenport	Jonmye Lu Gibson	J.A. Robinson
Floyd	Floydada	Penny Golithighly	Ginger Morgan	Lex S. Herrington	Jo Elliott	Delia G. Suarez	Paul Raiserz
Foard	Crowell	Mark Christopher	Debra Hopkins	Daryl Halencak	Esther Kajs	Mike Brown	Mike Brown
Fort Bend	Richmond	Robert E. Hebert	Dianne Wilson	Roy L. Cordes Jr.	Jeff Council	Patsy Schultz	Troy Nehls
Franklin	Mount Vernon	Paul Lovier	Betty Crane	Gene Stump	Betty Sue Allen	Sue Ann Harper	Ricky Jones

County	County Seat	County Judge	County Clerk	County Attorney	County Treasurer	Assessor-Collector	Sheriff
Freestone	Fairfield	Linda K. Grant	Linda Jarvis	Chris Martin	Kay Barger	Lisa Foree	Thomas Don Anderson
Frio	Pearsall	Carlos A. Garcia	Angie Tullis	Hector M. Lozano	Anna Luna Hernández	Anna Alaniz	Lionel G. Treviño
Gaines	Seminole	Lance T. Celsander	Vicki Phillips	Joe H. Negy Jr.	Michael Lord	Susan Shaw	Ronny Pipkin
Galveston	Galvestone	Mark Henry	Dwight D. Sullivan	Bob Boemer	Kevin C. Walsh	Cheryl E. Johnson	Henry Trochessett
Garza	Post	John Lee Norman	Jim Plummer	Preston L. Poole Jr.	Ruth Ann Young	Nancy Wallace	Terry L. Morgan
Gillespie	Fredericksburg	Mark Stroehrer	Mary Lynn Rusche	Chris Nevins	Laura Lundquist	Marissa Weinheimer	Buddy Mills
Glasscock	Garden City	Kim Halfmann	Rebecca Batla	Hardy L. Wilkerson	Alan J. Dierschke	Nancy Hilliger	Keith Burnett
Goliad	Goliad	David Bowman	Mary Ellen Flores	Rob Batamonte	Daphne Bueller	Michelle D. Garcia	Kirby J. Brumby
Gonzales	Gonzales	David Bird	Lee Riedel	Paul Watkins	Sheryl Barborak	Crystal Cedillo	Glen A. Sachteben
Gray	Pampa	Richard Peet	Susan Winborne	Joshua Seabourn	Scott Hahn	Gaye Whitehead	Don Copeland
Grayson	Sherman	Drue Bynum	Wilma Blackshear Bush	Trent Bass	John W. Ramsey	John W. Ramsey	J. Keith Gary
Gregg	Longview	Bill Stout	Connie J. Wade	Office abolished 1-1-88.	William Kirk Shields	William Kirk Shields	Maxey Cerilano
Grimes	Anderson	Betty Shifflett	David Pasket	Jon C. Fultz	Janice Trant	Connie Perry	Donald G. Sowell
Guadalupe	Seguin	Larry Jones	Teressa Kiel	David Willborn	Linda Douglass	Tavie Murphy	Arnold S. Zwicke
Hale	Plainview	Bill A. Coleman	Latrice Kemp	James (Jim) Tiley	Ida A. Tyler	Kemp Hinch	David B. Mull
Hall	Memphis	Ray Powell	Raye Bailey	John M. Deaver II	Janet Bridges	Maribel C. Gonzales	Timothy K. Wriginton
Hamilton	Hamilton	Randy V. Mills	Debbie Rudolph	Mark C. Henkes	Debbie Eoff	Terry Payne Short	Gregg Bewley
Hansford	Spearman	Benny D. Wilson	Kim V. Vera	John L. Hutchison	Wanda Wagner	Linda Cummings	Tim Glass
Hardeman	Quanah	Ronald Ingram	Ellen London	Stanley R. Watson	Mary Ann Naylor	Darlene Gamble	Charles Mance Nelson
Hardin	Kountze	Billy Caraway	Glenda Alston	Rebecca R. Waitton	Sharon Overstreet	Shirley Stephens	Ed J. Cain
Harris	Houston	Ed Emmett	Stan Stanart	Vince Ryan	Orlando Sanchez	Don Surmeters	Adrian Garcia
Harrison	Marshall	Hugh Taylor	Patsy Cox	Jamie Noland	Julie R. Cox	Julie R. Cox	William T. (Tom) McCool
Hartley	Channing	Ronnie Gordon	Diane Thompson	Robert Elliott	Dinkie Parman	Franky Scott	Franky Scott
Haskell	Haskell	David C. Davis	Bella Abila	Kristen L. Fouts	Janis McDaniel	Connie Benton	Winston Stephens
Hays	San Marcos	Bert Cobb	Liz Q. Gonzalez	Michele Tuttle	Luanne Caraway	Luanne Caraway	Gary Cutler
Hemphill	Canadian	George Bryant	Lisa Johnson	Ty M. Sparks	Angie Huff	Debra L. Ford	Morse Burroughs
Henderson	Athens	Richard Sanders	Gwen Moffitt	Clint Davis	Michael Bynum	Milburn Chaney	Ray Nutt
Hidalgo	Edinburg	Ramon Garcia	Arturo Guajardo Jr.	Norma G. Garcia	Armando Barrera Jr.	Armando Barrera Jr.	Guadalupe (Lupe) Treviño
Hill	Hillsboro	Justin Lewis	Nicole Tanner	Mark Pratt	Becky Wilkins	Marchel Eutbank	Jeffrey T. Lyon
Hockley	Lvelland	Larry D. Sprowls	Irene Gonzalez Gumula	Anna Hord	Denise Bohannon	Debra (Debbie) Bramlett	R.C. Cheek
Hood	Granbury	Darrell Cockerham	Mary Burnett	Lori Kaspar	Kathy Davis	Teresa McCoy	Roger Deeds
Hopkins	Sulphur Springs	Chris Brown	Debbie Shirley	Dusty Hyde Rabe	Treva Watson	Debbie Jenkins	Charles (Butch) Adams
Houston	Crockett	Erin Ford	Bridget Lamb	Daphne Session	Dina Herrera	Danette Millican	Darrel E. Bobbitt
Howard	Big Spring	Mark J. Barr	Donna Wright	Joshua Hamby	Teressa Thomas	Diane Carter	Stan Parker
Hudspeth	Sierra Blanca	Charles Michael Doyal	Virginia Doyal	C.R. (Kit) Bramblett	Jennifer Canaba	Kay Scarbrough	Arvin West
Hunt	Greenville	John Horn	Jennifer Lindenzweig	Joel Littlefield	Dolores Shelton	Randy Wineinger	Randy Meeks
Hutchinson	Stinnett	Faye Blanks	Jan Barnes	Michael D. Miner	Kathy Sargent	Carrie Kimmel	Don Johnson
Irion	Mertzon	Tom Aiken	Molly Criner	Kenneth Greer Jr.	Carolyn Huelster	Joyce Gray	W.A. Estes
Jack	Jacksboro	Mitchell G. Davenport	Janice C. Robinson	Kim Gibby	Sharon S. Robinson	Sharon S. Robinson	Melvin F. Mayo Jr.
Jackson	Edna	Dennis Simons	Barbara Williams	Michael Brad Dixon	Mary Horton	Donna Atzenhoffer	A.J. (Andy) Louderback
Jasper	Jasper	Mark Allen	Debbie Newman	Rene Kelley	Bob Biscamp	Bob Biscamp	Mitchell Newman
Jeff Davis	Fort Davis	George E. Grubb	Jennifer Wright	Geen Parrott	Rick McIvor	Rick McIvor	Rick McIvor
Jefferson	Beaumont	Jeff Branick	Carolyn L. Guidry	Barl E. Medley	Tim Funchess	J. Shane Howard	G. Mitch Woods
Jim Hogg	Hebronville	Guadalupe S. Canales	Zonia G. Morales	(vacant)	Gloria (Gigi) Benavides	Norma Liza S. Hinojosa	Erasmus (Kiko) Alarcon Jr.

County	County Seat	County Judge	County Clerk	County Attorney	County Treasurer	Assessor-Collector	Sheriff
Jim Wells	Alice	L. Arnoldo Saenz	J.C. Perez III	Jesusa Sánchez-Vera	Becky Dominguez	Mary Lozano	Oscar López
Johnson	Cleburne	Roger Harmon	Becky Williams	Bill Moore	Dabbie Rice	Scott Porter	Bob L. Alford
Jones	Anson	Dale Spurgin	LeeAnn Jennings	Chad Cowan	Amber Thompson	Mary Ann Lovelady	Larry Moore
Karnes	Karnes City	Barbara Najjar Shaw	Carol Swize	Robert L. Busselman	Vida Swierc Malone	Ann Franke	David A. Jafurka
Kaufman	Kaufman	James Bruce Wood	Laura Hughes	Don Allee	Johnny Countryman	Tonya Ratcliff	David Byrnes
Kendall	Boerne	Gaylan L. Schroeder	Darlene Herrin	Allison Strauss	Cynthia D. Salinas	James A. Hudson Jr.	Roger Duncan
Kennedy	Sarita	Louis E. Turcotte III	Veronica Vela	Bill Ballard	Sheryl M. Salinas	Eleuteria (Susie) Gonzalez	Ramon Salinas III
Kent	Jayton	Jim White	Craig Harrison	Robert Earl Henneke	Linda McCurry	Brenda Long	William D. (Billy) Scogin
Kerr	Kerrville	Pat Timsley	Jannett Pieper	Allen J. Ahlschwede	Tracy Soldan	Diane Bolin	Wm. R. (Rusty) Hierholzer
Kimble	Junction	Andrew S. Murr	Haydee Torres	Marshall Capps	Jolene Williams	Hilario Cantu	Hilario Cantu
King	Guthrie	Duane Daniel	Jammey D. Timmons	Robert Adams	Traci Butler	Sadie Spitzer	Gilbert Lee (Cotton) Elliott
Kinney	Brackettville	Tim Ward	Dora Elia Sandoval	Delma Rios-Salazar	Diann Gutierrez	Martha Peña Padron	Leland K. Burgess
Kleberg	Kingsville	Juan M. Escobar	Leo H. Alarcon	Priscilla Alaniz Cantu	Priscilla Alaniz Cantu	Melissa T. De La Garza	Edward M. (Ed) Mata Sr.
Knox	Benjamin	Travis Floyd	Annette Offutt	Megan Suarez	Rosie Ake	Mitzi Welch	Dean W. Homstad
Lamar	Paris	Maurice C. Superville Jr.	Kathy Mardowe	Gary Young	Shirley Fulls	Haskell Maroney	Billy Joe (B.J.) McCoy
Lamb	Littfield	James M. DeLoach	Jamnee Long	Scott A. Say	Janice B. Wells	Brenda Goheen	Gary Maddox
Lampasas	Lampasas	Wayne L. Boultinghouse	Connie Hartmann	Larry W. Allison	Nelda DeRiso	Linda Crawford	David Whittis
La Salle	Cotulla	Joel Rodriguez Jr.	Margarita A. Esqueda	Elizabeth Martinez	Thelma R. Treviño	Dora A. Gonzales	Miguel A. Rodriguez
Lavaca	Hallettsville	Tramer J. Woytek	Elizabeth A. Kouba	John Stuart Fryer	Karen Bludeau	Deborah A. Sevcik	Micah C. Harmon
Lee	Giddings	Paul E. Fischer	Sharon Blasig	Martin Placke	Melinda (Lyndy) Krause	David Matthijetz	Rodney W. Meyer
Leon	Centerville	Byron Ryder	Christie Wakefield	James R. Witt Jr.	Brandi S. Hill	Louise Wilson	Jerry Wakefield
Liberty	Liberty	Craig McNair	Paulette Shivers Williams	Wesley Hinch	Kim Harris	Richard L. Brown	Bobby Rader
Limestone	Groesbeck	Daniel Burkeen	Peggy Beck	William Roy DeFriend	Carol Bostain	Stacy Hall	Dennis D. Wilson
Lipscomb	Lipscomb	Willis V. Smith	Kim Blau	Matthew D. Bartosiewicz	Diana Schoenhals	Kathy Fry	James Robertson
Live Oak	George West	Jim Huff	Karen Irving	Gene Chapline	Nancy Coquat	Mari Gonzales	Larry R. Busby
Llano	Llano	Wayne Brascom	Bette Sue Hoy	Cheryll Mabray	Sandra Overstreet	Dexter Sagebiel	William (Bill) Blackburn
Loving	Mentone	Skeet Lee Jones	Mozelle Cax	Roddy Harrison	Joni Lindsay	Billy B. Hopper	Billy B. Hopper
Lubbock	Lubbock	Thomas V. Head	Kelly J. Pinion	Donnis Scott	Sharon Gossett	Ronnie Keister	Kelly Rowe
Lynn	Tahoka	H.G. Franklin	Susan Tipton	Amy Schuknecht	Judy Weathers	Donna Willis	Jerry D. Franklin
Madison	Madisonville	Arthur M. Henson	Charlotte Barrett	Gene Chapline	Judy Weathers	Karen Lane	Travis Neeley
Marion	Jefferson	Phil A. Parker	Vickie Way Smith	Angela Smoak	Terrrie S. Neuwille	Karen Jones	Morgan David McKnight
Marlin	Stanton	Charles T. (Corky) Blocker	Sharon Jones	James L. McGilvray	Cynthia O'Donnell	Kathy Hull	John Woodward II
Mason	Mason	Jerry M. Bearden	Pam Bearn	Shain V.H. Chapman	Polly McMillan	James (Buster) Nixon	James (Buster) Nixon
Matagorda	Bay City	Nate McDonald	Janet Hickl	Denise Fortenberry	Tammy McDonald	Cristyn Hallmark	Frank (Skipper) Osborne
Maverick	Eagle Pass	David R. Saucedo	Sara Montemayor	Ricardo Ramos	Mianuel Reyes Jr.	Isamar Villarreal	Thomas S. Herrera
McClulloch	Brady	Danny Neal	Tina A. Smith	Mark Marshall	Donna Robinett	Silvia B. Campos	Earl Howell
McMullen	Waco	Jim Lewis	J.A. (Andy) Harwell	Melaine Martin	Danny Voleik	A.F. (Buddy) Skeen	Larry Lynch
McMullen	Tilden	James E. Teal	Mattie Sadovsky	Lisa J. Wernette	Judy Wyatt	Angel Bostwick	Bruce Thomas
Medina	Hondo	James E. Barden	Lisa J. Wernette	Kim Havel	Cynthia Alles Ivy	Loraine Neuman	Randy R. Brown
Menard	Menard	Richard Cordes	Polly Reeves	Tom Roberson	Robert Bean	Tim Powell	Buck Miller
Midland	Midland	Michael R. Bradford	Cheryl Becker	Russell Malm	Mitzi Wohlekling	Kathy Reeves	Gary Painter
Milam	Cameron	David Barkemeyer	Barbara Vansa	W.W. (Bill) Torrey	Donna Orsag	Kolette Morgan	David Greene
Mills	Goldthwaite	Kirkland A. Fulk	Carolyn Foster	Gerald Hale	Terrena Busby	Clint Hammonds	Clint Hammonds
Mitchell	Colorado City	Ray Mayo	Debby Carlock	Ty Wood	Jennifer Rivera	Sylvia Clanton	Patrick Toombs

County	County Seat	County Judge	County Clerk	County Attorney	County Treasurer	Assessor-Collector	Sheriff
Montague	Montague	Tommie Sappington	Glenda Henson	Ron Walker	Linda McLaughney	Sydney Nowell	Paul Cunningham
Montgomery	Alan B. Sadler	J.D. (Rowdy) Rhoades	Mark Turnbull	Mark Walker	Martha Gustavsen	J.R. Moore Jr.	Tommy Gage
Moore	Dumas	Lynda Munkres	Brenda McKanna	Scott Higginbotham	Pam Cox	Nikki McDonald	J.E. (Bo) DeArmond
Morris	Dangerfield	James B. (Jim) Meador	Vicki Falls	J. Stephen Cowan	Nita Beth Traylor	Kim Thomasson	Jack D. Martin
Motley	Matador	Joe English	Kate E. Hurt	Tom Edwards	Eva Barkley	Kim Thomasson	Chris O. Spence
Nacogdoches	Nacogdoches	H.M. Davenport, Jr.	Carol Wilson	John Fleming	Denise Baublet	Janie Weatherly	Thomas Keris
Navarro	Corsicana	Truman Dougherty	Sherry Dowd		Frank Hull	Russell P. Hudson	Elmer Tanner
Newton	Sweetwater	Tim D. Fambrough	Sandra K. Duckworth		Ginger Arnold	Melissa J. Burks	Edward L. Shannon Jr.
Nolan	Corpus Christi	Samuel L. (Loyd) Neal	Patricia (Pat) McGowan	Lisa W. Peterson	Jeanne Wells	Kathy Bowen	David Warren
Nueces	Ochiltree	Earl J. McKinley	Diana T. Barreira	Laura Garza Jimenez	Office abolished 11-3-87.	Ramiro (Romnie) Canales	Jim Kaelin
Oldham	Vega	Don R. Allred	Stacey Brown	Barrett Dye	Janet Reynolds	Linda Womble	Terry L. Bouchard
Orange	Orange	Carl K. Thibodeaux	Karen Jo Vance	John D. Kimbrough	Christy Khoury	Linda Brown	David T. Medlin
Palo Pinto	Carthage	David C. Nicklas	Janette K. Green	Phil Garrett	Tanya Fallin	Lynda Gunstream	Keith Merritt
Panola	Weatherford	Mark Riley	Clara Jones	John Forrest	Gloria Portman	Linda G. Tuggle	Ira Mercer
Parker	Farwell	Trey Ellis	Jeanne Brunson	Jeff Ackinson	Jim Thorp	Margaret Dyer	Jack Ellett
Parmer	Fort Stockton	Joe Shuster	Colleen Stover	Jeff Ackinson	Barry McCallister	Margorie King	Larry Fowler
Polk	Livingston	John P. Thompson	Liz Chapman	Ori T. White	Altha Herrington	Santa Acosta	Randy Gerles
Potter	Amarillo	Arthur Ware	Schelana Walker	C. Scott Brumley	Terry Williams	Leslie Jones Burks	Kenneth Hammack
Presidio	Marfa	Wayne Wolfe	Julie Smith	Leann Renee Jennings	Leann Renee Jennings	Sherril Aylor	Brian Thomas
Rains	Emory	Ernie Houdashell	Virginia Pallarez	John Fowlkes	Mary Lane Williams	Norma Arroyo	Danny C. Dominguez
Randall	Big Lake	Larry Isom	Linda Wallace	Robert F. Vittow	Teresa Northcutt	Sheila Floyd	David Traylor
Reagan	Leakey	Morris Harville	Renee Calhoun	J. Russell Ash	Glenna Canada	Sharon Hollingsworth	Joel W. Richardson
Red River	Clarksville	Wynn Harville	Terri Pullig	Bobby Jack Rushing	Nancy Ratliff	Cynthia Aguilar	Jeff N. Garner
Reeves	Pecos	Won Joo Bang	Loree Moose Baird	Val J. Varley	Mairi Gray	Donna Brice	James Earl Brice
Refugio	Refugio	Rene Mascorro	Dianne O. Florez	Kristy Gray	Kristy Gray	Tonya R. Martin	Robert Bridges
Roberts	Franklin	Vernon H. Cook	Ida Ramirez	Alva E. Alvarez	Linda Clark	Rosemary Chabarría	Arnulfo (Andy) Gomez
Rockwall	Rockwall	Jerry Hogan	Toni Rankin	Robert P. McGuill	Louise Null Aduddeil	Ida M. Turner	Robert Bolcik
Runnels	Ballinger	Barry Hilliard	Kathryn N. Brimhall	John C. Paschall	Blille J. Lumsford	DeAnn Williams	Dana Miller
Rusk	Hemphill	Joel B. Hale	Shelli Miller	Stuart Holden	Mindy Turner	Carol D. Belamowicz	Gerald Yezak
Sabine	San Augustine	Charles E. Watson	Joyce Lewis-Kugle	Michael E. Jimerson	Ann Strube	Robin M. Burgess	William A. Baird
San Augustine	San Jacinto	Samyg Johnson	Janice McDaniel	Robert G. Neal Jr.	David Peek	Matt B. Gabriel	Danny R. Pritle
San Jacinto	Coldspring	Fritz Faulkner	Diana Kover	Wesley E. Hoyt	Tricia Woods Jacks	Martha Stone	Thomas N. Maddox
San Patricio	San Saba	Terry Simpson	Angelia Steele	David Aken	Pamela Smith	Regina A. Barthol	David Smith
San Saba	Schleicher	Byron Theodosis	Gracie Alaniz-Gonzales	David Aken	Angie Beard	Betty Davis	James L. Walters
Schleicher	Scurry	Charlie Bradley	Kim Wells	Randall Robinson	Lois H. VanBeck	Dalia Sanchez	Leroy Moody
Scurry	Shackelford	Ross Montgomery	Peggy Williams	Clint T. Griffin	Karen Henderson	Stephen L. Boyd	Stephen L. Boyd
Shackelford	Center	Rick Campbell	Melody Appleton	Michael W. Hartman	Nelda Colvin	Jeanne Snelson	David R. Doran
Shelby	Sherman	Terri Beth Carter	Cheri Hawkins	Colton P. Johnson	Tammy Brown	Jana Young	Darren Jackson
Sherman	Stratford	Joel Baker	Allison Harbison	Gary W. Rhoads	Joan Rodgers	Edward Miller	Edward Miller
Smith	Tyler	Joel Baker	Gina Jones	Kimberly Allen	Doris Parsons	Janie Graves	Newton Johnson Jr.
			Karen Phillips		Valerie McAllister	Gary Barber	Jack Halle
					Kelli White		Larry R. Smith

County	County Seat	County Judge	County Clerk	County Attorney	County Treasurer	Assessor-Collector	Sheriff
Somervell	Glen Rose	Mike Ford	Candace Garrett	Andrew Lucas	Barbara Hudson	Darlene Chambers	Greg Doyle
Starr	Rio Grande City	Eloy Vera	Dennis D. Gonzalez	Victor Canales	Jaime U. Maldonado	Rosalinda Guerra	Rene Fuentes
Stephens	Breckenridge	Ray L. Fuller	Jackie Ensey	Gary D. Trammel	Sharon Trigg	Terry Simmons Sullivan	Dan R. Young
Sterling	Sterling City	Ralph Sides	Susan Wyatt	William (Bill) Stroman Jr.	Wanda Foster	Julie McEntire	Timothy A. Sanders
Stonewall	Aspermont	Ronnie Moorhead	Patricia Hoy	Trey Poage	Anya Mullen	Jim B. Ward	William (Bill) M. Mullen
Sutton	Sonora	Carla Garner	Rachel Chavez Duran	David W. Wallace	Janalynn Jones	Erica Berry	Joe M. Fincher
Swisher	Tulia	Harold Keeler	Brenda Hudson	J. Michael Criswell	Tricia Speed	Deborah Lemons	Cody Grubb
Tarrant	Fort Worth	B. Glen Whitley	Mary Louise Garcia		Office abolished 4-2-83.	Betsy Price	Dee B. Anderson
Taylor	Ablene	Downing A. Bolls Jr.	Larry G. Bevil		Lesa Hart Crosswhite	Janet Dukes	Les D. Bruce
Terrell	Sanderson	Santiago Flores	Martha Allen	Marsha Monroe	Ana Barron	Clint McDonald	Clint McDonald
Terry	Winkfield	J.D. Wagner	Kim Carter	Jo'Shae Ferguson-Worley	Bobbeye Jo Floyd	Rexann Turrentine	Larry Gilbreath
Throckmorton	Brookmorton	Trey Carrington	Dianna Moore	Jeff Matthews	Brenda Rankin	John V. Riley	John V. Riley
Titus	Mount Pleasant	Brian Lee	Dianne Norris	John Mark Cobern	Sheryl Preddy	Judy Cook	Tim Ingram
Tom Green	San Angelo	Michael (Mike) D. Brown	Elizabeth (Liz) McGill	Chris Taylor	Dianna Speker	Cindy Jeiton	David Jones
Travis	Austin	Samuel T. Biscoe	Dana DeBeauvoir	David Escamilla	Dolores Ortega-Carter	Bruce Eflant	Greg Hamilton
Trinity	Groveton	Doug Page	Diane McCrory	Joe Warner Bell	Jo Bimer-Bartee	Lindy Warren	Ralph Montemayor
Tyler	Woodville	Jacques L. Blanchette	Donece Gregory		Sharon Fuller	Lynette Cruise	David Hennigan
Upshur	Gilmer	Dean Fowler	Brandy Lee		Myra Harris	Sherron Laminack	Anthony Betterton
Upton	Rankin	Bill Eyer	LaWanda McMurray	Melanie Spratt-Anderson	Sharon Harper	Dan W. Brown	Dan W. Brown
Uvalde	Uvalde	William R. Mitchell	Ramona (Mona) Hobbs	John P. Dodson	Joni Deorsam	Margarita (Maggie) Del Toro	Charles Mendeke
Val Verde	Del Rio	Laura Allen	Generosa Gracia-Ramon	Ana Markowski-Smith	Morris L. Taylor	Beatriz I. (Bea) Munoz	Joe Frank Martinez
Van Zandt	Canton	Rhita Koches	Charlotte Bledsoe		Teri Pruitt	Shirley Chisham	Michael (Lindsey) Ray
Victoria	Victoria	Donald R. Pozzi	Robert S. Cortez		Sean K. Kennedy	Rena Scherer	T. Michael O'Connor
Walker	Huntsville	R.D. (Danny) Pierce	Karl A. French		Sharon Duke	Diana McRae	Clint McRae
Waller	Hempstead	Glenn Beckendorff	Debbie Hollan		Susan Winfree	Ellen C. Shelburne	R. Glenn Smith
Ward	Monahans	Greg M. Holly	Natrel Cain	Hal Upchurch	Teresa Perry-Stoner	Vicki Heflin	Mikel Strickland
Washington	Brenham	John Brieden	Beth A. Rothermel	Renee Mueller	Peggy Kramer	Dot Borchgardt	Otto Hanak
Webb	Laredo	Danny Valdez	Margie Ramirez Ibarra	Marco Montemayor	Delia Perales	Patricia Barrera	Marlin Cuelilar
Wharton	Wharton	Phillip S. Spenrath	Sandra K. Sanders	G.A. (Trey) Marfelt III	Donna Thornton	Patrick L. Kubala	Jess Howell
Wheeler	Wheeler	Jerry Dan Heffley	Margaret Dorman	Leslie Standerfer	Nancy Emmert	Lewis Scott Porter	Wes Crites
Wichita	Wichita Falls	Woodrow (Woody) Gossom Jr.	Lori Bohannon		Robert J. (Bob) Hampton	Thomas (Tommy) Smyth	David Duke
Wilbarger	Vernon	Greg Tyra	Jana Kennon	Cory Curtis	Joann Carter	Chris Quisenberry	Larry Lee
Willacy	Raymondville	John Gonzales	Terry Flores	Bernard Ammerman	Ruben Cavazos	Elizabeth Barnhard	Larry G. Spence
Williamson	Georgetown	Dan A. Gattis	Nancy E. Hobbs	Doyle E. Hobbs	Vivian Wood	Deborah Hunt	James R. Wilson
Wilson	Floresville	Marvin C. Quinney	Eva S. Martinez	Russell H. Wilson	Jan Hartl	Anna D. Gonzales	Joe D. Tackitt Jr.
Winkler	Kermit	Bonnie Leck	Shehelia Reed	Stephen Talaterro	Eulonda Everest	Patti Franks	George Keely
Wise	Decatur	Bill McElhaney	Sherry Lemon	James Stainton	Katherine Hudson	Montie Shaw	David Walker
Wood	Quitman	Bryan Jeanes	Kelley Price	Jim Wheeler	Becky Burford	Carol Taylor	Jim Brown
Yoakum	Plains	Jim Barron	Deborah L. Rushing	Barbara Wright	Jan Parrish	Don Corzine	Don Corzine
Young	Graham	John C. Bullock	Debra J. Taylor	Louis Dayne Miller	Ann Dally	Nancy Thomas	Bryan Walls
Zapata	Zapata	Joe Rathmell	Mary J. Villalreal-Bonoan	Romeo Salinas	Luis Lauro Gonzalez	Luis Lauro Gonzalez	Sigifredo Gonzalez Jr.
Zavala	Crystal City	Joe Luna	Oralia G. Treviño	Said Alfonso Figueroa	Janie Z. Rodriguez	Adriana Mata	Eusevio E. Salinas Jr.

Texas County and District Officials — Table No. 2

District Clerks, District Attorneys, and County Commissioners

See Table No. 1 on preceding pages for County Seats, County Judges, County Clerks, County Attorneys, County Treasurers, Tax Assessors-Collectors, and Sheriffs. Judges in county courts at law, as well as probate courts, juvenile/domestic relations courts, county criminal courts, county criminal courts of appeal, can be found beginning on page 528. Officials listed in this table are from county clerks who returned our questionnaire or from most of the recent Texas State Directory. If more than one district attorney is listed for a county, the district court number is noted in parentheses after each attorney's name. If no district attorney is listed, the county attorney, whose name is listed in Table No. 1, assumes the duties of that office.

County	District Clerk	District Attorney	Comm. Precinct 1	Comm. Precinct 2	Comm. Precinct 3	Comm. Precinct 4
Anderson	Janice Staples	Douglas E. Lowe	Joe W. Chaffin	Rashad Q. Mims	Kenneth Dickson	Joey Hill
Andrews	Cynthia Jones		Barney Fowler	Brad Young	Hiram Hubert	Jim Waldrop
Angellina	Reba Squires	Clyde Herrington	Jack Harrison	Kenneth Timmons	Robert Louis Loggins	Scott Cooper
Aransas	Pam Heard	Michael Welborn	Jack Chaney	L.E. (Bubba) Casterline Jr.	Charles Smith	Betty Stiles
Archer	Judy McLemore	Paige Williams	Richard Shelley	Darin Wolf	Pat Martin III	Darryl Lightfoot
Armstrong	Patricia Sherrill	Randal C. Sims	John Britten	Mike Baker	C.M. Bryant	Tom Ferris
Atascosa	Margaret Littleton	Rene Peña	Lornie (Lon) Gillespie	William (Bill) Torans	Freddie Ogden	Bill Carroll
Austin	Sue Murphy	Travis J. Koehn	Reese Turner	Robert Wayne (Bobby) Rinn	Randy Reichardt	Douglas King
Bailey	Elaïne Parker	Kathryn Gurley	Floyd J. (Butch) Vandiver	C.E. Grant Jr.	Joey Kindle	Juan Chavez
Bandera	Tammy Kneuper	E. Bruce Curry	Robert H. Grimes	Robert A. Harris	Andy L. Wilkerson Sr.	Doug King
Bastrop	Sarah Loucks	Bryan Goertz	William M. Piña	Clara Beckett	John Klaus	Gary (Bubba) Snowden
Baylor	Chris Jakubick	David Hajek	Rick Gillispie	John Edd Nelson	Don Emsoff	Jim Stout
Bee	Zenaida Silva	Martha Warner	Carlos Salazar Jr.	Dennis DeWitt	Eloy Rodriguez	Ken Haggard
Bell	Sheila Norman	Henry L. Garza	Richard Cortese	Tim Brown	Bill Schumann	John Fisher
Bexar	Donna Kay McKinney	Susan D. Reed	Sergio (Chico) Rodriguez	Paul Elizondo	Kevin A. Wolff	Tommy Adkisson
Blanco	Debbie Eisbury	Wiley (Sonny) McAtee	John F. Wood	James Suitemeier	Chris Liesmann	Paul Granberg
*Borden	Joyce Herriage	Dana W. Cooley	Monte Smith	Randy L. Adcock	Ernest Reyes	Joe T. Belw
Bosque	Juanita Miller	B.J. Shepherd	Kent Harbison	Dunwood Koonsman	Gary J. Arnold	Jimmy Schmidt
Bowie	Billy Fox	Jerry Rochelle	Jack Stone	John Addington	Kelly Blackburn	Pat McCoy
Brazoria	Rhonda Barchak	Jeri Yenne	Donald W. (Dude) Payne	L.M. (Matt) Sebesta	Stacy L. Adams	L.L. (Larry) Stanley
Brazos	Marc Hamlin	Jarvis Parsons	Lloyd Wassermann	Sammy Catalena	G. Kenny Mallard Jr.	Irma Caulley
Brewster	JoAnn Saigado	Jesse Gonzales Jr.	Asa (Cookie) Stone	Kathy Killingsworth	Ruben Ortega	Matilde Palanez
*Briscoe	Bena Hester	Becky B. McPherson	Jimmy Burson	Dale Smith	Larry Carlos	John Burson
*Brooks	Noe Guerra	Armando Barrera	Gloria Garza	Luis Arevalo	Carlos Villarreal	Jose A. (Tony) Martinez
Brown	Jan Brown	Michael B. Murray	Gary Worley	Joel Kelton	Wayne Shaw	Larry Traweek
Burleson	July Brymer	Julie Renken	Dwayne Beran	Keith Schroeder	David Hildebrand	John B. Landolt Jr.
Burnet	Casie Wills	Sam Oatman	Bill Neve	Russell Graeter	Ronny Hbler	Joe Don Dockery
Caldwell	Tina Morgan	Richard R. (Trey) Hicks III	Alfredo Munoz	Fred F. Buchholz	Neto Madrigal	Joe Ivan Roland
Callahan	Pamela Martin Hartgrove	Dan W. Heard	Roger C. Galvan	Vernon Lyssy	Neil E. Fritsch	Kenneth W. Finster
	Sharon Owens		Harold Hicks	Bryan Farmer	Tom Windham	Cliff Kirkham
Cameron	Aurora De La Garza	Armando Villalobos	Sofia C. Benavides	Ernie Hernandez	David A. Garza	Dan Sanchez
Camp	Teresa Bockmon	Charles C. Bailey	Bart Townsend	Steven D. Hudnall	L.H. Henderson	Vernon Griffin
Carson	Celeste Bichsel	Luke Inman	Mike Britten	James Martin	Paul Dettlen	Kevin Howell
Cass	Becky Wilbanks	Clint Allen	Brett Flits	Danny Joe Shaddix	Paul Cothren	Darrell Godwin
Castro	JoAnna Blanco	James R. Horton	Tom McLain	Tim Elliott	W.A. (Bay) Baldrige	Dan Schmucker

County	District Clerk	District Attorney	Comm. Precinct 1	Comm. Precinct 2	Comm. Precinct 3	Comm. Precinct 4
Chambers	Patti L. Henry	Cheryl S. Lieck	Mark Huddleston	David (Bubba) Abernathy	Gary R. Nelson	Rusty Senac
Cherokee	Janet Gates	Elmer C. Beckworth Jr.	Kelly Taylor	Steven Norton	Katherine Pinotti	Byron Underwood
Childress	Zona Prince	Luke Inman	Denzil Ray	Mark Ross	Lyall Foster	Don Ray Crook
Clay	Dan Slagle	Jack McLaughney	R.L. (Lindy) Choate	Johnny Gee	John McGregor	A.J. Peek
Cochran	Rita Tyson	Christopher Dennis	Donnie B. Simpson	Margaret Allen	Stacey Dunn	Johnny Timmons
Coke	Mary Grim	Allison Palmer	Troy Gene Montgomery	Wendell Lee	Gaylon L. Pitcock	Bobby Blaylock
Coleman	Margie Mayo	Heath Hemphill	Mark Williams	Rick Beal	Mike Stephenson	Alan Davis
*Collin	Patricia Crigger	Greg Willis	Matt Shaheen	Cheryl Williams	Joe Jaymes	Kathy Ward
Collingsworth	Jackie Johnson	Luke Inman	Dan Langford	Mike Hughs	Eddie Orr	Kirby Campbell
Colorado	Harvey Vornсанд	Ken Sparks	Doug Wessels	Darrell Kubesch	Tommy Hahn	Darrell Gertson
*Comal	Katherine H. Faulkner	Jennifer Anne Tharp	Donna Eccleston	Scott Haag	Gregory Parker	Jan Kennedy
Comanche	Brenda Dickey	B.J. Shepard	Gary D. (Corky) Underwood	Russell Gillette	Sherman Sides	Jimmy Dale Johnson
Concho	Barbara K. Hoffman	George E. McCrea	Trey Bradshaw	Ralph Willbert	Gary Gierfisch	Aaron (Sonny) Browning Jr.
Cooke	Susan Hughes	Jancock Warder	Gary Hollowell	B.C. Lemons	Alan Smith	Leon Klement
Coryell	Janice M. Gray	David A. Castillo	Jack Wall	Daren Moore	Don Jones	Justin Latham
Cottle	Jan Irons	David W. Hajek	Jimmy W. Sweeney	Vance Thompson	Manuel Cruz Jr.	Marvin Powe
Crane	Judy Crawford	Dorothy Holguin	Tom Brown	Dennis Young	Domingo Escobedo	Roy Hodges
Crockett	Debbi Puckett	Laurie K. English	Frank Tambunga	Pleas Childress III	Randy Branch	Eligio Martinez
Crosby	Shari Smith	C. Michael Ward	Gary Jordan	Frank Mullins	Larry Wampler	Steve Henn
Culberson	Linda McDonald	Jaime Esparza	Cornelio Garibay	Rolando Gomez	Lyndon C. McDonald	Adrian Norman
Dallam	Terri Banks	David M. Green	Glenn Reagan	Corey Crabtree	Don J. Bowers	Floyd French
Dallas	Gary Fitzsimmons	Craig Watkins	Maurine Dickey	Mike Cantrell	John Wiley Price	Elba Garcia
Dawson	Pam Huse	Michael Munk	Ricky Minjarez	Tony Hernandez	Nicky Goode	Foy O'Brien
Deaf Smith	Jean Schumacher Coody	Jim English	Pat Smith	Jerry O'Connor	Mike Brumley	David L. Wagner
Delta	Jane Jones	Will Ramsay	B.V. (Rip) Templeton	David Max Moody	Wayne Poole	Mark Brantley
Denton	Sherri Adelstein	Paul Johnson	Hugh Coleman	Ron Marchant	Bobbie J. Mitchell	Andrew (Andy) Eads
DeWitt	Tabeth Gardner	Michael A. Sheppard	Curtis G. Aflerbach	James B. Plichieck Sr.	James Kaiser	Donald R. Kuecker
Dickens	Winona Humphreys	Becky B. McPherson	Wayne Smith	Ricky West	Doc Edwards	Sheldon Parsons
Dimit	Marcicela G. Gonzalez	Roberto Serna	Mike Uriegas	Johnny Gloria	Juan R. Carmona	Rodrigo (Igo) Jaime
Donley	Fay Vargas	Luke Inman	Mark White	Don Hall	Andy Wheatly	Dan Sawyer
Duval	Richard M. Barton	Omar Escobar	Alejo C. Garcia	Rene M. Perez	Nestor Garza Jr.	Gilberto Uribe Jr.
Eastland	Carol Ann Brittain	Russell D. Thomason	Wayne Honea	John (Buzzy) Rutledge	T.J. Cummings	Robert Rains
Ector	Janis Morgan	Robert Newton Bland IV	Freddie Gardner	Greg Simmons	Dale Childers	Armando S. Rodriguez
Edwards	Olga Lydia Reyes	Scott Monroe	William Epperson	Lee Sweeten	Matt Fry	Mike Grooms
Ellis	Melanie P. Reed	Patrick Wilson	Dennis Robinson	Bill Dodson	Paul Perry	Ron Brown
El Paso	Norma L. Favala	Jaime E. Esparza	Carlos Leon	Sergio Lewis	Vincent Perez	Daniel R. Haggerty
Erath	Wanda Pringle	Jason Cashon	Jim Pack	Herbert Brown	Joe Brown	Scott Jackson
Falls	Christi Trammel	Kathryn (Jodi) Gilliam-Morris	Milton Albright	F.A. Green	Nelson Coker	Ryan Ford
Fannin	Nancy Young	Richard Glaser	Gary Whitlock	Stanley Barker	Dewayne Strickland	Joe Strong
Fayette	Virginia Wied	Peggy S. Supak	Jason B. McBroom	Gary Weishuhn	James Kubecka	Tom Muras
Fisher	Tammy Haley	Ann Reed	Gordon Pippin	Billy Henderson	Preston Martin	Scott Feagan
Floyd	Patty Davempfort	Becky B. McPherson	Mike Anderson	Lindan Morris	Nathan Johnson	Amado Morales
Foard	Debra Hopkins	Staley Heatly	Rick Hammonds	Rockne Wisdom	Larry Wright	Edward Crosby
Fort Bend	Ann Rebecca Elliott	John Healey Jr.	Richard Morrison	Grady Prestage	W.A. (Andy) Meyers	James Patterson
Franklin	Ellen Jaggars	Will Ramsay	Danny Chitsey	Donnie Surratt	Deryl Carr	Sam Young

County	District Clerk	District Attorney	Comm. Precinct 1	Comm. Precinct 2	Comm. Precinct 3	Comm. Precinct 4
Freestone	Janet Chappell	Chris Martin	Luke Ward	Craig Oakes	Bodie Emmons	Clyde E. Ridge Jr.
*Frio	Ramona B. Rodriguez	Rene M. Peña	Richard T. Hernandez	Richard Graf	Ruben Maldonado	Jose (Pepe) Flores
Gaines	Virginia Stewart	Michael Munk	Danny Yocom	Craig Belt	Blair Tharp	Biz Houston
Galveston	John Kinard	Jack Roady	Ryan Denmark	Kevin O'Brien	Stephen W. Holmes	Kenneth F. Clark
Garza	Jim Plummer	Michael Munk	Gary McDaniel	Charles Morris	Ted Brannon	Jerry Benham
Gillespie	Jan Davis	E. Bruce Curry	Curtis Cameron	William A. Roeder	Calvin Ransleben	Donnie Schuch
Glasscock	Rebecca Batla	Hardy L. Wilkerson	Jimmy Strube	Mark L. Halfmann	Gary Jones	Michael Hoch
Goliad	Mary Ellen Flores	Michael A. Sheppard	Julian Flores	Alonzo Morales	Ronald W. Bailey	Ted Long
Gonzales	Sandra Baker	Heather McMin	Kenneth O. (Dell) Whiddon	Donnie R. Brzozowski	Kevin T. LaFleur	Otis S. (Bud) Wuest
Gray	Sandra Burkett	Lynn Switzer	Joe Wheelley	Gary Willoughby	John Mark Baggerman	Jeff Haley
Grayson	Kelly Ashmore	Joseph D. Brown	Johnny Waldrip	David Whitlock	Jackie Crisp	Bart Lawrence
*Gregg	Barbara Duncan	Carl Dorough	Charles W. Davis	R. Darryl Primo	Gary W. Boyd	John Mathis
Grimes	Gay Wells	Tuck Moody McLain	J.R. Green	Randy Kueger	Barbara Henley Walker	Pam Finkle
Guadalupe	Debra Crow	Heather McMin	Greg Seidenberger	Kyle Kulscher	Jim O. Wolverton	Judy Cope
Hale	Carla Cannon	Wally Hatch	Harold King	Mario Martínez	Kenny Kernell	Benny Cantwell
*Hall	Raye Bailey	Luke Inman	Milton Beasley	Terry Lindsey	Buddy Logsdon	James Fuston
Hamilton	Leorna Larence	B.J. Shepherd	Johnny Wagner	Mark Tatiel	Lloyd Huggins	Dickie Clary
Hansford	Kim V. Vera	Mark Snider	Ira G. (Butch) Reed	David Thomas	Tim Stedje	Danny Henson
Hardeman	Ellen London	Staley Heatly	Johnny Akers	Rodger Tabor	Barry Haynes	Rodney Foster
Harris	Pam Hartt	David Sheffield	L.W. Cooper Jr.	Chris Kirkendall	Ken Pelt	Bobby Franklin
Harrison	Chris Daniel	Pat Lykos	El Franco Lee	Jack Morman	Steve Radack	Jerry Eversole
Harrison	Melinda Craig	Coke Solomon	Jeffrey L. Thompson	Emma Bennett	James Greer	Galen McBride
Hartley	Diane Thompson	David M. Green	David Vincent	Jim Hill	Chad Hicks	Robert (Butch) Owens
Haskell	Penny Anderson	Michael E. Fouts	Billy Wayne Hester	Tiffen Mayfield	Kenny Thompson	Neal Kreger
Hays	Beverly Crumley	Sherri Tibbe	Debbie Gonzales Ingalsbe	Mark Jones	Will Conley	Ray Whisenant
Hempill	Lisa Johnson	Franklin McDonough	Coleman Bartlett	Ed Culver	Mark Meek	Lynard G. Schafer
*Henderson	Jean Godwin	Scott McKeel	Joe D. Hall	Wade McKinney	Romy Lawrence	Ken Geeslin
Hidalgo	Laura L. Hinojosa	Rene A. Guerra	Joel Quintanilla	Hector (Tito) Palacios	Joe M. Flores	Joseph Palacios
Hill	Angelia Orr	Dan V. Dent	Danny Bodeker	Steven Sulak	Larry Wright	Harley Davis
Hockley	Dennis Price	Christopher E. Dennis	Curtis D. Thrash	Larry R. Carter	J.L. (Whitey) Barnett	Thomas R. Clevenger
Hood	Tonna Hitt	Robert Christian	James Deaver	Richard (Dick) Roan	Jeff Tout	Steve Berry
Hopkins	Patricia Dornier	Will Ramsay	Beth B. Wisenbaker	Mike Odell	Wade Bartley	Danny Evans
Houston	Carolyn Rains	Donna Gordon Kaspar	Roger Dickey	Willie Kitchen	Pat Perry	Kennon Kellum
Howard	Colleen Barton	Hardy L. Wilkerson	Oscar Garcia	Donnie Baker	Jimmie Long	John Cine
Hudspeth	Virginia Doyal	Jaime Esparza	Wayne West	Manuel Galindo	Jim Ed Miller	Larry Brewton
Hunt	Stacey Landrum	Noble Walker	Eric Evans	Jay Atkins	Phillip Martin	Jim Latham
Hutchinson	Robin Stroud	Mark Snider	Larry Coffman	Jerry D. Hefner	S.T. (Red) Isbell Jr.	Eddie Whittington
Iron	Molly Criner	Allison Palmer	Tia Paxton	Jeff Davidson	John Nanny	Bill (Beaver) McManus
Jack	Tracie J. Pippin	Greg Lowery	Fearl F. Smith	James L. Brock	James L. Cozart	Terry D. Ward
Jackson	Sharon Mathis	Robert E. (Bobby) Bell	Wayne Hunt	Wayne Bubela	Johnny E. Belicek	Larry Dayton
Jasper	Linda Ryall	Steve Hollis	Charles Shofter Jr.	Roy Parker	Willie Stark	Vance Moss
Jeff Davis	Sue Blackley	Jesse Gonzales Jr.	Larry Francell	Kathy Bencomo	Curtis Evans	Albert Miller
Jefferson	Lolita Ramos	Tom Maness	Eddie Arnold	Brent Weaver	Michael (Shane) Sinegal	Everette (Bo) Alfred
Jim Hogg	Zonia G. Morales	Omar Escobar	Linda Jo G. Soliz	Abelardo (Valo) Alaniz	Sandalo (Sandy) Ruiz	Juan Lino Ramirez
Jim Wells	R. David Guerrero	Armando G. Barrera	Zenaيدا Sanchez	Ventura Garcia Jr.	Oswaldo (Wally) Alaniz	Javier N. Garcia

County	District Clerk	District Attorney	Comm. Precinct 1	Comm. Precinct 2	Comm. Precinct 3	Comm. Precinct 4
Johnson	David Lloyd	Dale Hanna	Rick Bailey	John W. Matthews	Jerry D. Stringer	Don Beeson
Jones	Lacey Hansen	Joe Edd Boaz	James Clawson	Mike Polk	Ross Davis	Greg Pinkston
Karnes	Robbie Shortner	Stella Saxton	Carl Hummel	Pete Jauser	James Rosales	Tracey Schendel
Kaufman	Rhonda Hughley	Erleigh Norville Wiley	Jimmy Joe Vrzalik	Warren Ray Clark	Kenneth Schoen	Thomas (Tom) S. Manning
*Kendall	Kay Pugh	E. Bruce Curry	Anne Reissig	Gene Mierstschin	Darrel L. Lux	Kenneth M. Rusch
Kent	Veronica Vela	John T. Hubert	Joe L. Reolo	Roberto Salazar Jr.	Sarla Armstrong-Hixon	Gumecinda Gonzales
Kerr	Craig Harrison	Michael E. Fouts	Roy W. Chisum	Don Long	Harold Parker	Robert Graham
	Robbin Burlfew	Scott Monroe (198th E. Bruce Curry (216th))	H.A. (Buster) Baldwin	Tom Moser	Jonathan A. Leitz	Bruce Oehler
Kimble	Haydee Torres	Amos Barton	Billy Braswell	Charles McGuire	Wylie Taif	Chad Gipson
King	Jammey D. Timmons	David W. Hajek	Larry Rush	Larry Rush	Bobby J. Tidmore	Bob Burkett
*Kinney	Dora Elita Sandoval	Fred Hernandez	Woody Massingale	Joe Montalvo	Dennis Dodson	Pat Melancon
Kleberg	Melissa Ruiz Salinas	John T. Hubert	David Rosse	Chuck Schult	Roy Cantu	Romeo L. Lomas
Knox	Annette Offutt	David W. Hajek	Johnny McCowan	Charles Griffith	Jimmy Urbanczyk	Johnny Birkenfeld
Lamar	Marvin Ann Patterson	Gary Young	Lawrence Malone	Lonnie Layton	Kevin Jenkins	Keith Mitchell
Lamb	Stephanie Chester	Scott A. Say	Cory DeBerry	Kent Lewis	Lowell Short	Jimmy Young
Lampasas	Terri Cox	Larry W. Allison	Robert L. Vincent Jr.	Alex Whitenburg	Dorothy B. Ivey	Jack B. Cox
La Salle	Margarita A. Esqueda	René M. Peña	Abel B. Gonzalez	Ricardo Garza	Rene Benavidez	Raul Ayala
Lavaca	Sherry T. Henke	Heather McMinn	Edward Puska	Ronald Berkenhoff	Richard W. Brown	Dennis W. Kocian
Lee	Lisa Teinert	Marin Placke	Maurice Pitts Jr.	Douglas Harfield	Romy Bradshaw	Linda Kovar
Leon	Diane Oden Davis	Whitney Thompson Smith	Joey Sullivan	David Ferguson	Mark Ivey	Dean Player
Liberty	Donna G. Brown	Logan Pickett	Mike McCarty	Charlotte Warner	Eddie Lowery	Norman Brown
Limesione	Carol Sue Jenkins	William Roy DeFriend	John McCarver	William (Pete) Kirven	Jerry Allen	Bobby Forrest
Lipscomb	Kim Blau	Lynn Switzer	Juan Cantu	Stanley Born	Scotty Schilling	Phil Ridgway
Live Oak	Melanie Matkin	José Aliseda	Richard Lee	Donna Koppin Mills	Willie James	Enriilo Garza
Llano	Joyce Gillow	Wylie B. McAlee	Peter Jones	Linda Raschke	Ron Wilson	Jerry Don Moss
Loving	Mozelle Carr	Randal W. Reynolds	Harlan Hopper	Ysidro Plenteria	Thomas Elgin Jones	William (Bill) Wilkinson
Lubbock	Barbara Suscy	Matthew D. Powell	Bill McCoy	Mark E. Heinrich	Gilbert Flores	Patti Jones
Lynn	Sandra Laws	Michael Munk	Keith Wied	Mike Braddock	Don Blair	Danny Martin
Madison	Joyce Batson	Brian Risinger	Ricky Driskell	Phillip Grisham	Carl Cannon	Sam Cole
Marion	Janie McCay	Angela Snoopk	John Ross (J.R.) Ashley	Joe McKnight	G.E. (Cecil) Bourne	C.W. (Charlie) Treadwell
Marlin	Susie Graham	Hardy L. Wilkerson	Jesus Garza	Valentino Soelo	Bobby Holland	Bryan Cox
Mason	Pam Beam	Amos Barton	Wayne Hofmann	Will Frey	Stanley Toepplch	Eldon Kothmann
Matagorda	Becky Denn	Steven E. Reis	Daniel Puska	Kent Pollard	James Gibson	David J. Woodson
*Maverick	Irene Rodriguez	Roberto Serna	Eliasz Maldonado	Rudy Heredia	Jose Luis Rosales	Cesar Flores
McClulloch	Michelle Pitcox	Amos Barton	Jim Quinn	Jerry Bratton	J.P. Murray	Brent C. Deeds
McLennan	Karen Matkin	Abel Reyna	Kelly Snell	Lesler Gibson	Joe A. Mashke	Ben Perry
McMullen	Dorairene Garza	Martha Warner	Tim Teal	Murray Swain	Paul Koonce	Maximo G. Quintanilla Jr.
Medina	Polly Fowler	Daniel J. Kindred	Richard C. Saathoff	Larry Sittre	David Lynch	Jerry Beck
Menard	Cindy Reeves	Scott Monroe	Boyd Murchison	Butch Aguilar	Ed Keith	Larry Burch
Midland	Ross Bush	Teresa Clingman	Jimmy Smith	Robert R. (Robin) Donnelly	Luis D. Sanchez	Randy Prude
Milam	Cindy Fechner	W.W. (Bill) Torrey	Charlie Gene Balch	Kenneth Hollas	John Fisher	Jeff Mueggler
Mills	Carolyn Foster	Michael B. Murray	Mike Wright	Keith Harper	Robert Hall	Jason Williams
Mitchell	Sharon Hammond	Ann Read	Randy Anderson	Jeremy Strain	Jesse Munoz	Billy H. Preston
Montague	Lesia Darden	Jack McGaughey	Jon Kernek	James Gamblin	Steve Howard	Bob Langford

County	District Clerk	District Attorney	Comm. Precinct 1	Comm. Precinct 2	Comm. Precinct 3	Comm. Precinct 4
*Montgomery	Barbara Gladden Adamick	Brett W. Ligon	Mike Meador	Craig Doyal	Ed E. Chance	Ed Rinehart
Moore	Diane Hoefling	David M. Green	J. Daniel Garcia	Len Sheets	Milton Pax	Lynn Cartrite
Morris	Gwen Oney	J. Stephen Cowan	Dennis Allen	Weidon Lilley	Michael Clair	Gary Camp
*Motley	Kate E. Hurt	Becky B. McPherson	Roy G. Stephens	Donnie L. Turner	Franklin Jameson	Russell Alexander
Nacogdoches	Loretta Cammack	Nicole Lostracco	Jerry Don Williamson	Charles Thomson	Jim Elder	Efton Milstead Jr.
Navarro	Josh Tackett	R. Lowell Thompson	Jason Grant	Dick Marlin	David (Butch) Warren	James Olsen
Newton	Bree Allen	Robert J. Choate	William L. (Bill) Fuller	Thomas Gill	Prentiss L. Hopson	Leonard Powell
Nolan	Patti Neill	Ann Reed	Terry Willman	Terry Locklar	Tommy White	Tony Lara
*Nueces	Patsy Perez	Mark Skurka	Mike Pusley	Joe A. Gonzalez	Oscar O. Ortiz	Joe McComb
Ochiltree	Shawn Bogard	Barrett Dye	Duane Pshigoda	Doug Bames	Richard Burger	Dempsey Malaney
Oldham	Becky Groneman		Quincy Taylor	Clay Crist	Roger Morris III	Billy Don Brown
Orange	Vickie Edgerly	John D. Kimbrough	David Dubose	Owen Burton	John Banken	Jody Crump
Palo Pinto	Janie Glover	Michael K. Burns	Curtis Henderson	Louis Ragle	Mike Pierce	Jeff Fryer
Panola	Debra Johnson	Danny Buck Davidson	Ronnie LaGrone	John Gradberg	Hermon E. Reed Jr.	Dale LaGrone
Parker	Sharena Gilliland	Don Schnebly	George Conley	Craig Peacock	John Roth	Dusty Renfro
Parmer	Sandra Warren	Gordon Green	Kirk Fye	James Clayton	Ronald Byrd	Lloyd Bradshaw
Pecos	Gayle Henderson	Rod Ponton (83rd)	George Riggs	Lupe Dominguez	J.H. (Jay) Kent	Santiago Cantu Jr.
Polk	Kathy E. Clifton	William (Lee) Hon	Robert C. (Bob) Willis	Ronnie Vincent	Milton (Milt) Byrd Purvis	C.T. (Tommy) Overstreet
Potter	Caroline Woodburn	Randall C. Sims	H.R. Kelly	Mercy Murguia	Leon Church	Alphonso S. Vaughn
Presidio	Virginia Pallarez	Jesse Gonzales Jr.	Felipe A. Cordero	Eloy Aranda	Carlos Ammendariz	Frank (Buddy) Knight
Rains	Deborah Traylor	Robert Vittow	Patsy Marshall	Mike Willis	Michael Godwin	Sylvia Wift
Randall	Jo Carter	James A. Farrin	Christy Dyer	Mark Benton	Bob Robinson	Buddy DeFord
Reagan	Terri Pullig	Laurie English	Jim O'Bryan	Ron Galloway	Tommy Holt	Thomas Strube
Real	Bella A. Rubio	Daniel J. Kindred	Manuel Rubio	Bryan Shackelford	Gene Buckner	Joe W. Connell Sr.
Reed River	Janice Gentry	Val J. Varley	Donnie Gentry	Richard Harvey	Richard Harvey	John Kocurek
Reeves	Patricia Tarrin	Randall W. Reynolds	Rojelio (Roy) Alvarado	Steven Kyle Taylor	Saul F. Herrera	Tony Trujillo
Refugio	Ruby Garcia	Michael A. Sheppard	Ann Lopez	Stanley D. Tuttle	Gary D. Bouriland	Rodrigo Bemal
*Roberts	Toni Rankin	Lynn Switzer	Cleve Wheeler	Ken R. Gill	Kelly Y. Flowers	James F. Duval Jr.
*Robertson	Karay Axtell	John C. Paschall	Keith Pettit	Donald Threadgill	Keith Nickelson	Robert Bielamowicz
Rockwall	Kay McDaniel	Kenda Culpepper	Cliff Sevier	Lorfe Griman	Dennis Bailey	David Magness
Runnels	Tammy Burleson	George McCrea	Robert H. (Bobby) Moore	Ronald Presley	James Thurman Self	Richard W. (Ricky) Strube
Rusk	Jean Hodges	Michael E. Jimereson	W.D. (Bill) Hale	Michael Pepper	Freddy Swann	Harold Howell
Sabine	Tanya Walker	J. Kevin Dutton	Keith C. Clark	Jimmy McDaniel	Doyle Dickerson	Fayne Warner
San Augustine	Jean Steptoe	J. Kevin Dutton	Tommy Hunter	Edward Wilson	Dale Mixon	Rodney Ainsworth
*San Jacinto	Rebecca Capers	Richard Countiss	Laddie McAnally	Donnie Marrs	James (Butch) Moody	Mark Nettuno
San Patricio	Laura Miller	Michael E. Weiborn	Nina G. Trevino	Fred P. Nardini	Alma V. Moreno	Jim Price Jr.
San Saba	Kim Wells	Sonny McAfee	Otis Judkins	Rickey Lusty	Kenley Kroll	Pat S. Pool
Schleicher	Peggy Williams	Stephen Lupton	Johnny F. Mayo Jr.	Lynn Meador	Kirk Griffin	Matt Brown
*Scurry	Candace Jones	Dana Cooley	Terry D. Williams	Marianne Randals	Howard Limmer	Chloanne Lindsey
Shackelford	Cheri Hawkins	Billy John Edwards	David Everett	Jerry Cauble	Jimmy T. Brooks	Sian West
Shelby	Loni Oliver	Lynda Kay Russell	Randy Williams	Jimmy Lout	Travis Rodgers	Bradley Allen
*Sherman	Gina Jones	David M. Green	Dana Buckles	Randy Williams	Jeff Crippen	Tommy Asher
Smith	Lois Rogers	D. Matt Bingham III	Jeff Warr	Cary Nix	Terry Phillips	JoAnn Hampton
Somervell	Candace Garrett	Dale Hanna	Larry Hulsey	John Curtis	Kenneth Wood	James Barnard

County	District Clerk	District Attorney	Comm. Precinct 1	Comm. Precinct 2	Comm. Precinct 3	Comm. Precinct 4
Starr	Eloy R. Garcia	Heriberto Silva	Jaime M. Alvarez	Raul (Roy) Peña Jr.	Eloy Garza	Abel N. Gonzalez Jr.
*Stephens	Christie Copeland	Brenda Gray	Jerry Toland	D.C. (Button) Sikes	Joe F. High	Rickie Ray Carr
Sterling	Susan Wyatt	Allison Palmer	John Ross Copeland	Edward J. Michulka Jr.	Deborah H. Horwood	Reed Stewart
Stonewall	Patricia Hoy	Michael E. Fouts	David Hoy	Janice Harris	Billy Kirk Meador	Gary Myers
Sutton	Rachel Chavez Duran	Laurie K. English	Miguel (Mike) Villanueva	John Wade	Carl Teaff	Fred Perez
Swisher	Brenda Hudson	J. Michael Criswell	Lloyd Rahfs	Joe Bob Thompson	Harvey N. Foster	Tim Reed
Tarrant	Thomas A. Wilder	Joe Shannon Jr.	Roy C. Brooks	Andy H. Nguyen	Gary Fickes	J.D. Johnson
*Taylor	Patricia Henderson	James M. Eidson	Randall Williams	Kyle Kendrick	Stan D. Egger	Charles (Chuck) Statler
*Terrell	Martha Allen	Fred Hernandez	Yolanda G. Lopez	Michelle Marquez	Charles Stegall	Kenn Norris
Terry	Paige Lindsey	Kelly Moore	Mike Swain	Kirby Keesee	Sisilio Castilleja	John R. Franks
Throckmorton	Mary (Susie) Walraven	Michael E. Fouts	Casey Wells	John Jones	Teddy Clark	Wilton Cantrell
Titus	Debra Abston	Charles C. (Chuck) Bailey	Albert Riddle	Mike Fields	Phillip Hinton	Thomas Hockaday
Tom Green	Sheri Woodfin	Allison Palmer (5'1st)	Ralph Hoelscher	Aubrey de Cordova	Steve Floyd	Bill A. Ford
Travis	Amalia Rodriguez-Mendoza	Rosemary Lehnberg	Ron Davis	Sarah Eckhardt	Gerald Daugherty	Margaret Gómez
Trinity	Kim Cartwright	Joe Ned Dean	Grover Worsham	Richard Chamberlin	Cecil Webb	Jimmy Brown
*Tyler	Cheryl Nagypal	Joe R. Smith	Marin Nash	James (Rusty) Hughes	Mike Marshall	Jack Walston
Upshur	Carolyn Parrott	William (Billy) Byrd	Paula Gentry	Cole Hafner	Frank Berka	Mike Spencer
Upton	Pedro (Pete) Gomez Jr.	Laurie English	Gary N. (Pete) Jackson	Tommy Owens	W.M. (Willie) Martínez	Leon Patrick
Uvalde	Christina Ovalle	Daniel J. Kindred	Randy Scheide	Mariano Pargás Jr.	Jerry W. Bates	Raul R. Flores
Val Verde	Luz Clara Balderas	Fred Hernandez	Ramiro V. Ramon	Lewis Owens	Robert Beau Nettleton	Gustavo Flores
Van Zandt	Karen Wilson	Chris Martin	Brandon Brown	Virgil Melton Jr.	Bobby Chaney	Ronald G. Carroll
Victoria	Cathy Stuart	Stephen B. Tyler	Danny Garcia Jr.	Kevin M. Janak	Gary E. Burns	Clint C. Ives
*Walker	Robyn Flowers	David P. Weeks	B.J. Gaines Jr.	Ronnie White	Bobby Warren	Tim Paulsel
Waller	Pat Spadachene	Elton Mathis	John A. Amsler	Frank Pokluda	Jeron Barnett	Stanley Kitzman
Ward	Patricia Oyerbides	Randell W. Reynolds	Julian Florez	Larry Hanna	Dexter Nichols	Eddie Nelms
Washington	Tammy Brauner	Julie Renken	Zeb Heckmann	Luther Hueske	Kirk Hanath	Joy Fuchs
Webb	Esther Degollado	Isidro R. Alaniz	Mike Montemayor	Rosaura (Wawa) Tijerina	John C. Galo	James A. Canales
Wharton	Nerissa House	Ross Kurtz	Leroy Dettling	D.C. (Chris) King	Steven Goetsch	James (Jimmy) Kainer
Wheeler	Sherri Jones	Franklin McDonough	Daryl G. Shelgroves	Bob Hink	Richard Kincannon	John Walker
Wichita	Patti Flores	Maureen Shelton	Ray Gonzalez	Pat Norris	Barry Mahler	William (Bill) Presson
Wilbarger	Brenda Peterson	Staley Healy	Richard Jacobs	Phillip Graf	Rodney Johnson	Josh Patterson
*Willacy	Gilbert Lozano	Bernard Ammerman	Elberto Guerra	Noe Loya	Alfredo Serrato	Dora Perez
Williamson	Lisa David	Jana Duty Hunsicker	Lisa Birkman	Cynthia Long	Valerie Covey	Ron Morrison
Wilson	Deborah Bryan	René M. Peña	Albert Gamaz Jr.	Paul W. Pheil	Ricky R. Morales	Larry A. Wiley
Winkler	Sherry Terry	Dorothy Holguin	Billy J. Stevens	James R. (Robbie) Wolf	Randy Neal	Billy Ray Thompson
Wise	Brenda Rowe	Greg Lowery	Danny White	Kevin Burns	Harry Lamance	Glenn Hughes
Wood	Jenica Turner	Jim Wheeler	Virgil Holland	Jerry Gaskill	Roger W. Pace	Jon Shirley
*Yoakum	Sandra Roblez	Bill Helwig	Woody Lindsey	Ray Marion	Chris Blundell	Tim Addison
Young	Jamye Rogers	Dee Peavy	Mike Spes	Matthew Pruitt	Stacey Rogers	Jimmy R. Wiley
Zapata	Dora M. Ramos	Isidro (Chilo) Alaniz	Jose Emilio Vela	Gabriel Villarreal Jr.	Eddie Martinez	Norberto Garza
Zavala	Rachel P. Ramirez	Roberto Serna	Isidro Cantu	Raul G. Gomez	Jesse Gonzalez	Don Lindenberg

Texans in Congress

Besides the two members of the U.S. Senate allocated to each state, Texas was allocated 36 members in the U.S. House of Representatives for the 113th Congress. The term of office for members of the House is two years; the terms of all members will expire on Jan. 3, 2015. Senators serve six-year terms. Sen. John Cornyn's term will end in 2015. Sen. Ted Cruz's term will end Jan. 3, 2019.

Addresses and phone numbers of the lawmakers' Washington and district offices are below, as well as the committees on which they serve. Washington zip codes are **20515** for members of the House and **20510** for senators. The telephone area code for Washington is **202**. On the Internet, House members can be reached through www.house.gov/writerep.

In 2013, members of Congress received a salary of \$174,000. Members in leadership positions received \$193,400.

U.S. SENATE

CORNYN, John. Republican (Home: Austin); Washington Office: 517 HSOB, Washington, D.C. 20510; (202) 224-2934, Fax 228-2856. www.cornyn.senate.gov.



John Cornyn.

Texas Offices: 221 W. 6th Ste. 1530, **Austin** 78701, (512) 469-6034; 5001 Spring Valley Ste. 1125 E, **Dallas** 75244, (972) 239-1310; 222 E. Van Buren Ste. 404, **Harlingen** 78550, (956) 423-0162; 5300 Memorial Dr. Ste. 980, **Houston** 77007, (713) 572-3337; 1500 Broadway Ste. 1230, **Lubbock** 79401, (806) 472-7533; 600 Navarro Ste. 210, **San Antonio** 78205, (210) 224-7485; 100 E. Ferguson Ste. 1004, **Tyler** 75702, (903) 593-0905.

Committees: Finance; Judiciary. Minority Whip of the U.S. Senate.

CRUZ, Ted. Republican (Home: Houston); Washington Office: B40B DSOB, Washington, D.C. 20510; (202) 224-5922. www.cruz.senate.gov.



Ted Cruz.

Texas Offices: 300 E. 8th, Ste. 961, **Austin** 78701, (512) 916-5834; 10440 N. Central Expwy. Ste. 1160, **Dallas** 75231, (214) 361-3500; 1919 Smith St. Ste. 800, **Houston** 77002, (713) 653-3456; 3133 Gen. Hund-

nell Dr. Ste. 120, **San Antonio** 78226, (210) 340-2885.

Committees: Armed Services; Commerce, Science and Transportation; Judiciary; Rules and Administration; Special Committee on Aging.

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

District 1 — GOHMERT, Louie, R-Tyler; Washington Office: 2243 RHOB; (202) 225-3035, Fax 226-1230; District Offices: 1121 ESE Loop 323 Ste. 206, Tyler 75701, (903) 561-6349; 101 E. Methvin Ste. 302, Longview 75601, (903) 236-8597; 300 E. Shep-

herd Ste. 210, Lufkin 75901, (936) 632-3180; 102 W. Houston, Marshall 75670, (866) 535-6302; 101 W. Main Ste. 160, Nacogdoches 75961, (866) 535-6302. Committees: Judiciary; Natural Resources.

District 2 — POE, Ted, R-Humble; Washington Office: 2412 RHOB; (202) 225-6565, Fax 225-5547. District Offices: 505 Orleans Ste. 100, Beaumont 77701, (409) 212-1997; 1801 Kingwood Ste 340, Kingwood 77339 (281) 446-0242. Committees: Foreign Affairs; Judiciary.

District 3 — JOHNSON, Sam, R-Plano; Washington Office: 1211 LHOB; (202) 225-4201, Fax 225-1485; District Office: 2929 N. Central Expressway, Ste. 240, Richardson 75080, (972) 470-0892. Committee: Ways and Means; Deputy Majority Whip.

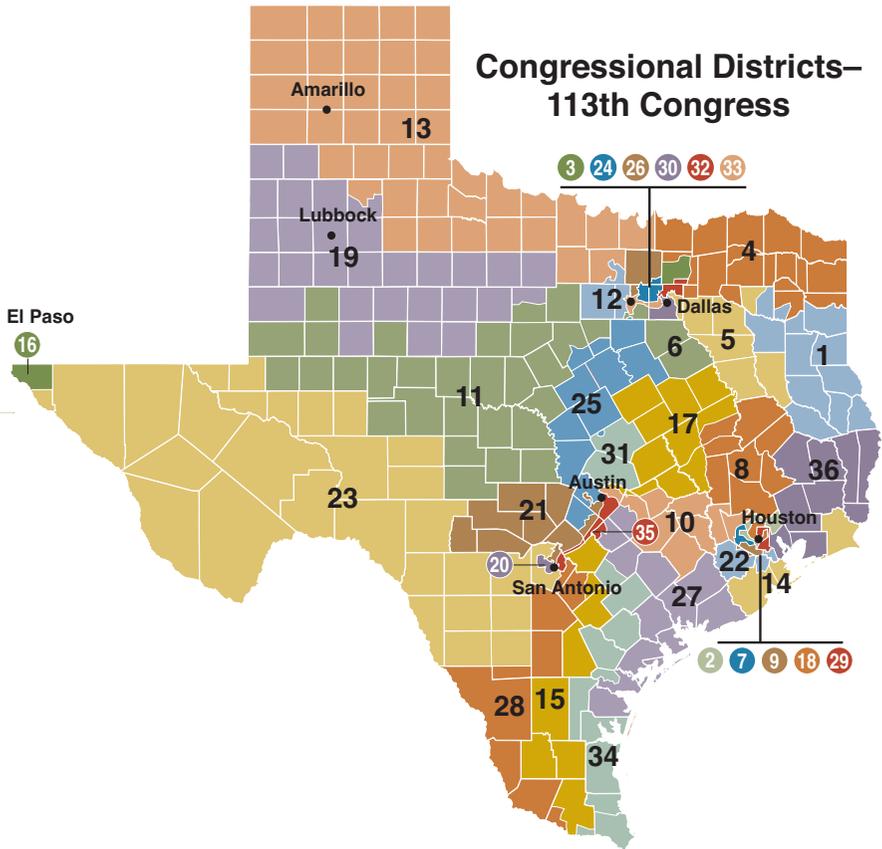
District 4 — HALL, Ralph M., R-Rockwall; Washington Office: 2405 RHOB; (202) 225-6673, Fax 225-3332; District Offices: 104 N. San Jacinto, Rockwall 75087, (972) 771-9118; 101 E. Pecan, Sherman 75090, (903) 892-1112; 710 James Bowie Dr., New Boston 75570, (903) 628-8309; 1800 N. Graves Ste. 101, McKinney 75069, (214) 726-9949; 320 Church Ste. 132, Sulphur Springs 75482, (903) 885-8138; 4303 Texas Blvd. Ste. 2, Texarkana 75503, (903) 794-4445. Committee: Science, Space and Technology (chairman).

District 5 — HENSARLING, Jeb, R-Dallas; Washington Office: 2228 RHOB; (202) 225-3484, Fax 226-4888. District Offices: 6510 Abrams Rd. Ste. 243, Dallas 75231, (214) 349-9996; 702 E. Corsicana St., Athens 77571, (903) 675-8288. Committees: Financial Services; Deficit Reduction.

District 6 — BARTON, Joe, R-Ennis; Washington Office: 2107 RHOB; (202) 225-2002; District Offices: 6001 West I-20 Ste. 200, Arlington 76017, (817) 543-1000; 303 N. 6th, Crockett 75835, (936) 544-8488; 2106A W. Ennis Ave. Ennis 75119, (972) 875-8488. Committee: Energy and Commerce (chairman).

District 7 — CULBERSON, John Abney, R-Houston; Washington Office: 2352 RHOB; (202) 225-2571, Fax 225-4381; District Office: 10000 Memorial Dr. Ste. 620, Houston 77024, (713) 682-8828. Committee: Appropriations.

District 8 — BRADY, Kevin, R-The Woodlands; Washington Office: 301 CHOB; (202) 225-4901, Fax 225-5524. District Offices: 200 River Pointe Ste. 304, Conroe 77304, (936) 441-5700; 1202 Sam Houston Ave. Ste. 8, Huntsville 77340, (936) 439-9542; 420 Green Ave., Orange 77630, (409) 883-4197. Commit-



tees: Ways and Means; Economic.

District 9 — GREEN, Al, D-Houston; Washington Office: 2201 RHOB; (202) 225-7508; District Office: 3003 South Loop West Ste. 460, Houston 77054, (713) 383-9234. Committee: Financial Services.

District 10 — McCAUL, Michael, R-Austin; Washington Office: 131 CHOB; (202) 225-2401, Fax 225-5955. District Offices: 5929 Balcones Dr. Ste. 305, Austin 78731, (512) 473-2357; 2000 S. Market Ste. 303, Brenham 77833, (979) 830-8497; [Katy] 1550 Foxlake Ste. 120, Houston 77084, (281) 398-1247; 990 Village Sq. Ste. B, Tomball 77375. Committees: Foreign Affairs, Homeland Security, Science, Space and Technology.

District 11 — CONAWAY, K. Michael, R-Midland; Washington Office: 2430 RHOB; (202) 225-3605. District Offices: 6 Desta Dr. Ste. 2000, Midland 79705, (432) 687-2390; 501 Center Ave. Brownwood 76801, (325) 646-1950; 104 W. Sandstone, Llano 78643, (325) 247-2826; 411 W. 8th, Odessa 79761, (866) 882-3811; 33 Twohig Ste. 307, San Angelo 76903, (325) 659-4010. Committees: Agriculture; Armed Services; Intelligence; Ethics.

District 12 — GRANGER, Kay, R-Fort Worth; Washington Office: 1026 LHOB; (202) 225-5071, Fax 225-5683; District Office: 1701 River Run Rd. Ste. 407, Fort Worth 76107, (817) 338-0909. Committee: Appropriations.

District 13 — THORNBERRY, William M. (Mac), R-Clarendon; Washington Office: 2329 RHOB; (202) 225-3706, Fax 225-3486; District Offices: 905 S. Fillmore Ste. 520, Amarillo 79101, (806) 371-8844; 4245 Kemp Ste. 506, Wichita Falls 76708, (940) 692-1700. Committees: Armed Services; Intelligence.

District 14 — WEBER, Randy, R-Alvin; Washington Office: 510 CHOB; (202) 225-2831. District Offices: 505 Orleans Ste. 103, Beaumont 77701, (409) 835-0108; 122 West Way Ste. 301, Lake Jackson 77566, (979) 285-0231. Committees: Science, Space and Technology; Foreign Affairs.

District 15 — HINOJOSA, Rubén, D-Mercedes; Washington Office: 2262 RHOB; (202) 225-2531, Fax 225-5688; District Offices: 2864 W. Trenton Rd., Edinburg 78539, (956) 682-5545; 107 S. St. Mary's St., Beeville 78102, (361) 358-8400. Committees: Education and Workforce; Financial Services.

District 16 — O'ROURKE, Beto, D-El Paso; Washington Office: 1721 LHOB; (202) 225-4831. District Offices: 310 N. Mesa Ste. 300, El Paso 79901, (915) 534-4400; 303 N. Oregon Ste. 210, El Paso 79901. Committee: Homeland Security.

District 17 — FLORES, Bill, R-Bryan; Washington Office: 1030 LHOB; (202) 225-6105; District Offices: 400 Austin Ave. Ste. 302, Waco 76701, (254) 732-0748; 1 N. Walnut Ste. 145, Cleburne 76033, (817) 774-2551; 2800 S. Texas Ave. Ste. 403, Bryan

77802, (979) 703-403. Committees: Natural Resources; Budget; Veterans' Affairs.

District 18 — JACKSON LEE, Sheila, D-Houston: Washington Office: 2160 RHOB; (202) 225-3816, Fax 225-3317; District Offices: 1919 Smith Ste. 1180, Houston 77002, (713) 655-0050; 420 W. 19th St., Houston 77008, (713) 861-4070; 6719 W. Montgomery Ste. 204, Houston 77091; 3300 Lyons Ave. Ste. 301, Houston 77020, (713) 227-7740. Committees: Homeland Security; Judiciary.

District 19 — NEUGEBAUER, Randy, R-Lubbock: Washington Office: 1424 LHOB; (202) 225-4005, Fax 225-9615. District Offices: 500 Chestnut Rm. 819, Abilene 79602, (325) 675-9779; 1510 Scurry Ste. B, Big Spring 79720, (432) 264-7592; 611 University Ave. Ste. 220, Lubbock 79401, (806) 763-1611. Committees: Agriculture; Financial Services; Science, Space and Technology.

District 20 — CASTRO, Joaquin, D-San Antonio: Washington Office: 212 CHOB; (202) 225-3236. District Office: 4715 Fredericksburg Rd. Ste. 512, San Antonio 78229, (210) 348-8216. Committees: Armed Services; Foreign Affairs.

District 21 — SMITH, Lamar S., R-San Antonio: Washington Office: 2409 RHOB; (202) 225-4236, Fax 225-8628; District Offices: 1100 NE Loop 410 Ste. 640, San Antonio 78209, (210) 821-5024; 3536 Bee Cave Rd. Ste. 212, Austin 78746, (512) 306-0439; 301 Junction Hwy. Ste. 346C, Kerrville 78028, (830) 896-0154. Committees: Homeland Security; Judiciary (chairman); Science, Space and Technology.

District 22 — OLSON, Pete, R-Sugar Land: Washington Office: 312 CHOB; (202) 225-5951, Fax 225-5241. District Offices: 1650 Hwy 6 Ste. 150, Sugar Land 77478, (281) 494-2690; 6302 W. Broadway Ste. 220, Pearland 77581, (281) 485-4855. Committee: Energy and Commerce.

District 23 — GALLEGO, Pete P., D-Alpine: Washington Office: 431 CHOB; (202) 225-4511. District Offices: 1915 Veterans Blvd., Del Rio 78840; 100 S. Monroe St., Eagle Pass 78852, (830) 752-1864; 1714 SW Military Dr. Ste. 110, San Antonio 78221, (210) 927-4592. Committees: Agriculture; Armed Services.

District 24 — MARCHANT, Kenny, R-Coppell: Washington Office: 1110 LHOB; (202) 225-6605, Fax 225-0074. District Office: 9901 E. Valley Ranch Parkway Ste. 3035, Irving 75063, (972) 556-0162. Committees: Ways and Means; Education and Workforce.

District 25 — WILLIAMS, Roger, R-Austin: Washington Office: 1122 LHOB; (202) 225-4865. District Office: 1005 Congress Ave. Ste. 928, Austin 78701; 1 Walnut Ste. 145, Cleburne 76033. Committees: Budget; Transportation and Infrastructure.

District 26 — BURGESS, Michael, R-Lewisville: Washington Office: 2336 RHOB; (202) 225-7772, Fax 225-2919. District Offices: 1660 S. Stemmons Fwy. Ste. 230, Lewisville 75067, (972) 434-9700; 1100 Circle Dr. Ste. 200, Fort Worth 76119, (817) 531-8454. Committees: Energy and Commerce; Economic.

District 27 — FARENTHOLD, Blake, R-Corpus

Christi; Washington Office: 117 CHOB; (202) 225-7742; District Offices: 101 N. Shoreline Blvd. Ste. 300, Corpus Christi 78401, (361) 884-2222; 1805 Ruben Torres Ste. B-27, Brownsville 78521, (956) 544-8800. Committees: Homeland Security; Oversight and Government Reform; Transportation and Infrastructure.

District 28 — CUELLAR, Henry, D-Laredo: Washington Office: 2431 RHOB; (202) 225-1640. District Offices: 602 E. Calton Rd., Laredo 78041, (956) 725-0639; 615 E. Houston Ste. 451, San Antonio 78205, (210) 271-2851; 117 E. Tom Landry, Mission 78572, (956) 424-3942; 100 S. Austin, Seguin 78155, (830) 401-0457; 100 N. FM 3167, Rio Grande City 78582, (956) 488-0952. Committees: Appropriations; Steering and Policy.

District 29 — GREEN, Gene, D-Houston: Washington Office: 2470 RHOB; (202) 225-1688, Fax 225-9903; District Offices: 256 N. Sam Houston Pkwy. E. Ste. 29, Houston 77060, (281) 999-5879; 11811 I-10 East Ste. 430, Houston 77029, (713) 330-0761; 909 Decker Dr. Ste. 124, Baytown 77520, (281) 420-0502. Committee: Energy and Commerce.

District 30 — JOHNSON, Eddie Bernice, D-Dallas: Washington Office: 2468 RHOB; (202) 225-8885, Fax 225-1477; District Office: 3102 Maple Ave. Ste. 600, Dallas 75201, (214) 922-8885. Committees: Science, Space and Technology; Transportation and Infrastructure.

District 31 — CARTER, John, R-Round Rock: Washington Office: 409 CHOB; (202) 225-3864. District Offices: 1717 N. I-35 Ste. 303, Round Rock 78664, (512) 246-1600; 6544B S. General Bruce Dr., Temple 76502, (254) 933-1392. Committee: Appropriations.

District 32 — SESSIONS, Pete, R-Dallas: Washington Office: 2233 RHOB; (202) 225-2231, Fax 225-5878; District Office: 12750 Merit Dr. Ste. 1434, Dallas 75251, (972) 392-0505. Committee: Rules, (chairman).

District 33 — VEASEY, Marc, D-Fort Worth: Washington Office: 414 CHOB; (202) 225-1688. District Office: JP Morgan Chase Bldg, 1881 Sylvan Ave. Ste 108, Dallas 75028; 420 South Fwy. Ste. 412, Fort Worth 76115. Committee: Armed Services.

District 34 — VELA, Filemon, D-Brownsville: Washington Office: 437 CHOB; (202) 225-9901. District Offices: 500 E. Main, Alice 78332; 333 Ebony Ave., Brownsville 78520; 1390 W. Expressway 83, San Benito 78586. Committee: Agriculture.

District 35 — DOGGETT, Lloyd, D-Austin: Washington Office: 201 CHOB; (202) 225-4865. District Offices: 300 E. 8th Ste. 763, Austin 78701, (512) 916-5921; 217 W. Travis St., San Antonio 78205, (210) 704-1080. Committee: Ways and Means.

District 36 — STOCKMAN, Steve, R-Seabrook: Washington Office: 326 CHOB; (202) 225-1555. District Office: 420 Green Ave. Orange 77630, (409) 883-8028. Committees: Foreign Affairs; Science, Space and Technology. ☆

Federal Funds to Texas by County, 2010

Texas received **\$225,724,926,499** in 2010 from the federal government in direct expenditures. Below, the distribution of funds is shown by county. The first figure after the county name represents **total direct** expenditures to the county for fiscal year 2010. The second and third figures are that part of the total that went directly for **individuals**, either in **retirement** payments, such as Social Security, or **other** direct payments, principally Medicare. In the last column are direct payments other than to individuals, principally **agricultural** programs such as crop insurance. *For a more complete explanation, see end of chart. *Source: Consolidated Federal Funds Report 2010, U.S. Department of Commerce.*

COUNTY	TOTAL	For INDIVIDUALS		other direct (ag., etc.)
		retirement	other	
(Thousands of dollars, 000)				
Anderson	\$ 433,710	\$ 178,690	\$ 118,221	\$ 2,114
Andrews	77,458	33,304	25,443	2,535
Angelina	693,377	295,376	190,459	6,940
Aransas	174,905	105,828	46,169	1,173
Archer	88,871	44,891	12,231	2,162
Armstrong	18,066	8,536	4,500	2,369
Atascosa	283,251	127,342	66,159	3,638
Austin	830,634	89,679	51,058	2,623
Bailey	63,023	17,431	17,262	12,249
Bandera	139,771	93,809	21,892	554
Bastrop	419,377	214,299	76,263	2,867
Baylor	49,990	17,972	15,586	3,586
Bee	241,544	75,410	76,820	6,616
Bell	11,820,270	1,090,481	324,154	45,251
Bexar	20,014,482	5,583,573	2,784,413	187,218
Blanco	94,527	51,128	27,766	265
Borden	7,519	1,341	906	3,063
Bosque	163,141	72,851	40,789	881
Bowie	1,123,684	394,950	218,121	14,619
Brazoria	1,269,025	703,246	312,043	14,949
Brazos	1,175,440	332,824	174,567	12,424
Brewster	104,500	27,888	20,799	2,078
Briscoe	25,966	6,275	7,283	4,831
Brooks	125,326	23,699	26,950	1,282
Brown	337,517	145,649	106,548	2,958
Burleson	154,877	60,319	34,352	3,960
Burnet	294,823	188,732	60,075	2,677
Caldwell	244,790	101,513	62,976	4,345
Calhoun	159,565	64,285	35,252	7,782
Callahan	117,489	49,992	42,514	1,412
Cameron	2,895,578	790,743	703,349	31,112
Camp	121,508	49,032	34,179	507
Carson	49,062	22,973	13,552	7,163
Cass	315,755	137,295	84,922	1,331
Castro	62,363	18,188	16,427	13,750
Chambers	220,010	54,168	48,544	6,472
Cherokee	355,858	138,174	111,974	2,151
Childress	58,528	21,142	16,969	4,379
Clay	66,733	33,586	19,281	2,058
Cochran	44,455	10,847	9,488	16,439
Coke	27,533	13,773	8,249	671
Coleman	112,243	37,626	39,949	2,017
Collin	3,155,000	1,311,600	289,179	31,372
Collingsworth	49,761	10,414	11,382	4,711
Colorado	189,721	69,291	49,777	7,821
Comal	1,068,266	451,661	113,848	15,960
Comanche	138,792	49,726	44,278	2,498
Concho	33,657	9,577	9,062	3,968
Cooke	238,663	114,326	79,812	1,962

COUNTY	TOTAL	For INDIVIDUALS		other direct (ag., etc.)
		retirement	other	
(Thousands of dollars, 000)				
Coryell	418,823	241,718	58,570	7,363
Cottle	23,024	7,106	6,717	2,937
Crane	21,368	9,123	8,980	323
Crockett	25,351	10,019	6,055	1,391
Crosby	75,538	17,918	27,467	14,775
Culberson	24,430	6,417	7,016	873
Dallam	65,045	24,541	16,246	12,368
Dallas	18,044,205	4,940,610	3,352,150	136,766
Dawson	157,768	43,325	52,416	21,287
Deaf Smith	136,278	45,516	37,925	17,539
Delta	61,711	20,281	16,329	4,539
Denton	1,841,857	931,690	373,658	19,891
DeWitt	185,576	59,175	54,267	2,216
Dickens	33,650	8,787	14,597	1,653
Dimmit	130,386	24,425	29,393	1,279
Donley	36,799	13,538	13,850	1,748
Duval	179,038	36,210	49,372	1,204
Eastland	187,476	71,591	67,545	1,724
Ector	749,493	310,796	257,306	3,559
Edwards	30,437	9,090	13,138	222
Ellis	703,798	384,736	170,877	12,181
El Paso	9,449,644	1,871,404	1,313,499	58,055
Erath	227,283	92,198	77,268	2,177
Falls	189,828	56,852	47,423	9,175
Fannin	542,777	123,475	73,721	10,282
Fayette	220,671	94,742	59,744	1,945
Fisher	52,643	14,703	13,914	11,144
Floyd	84,354	19,211	21,861	20,720
Foard	25,707	6,144	5,751	3,026
Fort Bend	1,338,529	754,142	203,053	32,863
Franklin	66,332	31,124	20,158	413
Freestone	136,215	59,959	33,079	1,061
Frio	183,475	35,860	31,949	3,850
Gaines	115,849	29,354	28,814	39,763
Galveston	2,443,890	791,052	505,070	40,591
Garza	43,713	13,333	15,697	2,802
Gillespie	195,025	118,163	46,249	1,578
Glasscock	20,210	6,112	1,911	9,930
Goliad	61,987	23,471	16,899	2,042
Gonzales	360,082	58,759	44,720	2,730
Gray	183,147	75,629	72,993	2,796
Grayson	868,590	417,633	248,581	10,175
Gregg	948,866	435,525	270,771	5,109
Grimes	185,177	74,230	44,474	781
Guadalupe	783,160	493,250	115,817	21,347
Hale	295,736	87,507	91,365	35,076
Hall	44,893	11,877	13,767	5,543
Hamilton	76,144	30,188	28,396	867
Hansford	47,401	22,456	9,394	10,969

COUNTY	TOTAL	For INDIVIDUALS		other direct (ag., etc.)
		retirement	other	
(Thousands of dollars, 000)				
Hardeman	47,719	15,546	14,956	3,001
Hardin	337,968	170,046	103,183	1,296
Harris	27,347,577	7,472,991	5,263,152	187,541
Harrison	497,332	175,356	128,454	3,459
Hartley	16,772	4,094	1,841	9,412
Haskell	72,864	23,210	20,6572	12,313
Hays	696,167	333,369	132,091	9,435
Hemphill	17,242	7,588	6,985	359
Henderson	485,249	226,056	147,711	2,535
Hidalgo	4,297,222	1,174,757	1,176,731	64,765
Hill	312,901	135,714	84,695	15,577
Hockley	197,421	56,930	66,877	21,322
Hood	331,778	230,988	72,079	1,687
Hopkins	244,177	101,648	70,577	1,176
Houston	245,495	85,116	65,481	2,624
Howard	350,528	117,832	96,806	12,482
Hudspeth	62,342	6,891	5,259	1,325
Hunt	2,001,576	266,140	170,503	7,116
Hutchinson	154,703	72,097	51,504	4,652
Irion	12,070	5,770	3,276	879
Jack	51,400	24,010	17,154	372
Jackson	132,169	45,849	36,980	19,875
Jasper	336,645	120,938	98,256	1,712
Jeff Davis	18,016	8,976	3,505	85
Jefferson	2,284,395	769,894	736,116	30,785
Jim Hogg	80,052	13,051	18,538	1,060
Jim Wells	410,075	122,144	115,202	7,713
Johnson	780,506	453,333	191,361	4,908
Jones	157,765	54,679	44,334	11,738
Karnes	157,226	43,289	39,745	3,607
Kaufman	630,606	319,491	171,986	5,233
Kendall	274,703	174,092	36,177	1,263
Kenedy	3,046	822	595	625
Kent	9,535	3,064	2,377	1,128
Kerr	446,125	264,125	107,278	2,489
Kimble	36,028	18,172	10,526	498
King	2,899	433	526	1,072
Kinney	46,346	17,783	9,549	1,009
Kleberg	436,432	84,319	83,022	5,325
Knox	51,678	13,219	15,826	6,945
Lamar	481,839	181,115	124,476	9,826
Lamb	140,261	39,452	43,979	21,380
Lampasas	174,498	105,197	40,896	1,465
La Salle	73,451	15,273	15,349	898
Lavaca	218,095	83,083	61,680	1,273
Lee	96,614	46,515	23,617	359
Leon	185,652	81,094	45,494	399
Liberty	524,414	231,018	172,698	6,276
Limestone	209,617	79,008	57,156	1,997
Lipscomb	20,399	8,370	6,355	1,291
Live Oak	90,097	27,792	22,717	2,342
Llano	152,792	92,406	43,826	917
Loving	939	292	64	462
Lubbock	1,892,231	681,490	569,432	44,157
Lynn	72,286	18,283	18,653	18,377
Madison	81,651	33,968	21,734	241
Marion	114,947	38,447	25,073	531
Martin	81,522	16,882	10,689	11,001
Mason	36,513	16,815	10,193	280

COUNTY	TOTAL	For INDIVIDUALS		other direct (ag., etc.)
		retirement	other	
(Thousands of dollars, 000)				
Matagorda	255,847	108,960	71,654	12,603
Maverick	445,310	105,978	110,916	3,142
McCulloch	86,392	29,715	26,945	2,412
McLennan	2,019,000	745,530	386,435	24,186
McMullen	6,389	2,946	1,050	444
Medina	309,543	139,706	62,726	6,829
Menard	24,780	9,353	8,065	313
Midland	638,488	295,175	191,118	7,595
Milam	219,549	89,485	49,408	7,484
Mills	47,221	19,338	15,503	519
Mitchell	72,515	24,176	22,609	5,112
Montague	171,439	82,300	51,450	831
Montgomery	1,780,453	1,080,115	390,880	16,839
Moore	86,317	39,788	22,694	11,210
Morris	134,995	58,104	38,261	535
Motley	16,757	5,742	5,226	1,394
Nacogdoches	495,914	170,790	144,753	13,626
Navarro	415,331	156,040	116,664	6,400
Newton	117,0165	43,516	33,275	757
Nolan	153,577	51,408	48,378	5,874
Nueces	3,257,705	1,013,625	679,465	50,630
Ochiltree	48,024	22,188	12,004	8,514
Oldham	18,877	8,972	4,460	3,058
Orange	636,557	291,683	215,226	7,696
Palo Pinto	202,258	90,560	63,831	1,204
Panola	182,030	70,1115	56,372	306
Parker	518,473	317,196	111,002	3,536
Parmer	78,973	27,643	15,916	21,384
Pecos	85,647	30,492	23,638	3,678
Polk	515,482	306,350	124,015	3,034
Potter	4,240,968	540,108	296,309	7,780
Presidio	113,645	20,648	15,137	358
Rains	71,410	42,130	15,726	304
Randall	224,749	95,339	90,411	9,851
Reagan	18,579	7,741	4,785	3,426
Real	33,738	16,860	8,289	75
Red River	188,693	53,164	46,650	4,405
Reeves	106,574	28,836	28,927	1,286
Refugio	80,175	28,425	22,548	8,914
Roberts	5,694	2,150	1,724	626
Robertson	174,907	54,056	40,923	4,940
Rockwall	332,242	166,790	38,115	3,777
Runnels	112,975	40,415	30,634	10,216
Rusk	320,083	128,085	92,505	1,267
Sabine	144,320	69,023	41,325	194
S. Augustine	103,929	35,782	27,730	273
San Jacinto	151,216	68,863	44,344	532
San Patricio	557,643	217,816	143,644	23,852
San Saba	76,276	20,585	18,889	1,384
Schleicher	22,453	8,705	6,653	1,544
Scurry	126,369	45,165	40,708	8,325
Shackelford	28,127	11,251	7,669	845
Shelby	264,494	83,242	72,741	1,110
Sherman	26,841	9,074	5,077	11,251
Smith	1,498,646	573,249	374,824	8,219
Somervell	43,327	22,517	11,687	134
Starr	442,578	100,634	113,541	4,430
Stephens	78,471	29,687	26,541	440
Sterling	7,954	3,218	2,714	642

COUNTY	TOTAL	For INDIVIDUALS		other direct (ag., etc.)	COUNTY	TOTAL	For INDIVIDUALS		other direct (ag., etc.)
		retirement	other				retirement	other	
(Thousands of dollars, 000)					(Thousands of dollars, 000)				
Stonewall	17,120	6,068	5,165	2,455	Walker	359,429	137,627	99,862	2,648
Sutton	22,233	10,198	6,506	509	Waller	239,889	74,542	72,918	3,1015
Swisher	84,777	26,414	20,313	20,637	Ward	78,751	32,112	22,898	1,441
Tarrant	18,312,535	3,896,530	1,930,283	84,670	Washington	287,473	121,460	73,189	1,570
Taylor	1,246,879	441,307	238,952	12,259	Webb	1,618,941	389,332	351,530	9,012
Terrell	16,381	4,506	2,694	1,148	Wharton	382,654	118,831	102,891	36,326
Terry	130,366	35,610	37,940	24,498	Wheeler	52,570	17,561	21,128	1,420
Throckmrtton	19,567	6,483	5,218	2,146	Wichita	1,486,837	493,437	251,882	16,099
Titus	208,808	79,648	66,335	431	Wilbarger	128,303	42,867	47,261	8,277
Tom Green	1,004,213	364,992	190,566	19,711	Willacy	249,619	43,888	49,625	15,044
Travis	16,359,466	1,903,591	925,309	115,993	Williamson	2,047,752	863,584	169,018	33,601
Trinity	155,850	68,052	47,162	326	Wilson	237,504	129,609	41,769	3,556
Tyler	175,255	78,928	55,490	1,519	Winkler	48,955	18,170	20,161	397
Upshur	268,773	124,167	78,610	1,053	Wise	261,510	150,419	57,287	1,210
Upton	26,833	10,233	8,769	2,589	Wood	398,510	204,485	94,106	806
Uvalde	232,137	72,920	66,759	6,255	Yoakum	53,756	18,763	13,380	12,764
Val Verde	567,067	131,015	69,106	4,101	Young	155,256	67,476	49,655	2,130
Van Zandt	359,746	179,622	111,938	1,908	Zapata	103,778	24,581	32,858	563
Victoria	624,951	271,857	164,133	24,218	Zavala	112,297	25,848	31,358	3,288

***Total** federal government direct expenditures include: grants, salaries and wages (Postal Service, Dept. of Defense, etc.), procurement contract awards, direct payments for individuals, and other direct payments other than for individuals, such as some agriculture programs.

Retirement and disability programs include federal employee retirement and disability benefits, Social Security payments of all types, and veterans benefit payments.

Other direct payments for individuals include Medicare, excess earned income tax credits, food stamps, unemployment compensation benefit payments and lower income housing assistance, but not salaries and wages.

Other direct payments other than for individuals include crop insurance, wool and mohair loss assistance program, conservation reserve program, production flexibility payments for contract commodities and postal service funds other than salaries and procurements.

Source: Consolidated Federal Funds Report, Fiscal 2010, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

U.S. Tax Collections in Texas

*Fiscal Year	Individual Income and Employment Taxes	Corporation Income Taxes	Estate Taxes	Gift Taxes	Excise Taxes	TOTAL U.S. Taxes Collected in Texas
(1,000 of dollars) Information for fiscal years, furnished by the Internal Revenue Service.						
2011	\$ 160,086,749	\$ 21,880,905	\$ 117,936	\$ 359,987	\$ 15,850,240	\$ 198,295,817
2010	147,748,859	24,991,374	1,210,600	287,181	14,904,099	189,142,112
2009	158,798,111	24,235,172	1,780,030	242,918	15,465,279	200,521,512
2008	178,761,539	39,971,658	1,549,767	243,043	15,150,053	235,676,058
2007	160,306,445	41,823,425	1,473,490	218,194	21,569,350	225,390,904
2006	145,758,275	37,004,514	1,135,160	136,377	20,702,545	204,736,871
2005	125,816,805	29,186,478	1,196,362	118,231	13,074,838	169,392,715
2004	118,410,514	17,127,574	1,109,558	104,214	15,939,329	152,691,189
2003	116,353,959	11,487,059	958,791	147,351	12,987,394	141,934,554
2002	117,685,965	13,702,495	1,287,937	109,064	13,654,721	146,440,182
2001	127,738,858	17,598,181	1,242,130	248,892	14,350,268	161,178,329
2000	116,094,820	20,310,672	1,176,278	269,109	14,732,513	152,583,349
1999	104,408,504	13,098,033	968,736	446,168	16,729,589	135,651,029
1998	94,404,751	14,526,238	1,300,104	247,989	11,877,230	122,356,312
1997	90,222,786	13,875,653	933,616	159,111	12,185,271	117,376,440
1996	76,863,689	12,393,992	733,282	158,237	10,418,847	101,079,028
1995	69,706,333	10,677,881	869,528	152,683	11,135,857	92,342,282
1990	52,795,489	6,983,762	521,811	196,003	5,694,006	66,191,071
1985	41,497,114	5,637,148	528,106	41,560	6,058,110	53,762,038
1980	25,707,514	7,232,486	453,830	23,722	4,122,538	37,540,089
1970	6,096,961	1,184,342	135,694	20,667	843,724	8,281,389
1960	2,059,075	622,822	70,578	10,583	209,653	2,972,712

*Beginning in 1976, the fiscal year ending date was changed to Sept. 30, from June 30.

Major Military Installations

Below are listed the major military installations in Texas in 2013. Data are taken from the U.S. Department of Defense *Base Structure Report 2012* and other sources. "Civilian" refers to Department of Defense personnel, and "other" refers to employees such as contractor personnel. *In October 2010, Fort Sam Houston, Lackland AFB and Randolph AFB were merged into Joint Base San Antonio under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Air Force 502nd Air Base Wing.

U.S. NAVY

Naval Air Station Corpus Christi

Location: Corpus Christi (est. 1941).
Address: NAS Corpus Christi, 11001 D St.,
Corpus Christi 78418
Main phone number: (361) 961-2811.
Personnel: 4,636 active-duty; 737 civilians.
Major units: Naval Air Training Command Headquarters; Training Air Wing 4; Marine Aviation Training Support Group; Coast Guard Air Group; Corpus Christi Army Depot (est. 1961).

Naval Air Station-Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth

Location: westside Fort Worth (est. 1994)
[Carswell, est. 1942 as Fort Worth Army Air Field, closed 1993].
Address: NAS-JRB, 1510 Chennault Ave., Fort Worth 76113

Main phone number: (817) 782-3058
Personnel: 2,751 active-duty; 662 civilians.
Major units: Navy Fleet Logistics Support Squadrons 59 and 46; 8th Marine Corps District; Marine Air Group 41; 14th Marine Regiment; Marine Aviation Logistics Squadron 41; Marine Fighter Attach Squadron 112; 36th Airlift Wing, Texas Air National Guard; Army Reserve Fixed Wing Detachment; Army Baker Company, 90th Aviation Support Battalion; 10th Air Force, 301st Fighter Wing, Air Force Reserve.

Naval Air Station Kingsville

Location: Kingsville (est. 1942).
Address: NAS Kingsville, Texas 78363
Main phone number: (361) 516-6136
Personnel: No active-duty permanently stationed; no civilians.
Major units: Training Air Wing Two; Training Squadrons 21 and 22; Naval Auxiliary Landing Field Orange Grove; McMullen Target Range, Escondido Ranch.

U.S. ARMY

Fort Bliss

Location: El Paso (est. 1849).
Address: Fort Bliss, Texas 79916
Main phone number: (915) 569-4227
Personnel: 32,092 active-duty plus trainees; 4,794 civilians; 3,226 other.
Major units: 1st Armored Division; 32nd Air and Missile Defense Command; 5th Armored Brigade; Air Defense Artillery School; 11th Air Defense Artillery Brigades; 204th Military Intelligence Battalion; 76th Military Police Battalion; Biggs Army Airfield (est. 1916).

Fort Hood

Location: Killeen (est. 1942).
Address: Fort Hood, Texas 76544
Main phone number: (254) 286-5139
Personnel: 50,285 active-duty; 5,206 civilians; 3,662 other.
Major units: III Corps, Headquarters Command;

First Army Division West; 1st Cavalry Division; 13th Sustainment Command; 89th Military Police Brigade; 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment; 41st Fires Brigade; 504th Battlefield Surveillance Brigade; Army Operational Test Command; Darnell Army Medical Center.

Fort Sam Houston*

Location: San Antonio (est. 1878).
Address: Fort Sam Houston, Texas 78234
Main phone number: (210) 221-1211
Personnel: 18,635 active-duty; 6,763 civilians; 1,996 other.
Major units: U.S. Army North; U.S. Army South; Brooke Army Medical Center; Institute of Surgical Research; Army Medical Command; Army Medical Dept. Center and School; 5th Recruiting Brigade; 12th Brigade, Western Region (ROTC);
Camp Bullis (est. 1917), training area.

Red River Army Depot

Location: 18 miles west of Texarkana (est. 1941).
Address: Red River Army Depot, Texarkana 75507
Main phone number: (903) 334-2141
Personnel: 232 active-duty; 3,005 civilians; 357 other.
Major unit: Defense Distribution Center; U.S. Army Tank-Automotive and Armaments Command.

U.S. AIR FORCE

Brooks City-Base

Location: San Antonio (est. 1917, in 2002 the property was conveyed to the Brooks Development Authority for commercial use, but retains military missions.)
Address: Brooks City-Base, San Antonio 78235
Main phone number: (210) 536-1936
Personnel: 186 active-duty; 569 civilians.
Major units: 311th Human Systems Wing; 311th Mission Support Group; School of Aerospace Medicine; Air Force Institute for Occupational Health; 59th Medical Squadron; 68th Information Operations Squadron; 710th Intelligence Flight.

Dyess Air Force Base

Location: Abilene (est. 1942 as Tye Army Airfield, closed at end of World War II, re-established in 1956).
Address: Dyess Air Force Base, Texas 79607
Main phone number: (325) 696-0212
Personnel: 4,744 active-duty; 430 civilians.
Major units: 7th Bomb Wing (Air Combat Command); 317th Airlift Group.

Goodfellow Air Force Base

Location: San Angelo (est. 1940).
Address: Goodfellow AFB, San Angelo 76908
Main phone number: (325) 654-3876
Personnel: 1,082 active-duty, approximately 1,200 trainees; 690 civilians.
Major units: 17th Training Group; 517th Training

Group; 17th Medical Group. 17th Mission Support Group.

Lackland Air Force Base*

Location: San Antonio (est. 1942 when separated from Kelly Field).

Address: Lackland Air Force Base, Texas 78236

Main phone number: (210) 671-1110

Personnel: 6,889 active-duty; 4,171 civilians.

Major units: 37th Training Wing; 737th Training Group; 340th Flying Training Group; Defense Language Institute; Inter-American Air Force Academy; Kelly Field Annex (was Kelly Air Force Base, est. 1916).

Laughlin Air Force Base

Location: Del Rio (est. 1942).

Address: Laughlin Air Force Base, Texas 78843

Main phone number: (830) 298-3511

Personnel: 929 active-duty; 982 civilians.

Major unit: 47th Flying Training Wing.

Randolph Air Force Base*

Location: San Antonio (est. 1930).

Address: Randolph Air Force Base, Texas 78150

Main phone number: (210) 652-1110

Personnel: 2,037 active-duty; 5,720 civilians.

Major units: 12th Flying Training Wing; 359th Medical Group; Air Education and Training Command; 902nd Mission Support Group; Air Force Recruiting Command; Air Force Manpower Agency.

Sheppard Air Force Base

Location: Wichita Falls (est. 1941).

Address: Sheppard Air Force Base, Texas 76311

Main phone number: (940) 676-2511

Personnel: 1,752 active-duty; 1,055 civilians.

Major units: 82nd Training Wing; 80th Flying Training Wing; NCO Academy.

TEXAS MILITARY FORCES

Camp Mabry

Location: Austin. Just west of MoPac Blvd.

Address: Box 5218, Austin, Texas 78763

Main phone number: (512) 465-5101

Web site: www.tsmf.us

Personnel: 3,008 guard, 477 civilians, 245 other.

Adjutant General of Texas:

Maj. General John F. Nichols.

Major units: Joint Force Headquarters, the Stand-

ing Joint Interagency Task Force, the 36th Infantry Division, the 147th Reconnaissance Wing, 149th Fighter Wing, and the 136th Airlift Wing. Texas Air National Guard.

Texas Military Forces Museum, open Wednesday–Sunday, 10 a.m. – 4 p.m.

Tracing their history to early frontier days, the Texas Military Forces are organized into the Army and Air National Guard and the Texas State Guard.

The governor is commander-in-chief of the Texas Military Forces. This command function is exercised through the adjutant general appointed by the governor and approved by both federal and state legislative authority.

When not in active federal service, Camp Mabry, in west Austin, serves as the administrative and storage headquarters. Camp Mabry was established in the early 1890s as a summer encampment of the Texas Volunteer Guard, a forerunner of the Texas National Guard. The name honors Woodford Haywood Mabry, adjutant general from 1891–1898.

The State Guard, an all-volunteer backup force, was created by the Legislature in 1941. It became an active element of the state military forces in 1965 with a mission of reinforcing the National Guard in emergencies, and replacing National Guard units called into federal service. The State Guard had a membership of approximately 2,200 personnel in 2012.

The Army National Guard is available for state and national emergencies and has been used extensively during hurricanes, tornadoes and floods. There were 19,300 Texans serving in the Texas Army National Guard in 2012.

When the military forces were reorganized following World War II, the Texas Air National Guard was added. Its units augment major Air Force commands. Approximately 3,200 men and women currently make up the Air Guard in the state.

Since 2003, some 31,000 National Guard troops from Texas have served in Iraq and Afghanistan.

In 2012, Adjutant General John F. Nichols commanded a total of some 25,000 soldiers, airmen and civilians.

When called into active federal service, National Guard units come within the chain of command of the Army and Air Force units. ☆



A drill instructor at the 1940s boot camp. National Archives photo.

First Black Marines Honored

The Congressional Gold Medal was presented June 27, 2012, to the “Montford Point Marines,” the first blacks in that branch of service, who took the name of the boot camp they trained in from 1942–49.

Many African-American Texans were among the honorees, including John Pinckney and James Lloyd of Houston, Calvin Curtis of San Antonio, Leo Parros of Grand Prairie and others.

By the time President Harry Truman desegregated the military in 1948, some 20,000 men had graduated from the training base in North Carolina.

The first Congressional Gold Medal was presented to George Washington in 1776.

Federal Courts in Texas

Source: The following list of U.S. appeals and district court judges and officials was compiled from court Web sites.

Texas is divided into four federal judicial districts, each of which is comprised of several divisions. Appeal from all Texas federal courts is to the **U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals** in New Orleans.

U.S. COURT OF APPEALS, FIFTH CIRCUIT

The Fifth Circuit is composed of Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas. Sessions are held in each of the states at least once a year and may be scheduled at any location having adequate facilities. U.S. circuit judges are appointed for life and received a salary of \$184,500 in 2013.

Circuit Judges — Chief Judge, Carl E. Stewart, Shreveport. **Judges:** Priscilla R. Owen, Austin; Catharina Haynes, Dallas; Edith H. Jones, Carolyn Dineen King, Jerry E. Smith and Jennifer Walker Elrod, Houston; James E. Graves Jr., Leslie H. Southwick and E. Grady Jolly, Jackson, Miss.; W. Eugene Davis, Lafayette, La.; James L. Dennis, Stephen A. Higginson and Edith Brown Clement, New Orleans; Edward C. Prado, San Antonio. **Senior Judges:** Harold R. DeMoss Jr., and Thomas M. Reavley, Houston; Fortunato O.P. Benavides and Patrick E. Higginbotham, Austin; Rhesa H. Barksdale, Jackson, Miss.; Jacques L. Wiener Jr., New Orleans; Emilio M. Garza, San Antonio. **Clerk of Court:** Lyle W. Cayce, New Orleans.

U.S. DISTRICT COURTS

U.S. district judges are appointed for life and received a salary in 2013 of \$174,000.

Northern Texas District

www.txnd.uscourts.gov

District Judges — Chief Judge, Sidney A. Fitzwater, Dallas. **Judges:** Mary Lou Robinson, Amarillo; Jorge A. Solis, Sam A. Lindsay, Barbara M.G. Lynn, David C. Godbey, Ed Kinkeade, Jane Boyle, Reed O'Connor, Dallas; John H. McBryde, Terry R. Means, Fort Worth; Sam R. Cummings, Lubbock. **Senior Judges:** A. Joe Fish, Robert B. Maloney, Royal Furgeson, Dallas. **Clerk of District Court:** Karen Mitchell, Dallas. **U.S. Attorney:** Sara R. Saldaña, Dallas. **Federal Public Defender:** Richard A. Anderson. **U.S. Marshal:** Randy Ely, Dallas. **Bankruptcy Judges:** Harlan D. Hale, Barbara J. Houser and Stacey G.C. Jernigan, Dallas; D. Michael Lynn and Russell F. Nelms, Fort Worth; Robert Jones, Lubbock. Court is in continuous session in each division of the Northern Texas District.

Following are the different divisions of the Northern District and the counties in each division:

Abilene Division

Callahan, Eastland, Fisher, Haskell, Howard, Jones, Mitchell, Nolan, Shackelford, Stephens, Stonewall, Taylor and Throckmorton. **Magistrate:** E. Scott Frost, Abilene. **Deputy-in-charge:** Marsha Elliott.

Amarillo Division

Armstrong, Briscoe, Carson, Castro, Childress, Collingsworth, Dallam, Deaf Smith, Donley, Gray,

Hall, Hansford, Hartley, Hemphill, Hutchinson, Lipscomb, Moore, Ochiltree, Oldham, Parmer, Potter, Randall, Roberts, Sherman, Swisher and Wheeler. **Magistrate:** Clinton E. Averitte, Amarillo. **Deputy-in-charge:** Jeanetta Hetrick.

Dallas Division

Dallas, Ellis, Hunt, Johnson, Kaufman, Navarro and Rockwall. **Magistrates:** William F. Sanderson Jr., Jeff Kaplan, Paul Stickney, Irma C. Ramirez and Renee H. Toliver David L. Horan, Dallas. **Deputy-in-charge:** Jundy Hendrick.

Fort Worth Division

Comanche, Erath, Hood, Jack, Palo Pinto, Parker, Tarrant and Wise. **Magistrate:** Jeffrey L. Cureton, Fort Worth. **Deputy-in-charge:** Lynn Sherman.

Lubbock Division

Bailey, Borden, Cochran, Crosby, Dawson, Dickens, Floyd, Gaines, Garza, Hale, Hockley, Kent, Lamb, Lubbock, Lynn, Motley, Scurry, Terry and Yoakum. **Magistrate:** Nancy M. Koenig, Lubbock. **Deputy-in-charge:** Kristy Weinheimer.

San Angelo Division

Brown, Coke, Coleman, Concho, Crockett, Glasscock, Irion, Menard, Mills, Reagan, Runnels, Schleicher, Sterling, Sutton and Tom Green. **Magistrate:** E. Scott Frost, San Angelo. **Deputy-in-charge:** Joyce Lowe.

Wichita Falls Division

Archer, Baylor, Clay, Cottle, Foard, Hardeman, King, Knox, Montague, Wichita, Wilbarger and Young. **Magistrate:** R. Kerry Roach, Wichita Falls. **Magistrate:** Robert K. Roach, Wichita Falls. **Deputy-in-Charge:** Teena McNeely.

Western Texas District

www.txwd.uscourts.gov

District Judges — Chief Judge, Fred Biery, San Antonio. **Judges:** Xavier Rodriguez, Orlando Garcia, San Antonio; Kathleen Cardone, Frank J. Montalvo, Philip R. Martinez, David C. Guaderrama, El Paso; Sam Sparks and Lee Yeakel, Austin; Alia Moses, Del Rio; Robert A. Junell, Midland-Odessa; Walter S. Smith Jr., Waco. **Senior Judges:** Harry Lee Hudspeth, James R. Nowlin, Austin; David Briones, El Paso. **Clerk of District Court:** William G. Putnicki, San Antonio. **U.S. Attorney:** John E. Murphy. **Federal Public Defender:** (acting) G. Patrick Black. **U.S. Marshal:** Robert R. Almonte, San Antonio. **Bankruptcy Judges:** Chief Judge, Ronald B. King, Judges, Craig A. Gargotta, H. Christopher Mott, Austin.

Following are the different divisions of the Western District, and the counties in each division.

Austin Division

Bastrop, Blanco, Burleson, Burnet, Caldwell, Gillespie, Hays, Kimble, Lampasas, Lee, Llano, Mason, McCulloch, San Saba, Travis, Washington and Williamson. **Magistrates:** Andrew W. Austin and Mark Lane, Austin. **Divisional Office Manager:** David O'Toole. **Bankruptcy Court Deputy-in-charge:** Maria Dozauer.

Del Rio Division

Edwards, Kinney, Maverick, Terrell, Uvalde, Val Verde and Zavala. **Magistrate:** Roberto Garcia and Collis White, Del Rio. **Divisional Office Manager:** Rebecca Moore.

El Paso Division

El Paso County only. **Magistrates:** Robert F. Castañeda, Norbert J. Garney, Miguel A. Torres, El Paso. **Divisional Office Manager:** Tom Hilburger. **Bankruptcy Court Deputy-in-charge:** Julie Herrera.

Midland-Odessa Division

Andrews, Crane, Ector, Martin, Midland and Upton. Court for the Midland-Odessa Division is held at Midland, but may, at the discretion of the court, be held in Odessa. **Magistrate:** David Counts, Midland. **Divisional Office Manager:** Laura Fowler-Gonzales, Midland. **Bankruptcy Court Deputy-in-charge:** Christy L. Carouth.

Pecos Division

Brewster, Culberson, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Loving, Pecos, Presidio, Reeves, Ward and Winkler. **Magistrate:** B. Dwight Goains, Alpine. **Pecos Divisional Office Manager:** Karen J. White. **Alpine Magistrate Deputy:** Rebecca Hart.

San Antonio Division

Atascosa, Bandera, Bexar, Comal, Dimmit, Frio, Gonzales, Guadalupe, Karnes, Kendall, Kerr, Medina, Real and Wilson. **Magistrates:** Pamela A. Mathy, John W. Primomo, Henry J. Bemporad, San Antonio. **Divisional Office Manager:** Michael F. Oakes. **Bankruptcy Court Deputy-in-Charge:** Mary Croy.

Waco Division

Bell, Bosque, Coryell, Falls, Freestone, Hamilton, Hill, Leon, Limestone, McLennan, Milam, Robertson and Somervell. **Magistrate:** Jeffrey C. Manske, Waco. **Divisional Office Manager:** Mark G. Borchardt. **Bankruptcy Court Deputy-in-charge:** Bridget Hardage.

Eastern Texas District

www.txed.uscourts.gov

District Judges — Chief Judge, Leonard Davis, Tyler. **Judges:** Ron Clark, Marcia A. Crone and Thad Heartfield, Beaumont; Michael H. Schneider, Tyler; Rodney Gilstrap, Marshall; Richard A. Schell, Plano. **Clerk of District Court:** David Maland. **U.S. Attorney:** John Malcolm Bales. **Federal Public Defender:** G. Patrick Black. **U.S. Marshal:** Gary Brown. **Bankruptcy Judges:** Chief Judge, Brenda T. Roades, Plano and William Parker, Tyler.

Following are the divisions of the Eastern District and the counties in each division:

Beaumont Division

Hardin, Jasper, Jefferson, Liberty, Newton, Orange. **Magistrates:** Zach Hawthorn and Keith F. Giblin.

Lufkin Division

Angelina, Houston, Nacogdoches, Polk, Sabine, San Augustine, Shelby, Trinity, Tyler.

Marshall Division

Camp, Cass, Harrison, Hopkins, Marion, Morris, Upshur. **Magistrate:** Roy Payne.

Sherman Division

Collin, Cooke, Delta, Denton, Fannin, Grayson,

Hopkins and Lamar. **Magistrates:** Don D. Bush, Plano, and Amos L. Mazzant, Sherman.

Texarkana Division

Bowie, Franklin, Red River and Titus. **Magistrate:** Caroline M. Craven.

Tyler Division

Anderson, Cherokee, Gregg, Henderson, Panola, Rains, Rusk, Smith, Van Zandt and Wood. **Magistrates:** Judith Guthrie and John Love, Tyler.

Southern Texas District

www.txs.uscourts.gov

District Judges — Chief Judge, Ricardo H. Hinojosa, McAllen. **Judges:** Nancy F. Atlas, Keith Ellison, Vanessa Gilmore, Melinda Harmon, Kenneth M. Hoyt, Lynn N. Hughes, Sim Lake, Gray H. Miller, Lee H. Rosenthal, Houston; Hayden Head, Janis Graham Jack, Nelva Gonzales Ramos, Corpus Christi; Hilda G. Tagle and Andrew S. Hanen, Brownsville; Randy Crane, McAllen; George P. Kazen, Micaela Alvarez, Marina Garcia Marmolejo, Diana Saldaña, Laredo; John D. Rainey, Victoria. **Senior Judges:** David Hittner and Ewing Werlein Jr., Houston. **Clerk of Court:** David J. Bradley, Houston. **U. S. Attorney:** Kenneth Magidson, Houston. **Federal Public Defender:** Marjorie A. Meyers. **U.S. Marshal:** Elizabeth Saenz. **Bankruptcy Judges:** Chief, Jeff Bohm, Houston; Karen K. Brown, Marvin Isgur, David Jones, Letitia Z. Paul, Houston; Richard S. Schmidt, Corpus Christi.

Following are the different divisions of the Southern District and the counties in each division:

Brownsville Division

Cameron and Willacy. **Magistrates:** Ronald G. Morgan, Felix Recio. **Deputy-in-charge:** Rosalina D'Venturi.

Corpus Christi Division

Aransas, Bee, Brooks, Duval, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Kleberg, Live Oak, Nueces and San Patricio. **Magistrates:** B. Janice Ellington and Brian L. Owsley. **Deputy-in-charge:** Marianne Serpa.

Galveston Division

Brazoria, Chambers, Galveston and Matagorda. **Magistrate:** John R. Froeschner. **Deputy-in-charge:** Cathy Carnew.

Houston Division

Austin, Brazos, Colorado, Fayette, Fort Bend, Grimes, Harris, Madison, Montgomery, San Jacinto, Walker, Waller and Wharton. **Magistrates:** George Hanks, Frances H. Stacy, Nancy Johnson, Mary Milloy and Stephen W. Smith. **Deputy-in-charge:** Darlene Hansen.

Laredo Division

Jim Hogg, La Salle, McMullen, Webb and Zapata. **Magistrates:** J. Scott Hacker, Diana Song Quiroga, Guillermo R. Garcia.

McAllen Division

Hidalgo and Starr. **Magistrates:** Dorina Ramos, Peter Ormsby. **Deputy-in-charge:** Sylvia S. Martinez.

Victoria Division

Calhoun, DeWitt, Goliad, Jackson, Lavaca, Refugio and Victoria. **Magistrate:** Nancy K. Johnson. **Deputy-in-charge:** Lana Tesch. ☆



The Navasota City Hall in Grimes County. Photo by Ron Billings; Texas A&M Forest Service.

Crime in Texas — 2012

Source: Texas Department of Public Safety, Austin; www.txdps.state.tx.us

The overall major crime rate in Texas for 2012 **decreased 3 percent** compared to 2011. In 2012, there were 3,766.8 crimes per 100,000 people, compared with 3,884.7 in 2011, according to data compiled by the Department of Public Safety's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program.

Although the overall crime rate dropped, the actual number of crimes for 2012 shows a **1.2 percent increase in violent crimes** over 2011, but a **1.9 percent decrease in property crimes** over the same period.

In 2012, murder, rape, robbery, and motor vehicle theft all increased over 2011. Murder was up 4.8 percent, rape increased 1.7 percent, robbery was up 5.4 percent, and motor vehicle theft was up 1 percent.

Aggravated assault in 2012 decreased 2.9 percent from 2011, while burglary was down 6.3 percent and larceny-theft decreased by 2.8 percent.

The 2012 **violent crime rate** decreased 0.2 percent from 2011, and the **nonviolent, or property, crime rate** decreased 3.4 percent from 2011. Of the seven major crime categories, the UCR defines violent crime as murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault; property crime is burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

The value of property stolen during the commission of index crimes in 2012 was more than \$1.8 billion. The **value of stolen property recovered** by Texas law-enforcement agencies in 2012 was more than \$430 million.

The total number of arrests in Texas decreased 0.7 percent in 2012 from 2011 (1,056,215 in 2012 versus 1,063,803 in 2011). The number of juvenile arrests decreased 7 percent (92,164 in 2012 versus 99,114 in 2011), while adult arrests decreased 0.6 percent (964,051 in 2012 versus 964,689 in 2011).

In Texas, the Department of Public Safety collects data for the national UCR program. In 2012, 1,056 Texas law enforcement agencies participated in the voluntary program. Data are estimated for non-reporting agencies and those that did not have 12 months of data.

Family Violence in Texas in 2012

Despite decreases in other areas, family violence increased by 6.2 percent in 2012 over 2011. In 2012, there were 188,992 reported incidents of family violence involving 198,504 victims and 194,317 offenders. In 2011,

there were 177,983 incidents of family violence committed against 192,856 victims by 189,004 offenders.

In 38 percent of the 2012 reports, the relationship of victim to offender was marital. Of those victims, 15.2 percent were wives; 12.2 percent were common-law wives.

Of the remaining offenses, 16 percent involved parents against children or children against parents; and 46 involved other family or household relationships, such as grandparents, grandchildren, siblings, step-siblings, roommates, or in-laws. The 77th Legislature amended the Texas Family Code to include violence in a "dating relationship."

There are six general categories of family violence: assault, homicide, kidnapping, robbery, forcible sex offenses, and nonforcible sex offenses. Assaults (including aggravated, simple, and intimidation) accounted for 96.7 percent of all family violence in 2012. Investigation of reports of domestic violence can be hazardous to police officers. During 2012, 277 Texas law officers were assaulted while investigating such reports.

Hate Crimes in Texas in 2012

There were 171 reported incidents of hate crime in Texas in 2012. This is an increase of 17.1 percent from the 146 incidents in 2011. The 2012 hate crimes involved 198 victims and 198 offenders.

These crimes were motivated by race (41 percent), sexual orientation (31 percent), ethnicity or national origin (14.6 percent), an religion (13.4 percent). There were no reports of disability as motivation of a hate crime.

Arson in 2012

In 2012, reported arson offenses decreased 8.5 percent from 2011. Property damage from arson was reported at more than \$91 million in 2012 and \$85 million in 2011. There were 4,411 arsons in 2012, compared with 4,822 in 2011.

Law Enforcement Deaths, Injuries

In 2012, six Texas law enforcement officers were killed in the line of duty because of criminal activity, and four officers were killed in duty-related accidents.

There were 4,447 officers assaulted during 2012 compared to 3,911 in 2011. This represents an increase of 13.7 percent. ☆

Texas Crime History 1992–2012

Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Rate per 100,000 Population
1992	2,240	9,368	44,582	86,067	268,864	689,515	145,039	7,055.1
1993	2,149	9,923	40,464	84,892	233,944	664,738	124,822	6,438.5
1994	2,023	9,101	37,639	81,079	214,698	624,048	110,772	5,873.1
1995	1,694	8,526	33,666	80,377	202,637	632,523	104,939	5,684.5
1996	1,476	8,374	32,796	80,572	204,335	659,397	104,928	5,708.3
1997	1,328	8,007	30,513	77,239	200,966	645,174	101,687	5,478.2
1998	1,343	7,914	28,672	73,648	194,872	606,805	96,614	5,110.7
1999	1,218	7,629	29,424	74,165	190,347	614,478	91,992	5,035.2
2000	1,236	7,821	30,186	73,987	188,205	634,575	92,878	4,952.4
2001	1,331	8,191	35,330	77,221	204,240	669,587	102,838	5,152.3
2002	1,305	8,541	37,599	78,713	212,702	690,028	102,943	5,196.7
2003	1,417	7,986	37,000	75,706	219,733	697,790	98,174	5,144.1
2004	1,360	8,401	35,811	75,983	220,079	696,220	93,844	5,032.0
2005	1,405	8,505	35,781	75,409	219,733	676,022	93,471	4,857.1
2006	1,385	8,407	37,271	74,624	215,754	648,083	95,750	4,599.6
2007	1,415	8,430	38,777	73,570	228,325	662,481	94,026	4,631.1
2008	1,373	8,004	37,757	76,487	230,263	654,133	85,411	4,494.7
2009	1,327	8,286	38,041	74,135	240,193	678,340	76,617	4,507.0
2010	1,247	7,626	32,865	71,561	229,269	654,484	68,220	4,236.4
2011	1,089	7,445	28,399	68,028	215,512	613,528	63,379	3,884.7
2012	1,145	7,692	30,375	67,050	204,976	605,362	64,982	3,766.8

Sources: Texas Department of Public Safety, Austin, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington. The crime rate is based on the 2012 Texas population of 26,059,203.

Crime Profile of Texas Counties for 2012

County	Agencies	Commissioned Personnel †	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Auto Theft	Total Index Crimes (see page 558 for definition)	Crime Rate per 100,000
Anderson	3	74	3	22	23	169	427	847	93	1,584	2,675.7
Andrews	2	28	1	20	0	71	78	258	18	446	2,845.1
Angelina	5	138	5	29	53	247	789	2,223	108	3,454	3,881.7
Aransas	2	70	1	10	4	41	214	562	30	862	3,750.6
Archer	3	13	0	0	0	12	27	54	15	108	1,203.5
Armstrong	1	3	0	0	0	1	14	11	3	29	1,481.9
Atascosa	5	72	3	3	8	64	374	859	50	1,361	2,910.2
Austin ‡	6	** 63	1	6	5	43	141	322	26	544	1,869.8
Bailey	2	14	1	1	1	7	77	106	6	199	2,705.3
Bandera	1	26	0	5	0	18	108	126	18	275	1,319.2
Bastrop	4	123	0	51	20	186	511	1,225	98	2,091	2,708.6
Baylor	2	9	0	0	0	6	11	38	2	57	1,501.2
Bee	2	41	2	3	5	50	82	271	24	437	1,341.5
Bell ‡	13	580	17	140	348	812	2,792	6,589	335	11,033	3,461.2
Bexar	29	3,427	101	651	2,039	5,047	18,596	69,626	7,160	103,220	5,784.0
Blanco	3	19	0	1	0	19	48	76	5	149	1,384.9
Borden	1	3	0	0	0	1	3	2	1	7	1,102.4
Bosque	5	29	0	3	0	11	68	118	7	207	1,166.1
Bowie	7	171	7	33	88	454	1,073	2,541	241	4,437	4,711.0
Brazoria	21	570	8	67	92	327	1,567	4,552	293	6,906	2,096.0
Brazos	4	407	5	67	109	670	1,287	4,322	164	6,624	3,302.2
Brewster	3	32	0	1	0	9	34	87	9	140	1,469.5
Briscoe	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	179.0
Brooks	2	24	1	7	0	21	68	84	7	188	2,564.8
Brown	4	73	3	18	10	108	214	935	30	1,318	3,400.6
Burleson	3	29	1	7	2	14	61	125	14	224	1,279.3
Burnet	6	110	0	15	7	51	213	583	47	916	2,021.2
Caldwell	4	67	0	21	15	107	215	519	39	916	2,373.6

Crime Profile of Texas Counties for 2012

County	Agencies	Commissioned Personnel †	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Auto Theft	Total Index Crimes (see page 558 for definition)	Crime Rate per 100,000
Calhoun ‡	3	44	0	15	3	89	190	358	29	684	3,357.1
Callahan	3	16	0	0	2	14	42	55	8	121	882.1
Cameron ‡	19	663	13	98	237	732	3,092	13,186	476	17,834	4,242.9
Camp	2	17	0	5	3	28	106	226	7	375	2,977.8
Carson	2	10	0	2	0	3	16	32	6	59	928.7
Cass	6	49	2	11	8	71	298	376	41	807	2,627.4
Castro ‡	3	15	0	0	1	7	72	143	10	233	2,828.4
Chambers	3	52	0	9	12	62	213	483	77	856	2,687.4
Cherokee ‡	5	68	1	33	25	195	435	899	101	1,690	3,191.5
Childress	2	15	0	0	1	28	36	56	7	128	1,805.6
Clay	1	10	1	0	2	1	61	17	5	87	799.5
Cochran	1	7	0	3	0	3	49	63	10	128	4,055.8
Coke	1	5	0	0	0	0	7	16	0	23	685.7
Coleman	3	17	0	0	2	13	135	129	9	288	3,238.1
Collin	15	1,017	4	157	217	537	2,824	11,775	640	16,154	2,041.7
Collingsworth	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Colorado	4	44	3	12	3	39	123	248	23	451	2,134.6
Comal	4	252	3	44	34	256	606	2,391	146	3,480	2,827.8
Comanche	3	23	0	2	1	21	75	205	10	314	2,227.1
Concho ‡	2	** 7	0	0	0	6	4	1	0	11	265.6
Cooke	3	44	1	7	13	68	257	675	40	1,061	6,192.7
Coryell	3	99	3	14	25	101	403	830	21	1,397	1,785.4
Cottle	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	5	328.7
Crane	2	13	0	1	0	8	13	33	1	56	1,258.7
Crockett ‡	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NA
Crosby	4	13	0	1	1	3	27	17	3	52	841.0
Culberson	1	8	0	0	1	0	4	3	0	8	330.7
Dallam	2	20	1	6	1	35	75	173	12	303	3,121.8
Dallas ‡	37	6,381	176	771	5,262	5,641	27,250	64,294	11,082	114,476	4,228.1
Dawson	2	23	0	11	2	13	86	205	25	342	2,471.6
Deaf Smith	2	36	0	1	6	26	98	260	25	416	2,091.7
Delta	1	8	0	0	1	7	66	52	10	136	2,570.9
Denton	22	938	5	133	180	484	1,989	7,524	597	10,912	2,052.0
DeWitt	3	30	0	10	5	84	97	250	18	464	2,525.7
Dickens	2	4	0	0	0	2	9	4	0	15	615.3
Dimmit	1	21	0	4	2	45	167	249	22	489	4,761.4
Donley	1	6	0	0	0	10	12	18	4	44	1,187.3
Duval	3	33	1	0	5	82	112	179	66	445	3,485.3
Eastland ‡	6	32	0	3	6	32	166	212	16	435	2,300.1
Ector	4	274	5	45	165	972	1,103	3,615	522	6,427	4,464.8
Edwards	1	5	0	0	0	1	6	18	2	27	1,353.4
Ellis	9	241	6	9	43	143	690	2,537	145	3,573	1,637.9
El Paso	10	1,505	28	220	507	2,485	2,361	15,563	1,354	22,518	2,776.4
Erath	4	79	0	11	3	43	217	661	31	966	2,487.2
Falls	4	27	1	4	4	23	68	81	2	183	1,005.0
Fannin ‡	4	44	4	18	3	38	168	341	23	595	1,726.7
Fayette	4	45	1	2	3	19	90	176	14	305	1,215.0
Fisher	1	5	0	0	0	6	34	30	2	72	1,812.2
Floyd	3	11	1	2	1	18	41	67	8	138	2,126.3
Foard	2	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	220.4
Fort Bend	10	932	4	77	250	899	2,601	5,935	479	10,245	1,767.8
Franklin	1	10	0	2	1	5	41	44	10	103	1,030.1
Freestone	4	38	1	1	6	39	165	172	21	405	2,027.1
Frio	3	31	0	2	4	17	146	217	6	392	2,219.6
Gaines	3	29	2	3	2	14	59	136	10	226	1,236.8
Galveston	16	840	7	106	273	442	2,075	6,699	471	10,073	3,223.6
Garza	1	11	0	0	0	0	19	35	2	56	840.8
Gillespie	2	58	0	5	4	11	60	270	13	363	1,424.1
Glasscock	1	4	0	0	0	1	3	9	1	14	1,102.4

Crime Profile of Texas Counties for 2012

County	Agencies	Commissioned Personnel †	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Auto Theft	Total Index Crimes (see page 558 for definition)	Crime Rate per 100,000
Goliad	1	13	0	3	2	5	39	74	3	126	1,714.1
Gonzales	4	38	2	15	4	83	166	351	25	646	3,196.6
Gray	2	40	0	2	6	103	269	609	35	1,024	4,433.7
Grayson	14	219	3	32	48	232	1,025	2,513	237	4,090	3,291.9
Gregg	5	323	8	78	153	410	1,315	4,091	414	6,469	4,884.4
Grimes	2	45	1	7	8	85	187	339	42	669	2,451.4
Guadalupe ‡	5	212	2	63	25	166	548	1,950	108	2,862	2,239.8
Hale	4	62	2	7	10	57	247	798	25	1,146	3,034.4
Hall	2	8	0	0	0	5	17	25	5	52	1,516.9
Hamilton	1	13	0	2	2	11	59	59	5	138	1,915.3
Hansford	3	10	0	0	3	16	20	56	11	106	1,872.5
Hardeman	2	9	0	0	0	0	48	64	1	113	2,665.7
Hardin	5	74	3	7	12	63	192	622	91	990	1,765.6
Harris	40	9,272	310	1,155	12,635	16,488	44,052	115,366	21,031	211,037	4,943.6
Harrison ‡	5	107	3	10	17	191	575	902	66	1,764	2,698.4
Hartley	1	5	0	0	0	2	8	6	2	18	541.7
Haskell	2	5	0	0	0	11	30	45	4	90	1,489.1
Hays	5	289	4	47	37	267	799	2,467	177	3,798	2,281.0
Hemphill	1	10	0	0	0	18	16	44	6	84	2,084.9
Henderson ‡	7	143	2	48	18	226	658	1,266	172	2,390	2,976.1
Hidalgo	23	1,299	30	202	474	1,879	6,465	22,631	1,421	33,102	4,087.9
Hill	5	75	1	10	12	71	265	581	20	960	2,672.5
Hockley ‡	4	41	1	16	9	74	223	418	11	752	3,236.5
Hood	3	77	1	3	3	61	171	857	54	1,150	2,192.8
Hopkins	3	60	0	4	3	55	104	231	22	419	1,167.1
Houston	3	41	1	0	1	33	131	237	26	429	1,799.8
Howard	2	64	3	20	12	158	303	908	54	1,458	4,090.0
Hudspeth	1	10	0	0	0	2	11	18	1	32	921.1
Hunt	8	224	1	24	62	304	862	1,817	168	3,238	3,699.6
Hutchinson	2	38	0	20	5	116	184	489	21	835	3,717.2
Irion	1	4	0	0	0	2	16	18	0	36	2,189.8
Jack	2	18	0	6	0	21	39	99	14	179	1,952.0
Jackson	3	26	0	0	0	18	47	144	8	217	1,523.7
Jasper	3	41	2	32	7	100	210	583	24	958	2,471.5
Jeff Davis	1	5	0	0	1	1	4	4	0	10	430.7
Jefferson	7	599	20	114	554	1,106	3,147	6,454	519	11,914	4,643.2
Jim Hogg	1	23	1	0	0	1	2	4	0	8	149.7
Jim Wells	4	75	13	17	7	251	460	1,081	92	1,921	4,681.5
Johnson	8	248	5	64	52	281	974	2,738	201	4,315	2,676.3
Jones	5	29	0	1	2	22	74	181	10	290	1,900.0
Karnes	3	25	2	1	1	21	98	281	21	425	2,801.6
Kaufman ‡	6	179	2	33	34	178	695	1,351	181	2,474	2,317.6
Kendall	2	77	1	18	4	18	110	466	21	638	1,891.8
Kenedy	1	11	0	3	1	2	5	4	4	19	4,279.3
Kent	1	3	0	0	0	3	5	7	1	16	1,911.6
Kerr	3	102	2	12	8	53	221	754	37	1,087	2,151.2
Kimble	2	16	0	0	1	7	23	44	2	77	1,637.9
King	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kinney ‡	2	15	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	81.4
Kleberg	3	81	1	5	18	134	370	960	20	1,508	4,614.7
Knox ‡	3	6	0	0	0	5	7	25	1	38	996.3
Lamar	4	95	5	10	37	127	441	1,267	42	1,929	3,795.5
Lamb ‡	4	26	1	1	5	32	119	246	18	422	2,934.8
Lampasas	3	37	0	11	2	22	81	292	5	413	2,107.5
La Salle	1	10	0	0	1	12	13	29	1	56	788.1
Lavaca	4	31	0	2	1	38	162	245	20	468	2,144.4
Lee	3	** 26	0	5	3	45	91	226	12	382	2,258.2
Leon	1	24	1	4	1	9	94	112	22	243	1,415.3
Liberty	4	107	1	18	36	291	544	1588	196	2,674	3,456.7

Crime Profile of Texas Counties for 2012

County	Agencies	Commissioned Personnel †	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Auto Theft	Total Index Crimes (see page 558 for definition)	Crime Rate per 100,000
Limestone	4	48	2	10	8	64	247	389	46	766	3,193.5
Lipscomb	1	6	0	0	0	0	3	9	0	12	355.3
Live Oak	2	16	0	4	1	21	84	110	20	240	2,065.8
Llano	3	42	0	1	0	6	126	223	6	362	2,159.5
Loving	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2,105.3
Lubbock	9	627	12	139	328	1,664	3,396	9,219	826	15,584	5,603.4
Lynn	3	12	0	1	0	5	29	64	2	101	1,656.8
Madison	2	22	0	2	5	13	58	119	23	220	1,576.7
Marion	2	17	1	9	5	60	115	144	13	347	3,253.9
Martin	2	7	0	1	0	8	14	45	2	70	1,397.8
Mason	1	5	0	0	0	1	7	24	0	32	791.3
Matagorda	4	85	1	11	19	90	295	807	24	1,247	3,337.8
Maverick	2	** 46	3	4	4	156	512	993	42	1,714	3,047.9
McCulloch	2	15	0	0	0	11	57	95	6	169	2,008.6
McLennan ‡	17	687	9	115	218	676	2,237	6,379	286	9,920	4,097.0
McMullen	1	5	0	0	0	3	9	27	7	46	6,571.4
Medina	4	62	1	17	4	55	132	405	25	639	1,372.2
Menard	1	5	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	6	261.1
Midland	3	258	5	21	52	358	687	2,684	210	4,017	2,855.6
Milam	4	39	2	1	6	44	145	421	20	639	2,548.8
Mills	1	6	0	0	0	1	14	28	1	44	894.1
Mitchell	2	11	0	0	0	33	83	114	3	233	2,435.5
Montague	3	30	0	4	2	20	109	356	26	517	2,584.4
Montgomery	12	640	12	48	202	547	2,299	6,084	658	9,850	2,075.7
Moore	4	55	1	8	2	43	103	373	27	557	2,499.7
Morris	5	24	0	1	4	53	114	179	4	355	2,723.6
Motley	1	2	0	0	0	0	10	15	1	26	2,083.3
Nacogdoches	3	179	1	24	30	159	430	1,358	67	2,069	3,113.8
Navarro	3	** 108	0	30	37	116	579	1,230	56	2,048	4,199.0
Newton	1	12	0	0	0	1	23	37	6	67	456.7
Nolan	4	33	0	27	10	94	143	345	19	638	4,116.7
Nueces ‡	8	591	18	194	392	1,567	2,723	11,975	491	17,360	4,982.7
Ochiltree	2	19	0	0	0	32	35	110	12	189	1,768.3
Oldham	1	6	0	0	0	2	4	22	0	28	1,330.2
Orange	7	159	1	16	47	231	675	1,401	184	2,555	3,051.9
Palo Pinto	2	53	2	5	11	57	241	850	45	1,211	3,942.8
Panola	2	48	0	7	8	57	205	430	44	751	3,110.5
Parker	5	175	3	11	13	100	585	1,468	92	2,272	1,956.1
Parmer	4	18	0	2	1	8	29	49	5	94	896.3
Pecos	2	41	1	4	2	41	74	255	2	379	2,376.0
Polk	4	78	0	24	12	58	357	699	67	1,217	2,622.3
Potter	4	441	10	111	279	897	2,159	6,308	640	10,404	4,895.8
Presidio ‡	3	11	0	0	0	1	5	16	2	24	304.7
Rains	1	10	0	7	0	14	53	122	10	206	1,835.2
Randall	3	111	1	6	1	53	155	308	30	554	1,505.1
Reagan	1	8	0	0	0	1	9	9	1	20	581.2
Real	1	4	2	0	0	1	3	12	2	20	575.2
Red River	3	24	0	1	3	13	105	101	11	234	1,814.9
Reeves	2	37	2	0	3	14	44	249	13	325	2,327.6
Refugio	2	23	0	1	2	11	22	75	3	114	1,540.5
Roberts	1	5	0	1	0	4	1	13	3	22	2,657.0
Robertson	4	30	0	3	5	51	126	194	11	390	2,295.3
Rockwall	4	140	1	8	5	64	237	964	66	1,345	1,783.1
Runnels ‡	4	18	0	5	0	17	45	84	5	156	1,353.2
Rusk	4	83	0	15	22	178	361	918	61	1,555	2,994.0
Sabine	2	11	0	2	5	8	40	81	3	139	1,275.1
San Augustine	2	15	0	1	3	24	36	79	13	156	1,732.0
San Jacinto	1	34	0	1	8	57	274	355	89	784	2,882.1
San Patricio	9	125	4	36	16	176	624	1,390	66	2,312	3,479.3

Crime Profile of Texas Counties for 2012

County	Agencies	Commissioned Personnel †	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Auto Theft	Total Index Crimes (see page 558 for definition)	Crime Rate per 100,000
San Saba	2	9	1	0	0	12	9	41	3	66	1,079.7
Schleicher	1	6	0	0	0	1	9	6	0	16	476.3
Scurry ‡	3	30	1	9	4	49	108	260	20	451	2,626.4
Shackelford	1	5	1	0	0	0	8	19	4	32	950.1
Shelby	3	36	2	4	11	60	122	407	33	639	2,519.3
Sherman	2	9	0	0	0	0	4	7	1	12	388.9
Smith	10	433	5	91	115	634	1,890	4,659	318	7,712	3,562.1
Somervell	1	19	0	0	0	5	48	58	2	113	1,317.3
Starr	5	128	2	9	10	141	349	592	72	1,175	1,875.8
Stephens	2	18	0	4	0	9	41	69	4	127	1,310.5
Sterling	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	255.3
Stonewall	1	3	0	0	0	6	2	2	1	11	736.3
Sutton	2	8	0	0	1	2	4	21	4	32	786.8
Swisher	3	13	0	1	2	24	54	66	3	150	1,894.4
Tarrant	37	4,116	72	675	2,132	4,968	15,763	45,941	4,390	73,941	4,045.1
Taylor	6	291	3	44	132	335	1,129	3,396	186	5,225	3,733.1
Terrell	1	6	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	5	513.3
Terry	2	28	0	3	7	27	80	138	7	262	2,036.5
Throckmorton	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	6	367.4
Titus	2	52	0	0	4	62	272	587	43	968	2,925.9
Tom Green	3	228	5	57	39	217	856	2,831	144	4,149	3,655.6
Travis ‡	16	** 3,110	33	246	1,041	2,703	8,572	38,411	2,525	53,531	4,806.4
Trinity	2	17	1	1	1	16	71	112	10	212	1,424.8
Tyler	2	25	1	9	1	54	130	133	19	347	1,578.0
Upshur	4	** 53	1	8	8	82	319	540	52	1,010	2,664.3
Upton	1	10	0	0	0	1	6	10	1	18	530.0
Uvalde	3	62	3	7	3	93	181	595	22	904	3,356.6
Val Verde	2	110	1	0	10	56	207	624	18	916	1,837.8
Van Zandt ‡	6	83	4	0	6	80	318	533	92	1,033	1,928.5
Victoria	2	224	6	48	51	385	860	2,205	129	3,684	4,146.0
Walker	2	86	1	45	15	209	434	937	56	1,697	2,455.6
Waller	5	110	6	13	19	66	295	462	47	908	2,066.5
Ward	2	25	2	5	2	49	70	226	7	361	3,319.2
Washington	3	84	1	5	9	56	175	505	31	782	2,280.1
Webb ‡	6	686	8	86	187	846	1,825	8,845	410	12,207	4,688.9
Wharton	3	94	1	8	24	132	296	796	40	1,297	3,093.0
Wheeler	2	12	0	1	0	9	14	55	1	80	1,442.2
Wichita	6	305	6	46	154	362	1,439	3,972	264	6,243	4,706.2
Wilbarger	2	28	1	14	1	41	89	258	16	420	3,087.1
Willacy	5	** 42	0	14	4	113	226	463	16	836	3,727.8
Williamson	12	** 466	2	89	82	349	1,076	5,308	172	7,078	1,708.8
Wilson	5	50	3	6	3	34	143	437	39	665	1,496.5
Winkler	3	20	0	0	1	31	17	41	6	96	1,317.6
Wise	4	92	1	8	7	73	235	582	55	961	1,582.4
Wood	5	59	1	4	3	46	272	500	38	864	1,986.0
Yoakum	2	19	1	5	4	0	55	93	8	166	2,043.1
Young	3	37	0	8	1	18	130	315	14	486	2,590.5
Zapata	1	49	0	1	1	28	73	80	14	197	1,359.0
Zavala	2	16	1	0	2	47	58	93	9	210	1,746.2
TOTAL	1,058	55,518	1,145	7,692	30,375	67,050	204,976	605,362	64,982	981,582	3,766.8

* County population figures used for calculation of crime rate are the U.S. Census Bureau revised figures for 2012.

† The commissioned officers listed here are fulltime sworn officers employed as of Oct. 31, 2011, by sheriffs' offices and police departments of municipalities; universities, colleges, and public-school districts; transit systems; park departments; and medical facilities. The Texas Department of Public Safety also has 3,463 commissioned personnel stationed statewide.

** Counties with at least one agency that did not report its commissioned personnel.

‡ County in which one or more law-enforcement agencies did not report data for all of 2012 to the DPS. The numbers of index crimes for the county includes estimates for nonreporting agencies to enable the DPS to provide comparable data. Commissioned personnel for nonreporting agencies may be omitted from the personnel total.

WALK IN



**BULLOCK
TEXAS
STATE HISTORY
MUSEUM**

1800 N. CONGRESS
AUSTIN, TEXAS

SWAGGER OUT

You might just hear a jingle on your shoes and have a bit of extra lift in your step after a visit to the Bullock Museum. Walk back in time to see the remarkable history of Texas.

Start your visit at *The* **STORY** of TEXAS.com

Culture & Arts



The Bryan Library in Brazos County. Photo by Ron Billings; Texas A&M Forest Service.

Museums

Texas Institute of Letters

Texas Medal of the Arts

State Poets, Artists, Musicians, Historians

Film and Television

Holidays and Religion

Texas Museums of Arts, Science, History

Listed below are links to the websites of Texas museums. Where required some have indication of the area of emphasis of the exhibits.

Abilene

Frontier Texas! (history)
www.frontiertexas.com
Grace Museum (art, history)
www.thegracemuseum.org
National Center for Children's Illustrated Literature
www.nccil.org

Addison

Cavanaugh Flight Museum
www.cavanaughflightmuseum.com

Albany

Old Jail Art Center
www.theoldjailartcenter.org

Alpine

Museum of the Big Bend (history)
www.sulross.edu/museum

Amarillo

Amarillo Museum of Art
www.amarilloart.org
American Quarter Horse Hall of Fame & Museum
www.aqha.com/foundation/museum
Don Harrington Discovery Center (science, children's)
www.dhdc.org
Texas Pharmacy Museum
www.ttuhs.edu/sop/prospective/visitors/museum.aspx

Angleton

Brazoria County Historical Museum
www.bchm.org

Austin

Austin Children's Museum
www.austinkids.org
Austin Museum of Art
www.amoa.org

Bob Bullock Texas State History Museum
www.thestoryoftexas.com
Capitol Visitors Center (history)
www.tspb.state.tx.us/CVC/home/home.html
Elisabet Ney Museum (art, history)
www.austintexas.gov/department/elisabet-ney-museum
French Legation Museum (history)
www.frenchlegationmuseum.org
Harry Ransom Humanities Research Center (history, literature)
www.hrc.utexas.edu
Jack S. Blanton Museum of Art
www.blantonmuseum.org
Jacob Fontaine Religious Museum
www.cornbread.com/~jfrm
Jourdan-Bachman Pioneer Farms
www.pioneerfarms.org
Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center
www.wildflower.org
Lyndon B. Johnson Library
www.lbjlibrary.org
Mexic-Arte Museum (Art)
www.mexic-artemuseum.org
O. Henry Museum (history)
www.austintexas.gov/department/o-henry-museum
Texas Memorial Museum (history, natural history)
www.utexas.edu/tmm
Texas Military Forces Museum
www.texasmilitaryforcesmuseum.org
Texas Music Museum
www.texasmusicmuseum.org
Umlauf Sculpture Garden & Museum
www.umlaufsculpture.org
Wild Basin Wilderness Preserve
www.wildbasin.org
Women and Their Work
www.womenandtheirwork.org

Bay City

Matagorda County Museum
www.matagordacountymuseum.org

Beaumont

Art Museum of Southeast Texas
www.amset.org
Edison Museum (science)
www.edisonmuseum.org
Fire Museum of Texas
www.firemuseumoftexas.org
Spindletop/Gladys City Boomtown Museum (history)
www.spindletop.org
Texas Energy Museum (history)
www.texasenergymuseum.org

Beeville

Beeville Art Museum
www.bamtexas.org

Belton

Bell County Museum
www.bellcountymuseum.org

Big Spring

Heritage of Big Spring
www.heritagebigspring.com

Bonham

Sam Rayburn Library/Museum
www.cah.utexas.edu/museums/rayburn.php

Borger

Hutchinson County Historical Museum
www.hutchinsoncountymuseum.org

Brownsville

Brownsville Museum of Fine Art
www.brownsvillemfa.org
Historic Brownsville Museum
www.brownsvillemuseum.org

Brownwood

Brown County Museum of History

Public Libraries in Texas

The following information was furnished by the Library Development Division of the Texas State Library, Austin.

Texas public libraries continue to strive to meet the education and information needs of Texans by providing library services of high quality with oftentimes-limited resources.

Each year, services provided by public libraries increase, with more visits to public libraries and higher attendance in library programs.

The challenges facing the public libraries in Texas are many and varied. The costs for providing electronic and on-line sources, in addition to traditional library services, are growing faster than library budgets.

Urban libraries are trying to serve growing populations, while libraries in rural areas are trying to serve remote populations and provide dis-

tribute learning where possible.

National rankings of public libraries are published by the National Center for Education Statistics. These rankings may be found at:

<http://nces.ed.gov/globallocator>.

When comparing Texas statistics to those nationally, Texas continues to rank below most of the other states in most categories, with the exception of Reference Transactions and Public Use Internet Terminals.

Complete statistical information on public libraries is available on the Texas State Library's Web page at: www.tsl.state.tx.us.

Many Texas public libraries have established pages on the Internet. You can find a list of Web addresses at: www.tsl.state.tx.us/texshare/pl-texlibs.html. ☆

<http://browncountyhistory.org/bcmoh.html>

Bryan

Brazos Valley Museum of Natural History
www.brazosvalleymuseum.org

Buffalo Gap

Buffalo Gap Historic Village
www.tfhcc.com/buff/index.html

Burton

Burton Cotton Gin and Museum
www.cottonginmuseum.org

Canadian

River Valley Pioneer Museum
www.rivervalleymuseum.org
The Citadelle Art Foundation
www.thecitadelle.org

Canyon

Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum
www.panhandleplains.org

Carthage

Texas Country Music Hall of Fame & Tex Ritter Museum
www.carthagetexas.com/Hallof-Fame/index.html

Clarendon

Saints' Roost Museum (history)
www.saintsroost.org

Clifton

Bosque Museum (history)
www.bosquemuseum.org

College Station

George Bush Presidential Library
www.georgebushfoundation.org
Stark University Center Galleries
<http://uarts.tamu.edu/permanent-collection>
Virtual Museum of Nautical Archaeology
www.ina.tamu.edu/vm.htm

Conroe

Heritage Museum of Montgomery County
www.heritagemuseum.us

Corpus Christi

Art Museum of South Texas
www.stia.org
Corpus Christi Museum of Science and History
www.ccmuseum.com/museum/index.cfm
Texas State Aquarium
www.texasstateaquarium.org
Texas State Museum of Asian Cultures
www.asianculturesmuseum.org
USS Lexington Museum
www.ussexington.com

Corsicana

Pearce Western Art/Civil War Museum
www.pearcecollections.us

Cotulla

Brush Country Historical Museum
www.historicdistrict.com/museum

Dalhart

XIT Museum (history)
www.xitmuseum.com

Dallas

African American Museum
www.aamdallas.org
Museum of the American Railroad
www.dallasrailwaymuseum.com
Crow Collection of Asian Art
www.crowcollection.org
Dallas Historical Society (Fair Park)
www.dallashistory.org
Dallas Museum of Art
www.dallasmuseumofart.org
Dallas Museum of Natural History
www.natureandscience.org
Frontiers of Flight Museum
www.flightmuseum.com
George W. Bush Presidential Center
www.bushcenter.com
International Museum of Cultures
www.internationalmuseumofcultures.org
Perot Museum of Nature and Science
www.perotmuseum.org
Nash Sculpture Center
www.nashersculpturecenter.org
Meadows Museum (art)
www.smu.edu/meadows/museum
Dallas Heritage Village
www.dallasheritagevillage.org
The Sixth Floor Museum (history)
www.jfk.org

Denison

Red River Railroad Museum
www.redriverrailmuseum.org

Denton

Courthouse-on-the-Square Museum (history)
www.dentoncounty.com/dept/main.asp?Dept=72
University of North Texas Art Galleries
www.gallery.unt.edu
Denton County Historical Museum
www.dentoncountyhistoricalmuseum.com

Dublin

Dr Pepper Bottling Company Museum
www.dublindrpepper.com

Dumas

Window on the Plains Museum
www.dumasmuseumandartcenter.org

Edgewood

Edgewood Heritage Park and Historical Village
www.vzinet.com/heritage

Edinburg

Museum of South Texas History
www.mosthistory.org

El Campo

El Campo Museum of Natural History
www.elcampomuseum.com

El Paso

Centennial Museum / Chihuahuan Desert Gardens

www.museum.utep.edu

El Paso Museum of Archaeology
www.elpasotexas.gov/arch_museum
El Paso Museum of Art
www.elpasoartmuseum.org
El Paso Museum of History
www.elpasotexas.gov/history

Fort Davis

Chihuahuan Desert Research
<http://cdri.org>

Fort Stockton

Annie Riggs Museum (history)
www.tourtexas.com/fortstockton/ftstockriggs.html

Fort Worth

Amon Carter Museum (art)
www.cartermuseum.org
Cattle Raisers Museum
www.cattleraisersmuseum.org
Fort Worth Museum of Science and History
www.fwmuseum.org
Kimbell Art Museum
www.kimbellart.org
Log Cabin Village (history)
www.logcabinvillage.org
Modern Art Museum of Fort Worth
<http://themodern.org>
National Cowgirl Museum and Hall of Fame
www.cowgirl.net
Sid Richardson Collection of Western Art
www.sidrmuseum.org
Texas Civil War Museum
www.texascivilwarmuseum.com

Fredericksburg

Gillespie County Historical Society
www.pioneermuseum.com
National Museum of the Pacific War
www.nimitz-museum.org

Galveston

Lone Star Flight Museum
www.lsfm.org
Moody Mansion
www.moodymansion.org
Offshore Energy Center / Ocean Star (science, industry)
www.oceanstaroec.com
Texas Seaport Museum and Tallship "Elissa"
www.tsm-elissa.org

Gilmer

Flight of Phoenix Aviation Museum
www.flightofthephoenix.org

Greenville

Audie Murphy / American Cotton Museum
www.cottonmuseum.com

Henderson

The Depot Museum (history)
www.depotmuseum.com

Houston

Blaffer Gallery, University of Houston
www.class.uh.edu/blaffer
Children's Museum of Houston
www.cmhouston.org

(Houston, continued)

Contemporary Arts Museum
www.camh.org
Houston Center for Contemporary Craft
www.crafthouston.org
Houston Center for Photography
www.hcponline.org
Houston Fire Museum (history)
www.houstonfiremuseum.org
Houston Museum of Natural Science
www.hmns.org
Lawndale Art Center
www.lawndaleartcenter.org
The Menil Collection (art)
www.menil.org
Museum of Fine Arts
www.mfah.org
Museum of Health and Medical Science
www.mhms.org
Museum of Printing History
www.printingmuseum.org

Rice University Art Gallery
www.ricegallery.org
San Jacinto Museum of History
www.sanjacinto-museum.org
Space Center Houston
www.spacecenter.org

Huntsville

Sam Houston Memorial Museum
http://samhoustonmemorialmuseum.com
Texas Prison Museum
www.txprisonmuseum.org

Kerrville

Museum of Western Art
www.museumofwesternart.org

Kilgore

East Texas Oil Museum
www.easttexasoilmuseum.com

Lake Jackson

Lake Jackson Historical Museum
www.lakejacksonmuseum.org

Laredo

Republic of the Rio Grande Museum
www.webbheritage.org/index_files/21RRG.htm
Texas A&M International University Planetarium
www.tamui.edu/coas/planetarium

League City

West Bay Common School Children's Museum (history)
www.oneroomschoolhouse.org

Longview

Longview Museum of Fine Arts
www.lmfaf.org

Lubbock

American Museum of Agriculture
www.agriculturehistory.org
Buddy Holly Center (history)
www.buddyhollycenter.org
Museum of Texas Tech University (art, humanities, science)

State Cultural Agencies Assist the Arts

Source: Principally, the Texas Commission on the Arts, along with other state cultural agencies.

Culture in Texas, as in any market, is a mixture of activity generated by both the commercial and the nonprofit sectors.

The commercial sector encompasses Texas-based profit-making businesses including commercial recording artists, nightclubs, record companies, private galleries, assorted boutiques that carry fine art collectibles and private dance and music halls. Texas also has extensive cultural resources offered by nonprofit organizations that are engaged in charitable, educational and humanitarian activities.

The Legislature has authorized five state agencies to administer cultural services and funds for the public good. The agencies are:

Texas Commission on the Arts; Texas Film Commission; Texas Historical Commission; Texas State Library and Archives Commission, and the State Preservation Board.

Although not a state agency, another organization that provides cultural services to the citizens of Texas is Humanities Texas.

The Commission on the Arts was established in 1965 to develop a receptive climate for the arts through the conservation and advancement of Texas' rich and diverse arts and cultural industries.

The Texas Commission on the Arts' primary goals are:

- provide grants for the arts and cultural industries in Texas.
- provide the financial, human, and technical resources necessary to ensure viable arts and cultural communities
- promote widespread attendance at arts and cultural perfor-

mances and exhibitions in Texas.

- ensure access to arts in Texas through marketing, fund raising, and cultural tourism.

The arts commission is responsible for several initiatives including:

- Arts Education – programs that serve the curricular and training needs of the state's school districts, private schools, and home schools.
- Marketing and Public Relations – marketing and fund-raising expertise to generate funds for agency operations and increase visibility of the arts in Texas.
- Cultural Tourism – programs that develop and promote tourism destinations featuring the arts.

Information on programs is available on the Texas Commission on the Arts at www.arts.state.tx.us or by calling (800) 252-9415 or (512) 463-5535. ☆

Performing Arts Organizations



The Houston Grand Opera. Photo by George Hixson (CC).

The Texas Commission on the Arts provides a complete listing of performing arts organizations in Texas at www.arts.state.tx.us. There are links arranged by category, dance, theater, music, etc.

www.depts.ttu.edu/museumttu
National Ranching Heritage Center
www.depts.ttu.edu/ranchhc/home.htm
Science Spectrum
www.sciencespectrum.org/new/home.shtml

Lufkin
Texas Forestry Museum
www.treetexas.com

Marfa
Chinati Foundation (art)
www.chinati.org

Marshall
Harrison County Historical Museum
<http://harrisoncountymuseum.org>
Michelson Museum of Art
www.michelsonmuseum.org

McAllen
International Museum of Art & Science
www.imasonline.org

McKinney
Heard Natural Science Museum
www.heardmuseum.org

Midland
American Airpower Heritage Museum / Commemorative Air Force
www.airpowermuseum.org
Museum of the Southwest (art, science, children's)
www.museumsw.org
Petroleum Museum
www.petroleummuseum.org

Mineral Wells
National Vietnam War Museum
www.nationalvnwarmuseum.org

Mobeetie
Old Mobeetie Texas Association
www.mobeetie.com

Nacogdoches
Millard's Crossing Historic Village
www.millardscrossing.org

New Braunfels
Sophienburg Museum of History and Culture
www.sophienburg.org

Odessa
Ellen Noel Art Museum
www.noelartmuseum.org
Presidential Museum
<http://thepresidentialmuseum.org>

Orange
Stark Museum of Art
www.starkmuseum.org

Panhandle
Square House Museum
www.squarehousemuseum.org

Perryton
Museum of the Plains
www.museumoftheplains.com

Piano
Heritage Farmstead Museum
www.heritagefarmstead.org

Port Arthur
Museum of the Gulf Coast (history)
www.museumofthegulfcoast.org

Port Lavaca
Calhoun County Museum (history)
www.calhouncountymuseum.org

Richmond
George Ranch Historical Park
www.georgeranch.org

Rockport
Texas Maritime Museum
www.texasmaritimemuseum.org

Rosenberg
Rosenberg Railroad Museum
www.rosenbergrrmuseum.org

Round Top
Henkel Square (history)
www.henkelsquarerooundtop.com
Winedale Historical Center
www.cah.utexas.edu/museums/winedale_intro.php

San Angelo
San Angelo Museum of Fine Arts and Children's Art Museum
www.samfa.org

San Antonio
The Alamo
www.thealamo.org
Briscoe Western Art Museum
www.briscoemuseum.org
Hertzberg Circus Collection
www.wittmuseum.org
Institute of Texan Cultures
www.texancultures.com
Kleberg South Texas Heritage Center
www.wittmuseum.org/index.php/plan/140-stheritage

Magic Lantern Castle Museum
www.magiclanterns.org
Museo Alameda
www.thealameda.org
The McNay Art Museum
www.mcnayart.org
San Antonio Art League Museum
www.saalm.org
San Antonio Museum of Art
www.samuseum.org/main
Stieren Center for Exhibitions
www.mcnayart.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=134&Itemid=158
Witte Museum (science, history)
www.wittmuseum.org

San Marcos
Southwestern Writers Collection and Wittliff Gallery of Southwestern & Mexican Photography
www.thewittliffcollections.txstate.edu

Sarita
Kenedy Ranch Museum of South Texas
www.kenedymuseum.org

Schulenburg
Stanzel Model Aircraft Museum
www.stanzelmuseum.org

Serbin
Texas Wendish Heritage Museum
<http://wendish.concordia.edu>

Sherman
Red River Historical Museum

<http://hosting.texoma.net/rhms/frames.htm>

Snyder
Scurry County Museum
<http://scurrycountymuseum.org>

Sulphur Springs
Southwest Dairy Center/Museum
www.southwestdairyfarmers.com

Teague
The B-RI Railroad Museum
www.therailroadmuseum.com

Temple
Czech Heritage Museum
www.czechmuseum.org
Railroad and Heritage Museum
www.rhnm.org

Texarkana
Museum of Regional History
www.texarkanamuseums.org

Thurber
W.K. Gordon Center for Industrial History of Texas
www.tarleton.edu/~gordoncenter

Tyler
Discovery Science Place
www.discoveryscienceplace.com
Historic Aviation Memorial Museum
www.tylerhamm.com

Smith County Historical Museum
www.smithcountyhistoricalsociety.org/index.php
Tyler Museum of Art
www.tylermuseum.org

Victoria
Museum of the Coastal Bend (history)
www.museumofthecoastalbend.org

Waco
Dr Pepper Museum (history)
www.drpeppermuseum.com
Mayborn Museum Complex (history, science)
www.baylor.edu/mayborn

Texas Ranger Hall of Fame / Museum
www.texasranger.org
Texas Sports Hall of Fame
www.tshof.org

Washington
Star of the Republic Museum (history)
www.starmuseum.org

Weatherford
Museum of the Americas
www.museumoftheamericas.com

Wharton
20th Century Technology Museum
www.20thcenturytech.com

White Settlement
White Settlement Historical Museum
www.wsmuseum.com

Wichita Falls
Kell House Museum (history)
www.wichita-heritage.org/Kell-housemain.htm

Museum of Art
www.mwsu.edu/wfma

Yoakum
Yoakum Heritage Museum
www.yoakumareachamber.com/pages/yoakumheritagemuseum.html ☆

A Legacy Continues

The renowned pianist for whom the piano competition is named died in Fort Worth in 2013 (see Obituaries, p. 714). In his life, Van Cliburn acquired unheard-of fame for a classical musician, receiving the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 2003 and the National Medal of Arts in 2010. In 2004, he also was awarded the Russian Order of Friendship.

The Fort Worth competition continues his legacy.

A young Van Cliburn in Moscow in 1958. File photo.



Van Cliburn Piano Competition

The Van Cliburn International Piano Competition was initiated in 1962 by music teachers and community leaders in Fort Worth. The event is held every four years now. It commemorates Van Cliburn’s victory in the Tchaikovsky International Piano Competition in Moscow in 1958.

Gold medalists receive cash prizes, tour engagements and free management for two years.

Past gold medalists are as follows:

- 1962..... Ralph Votapek, USA
- 1966..... Radu Lupu, Romania
- 1969..... Christina Ortiz, Brazil

- 1973..... Vladimir Viardo, USSR
- 1977..... Steven De Groot, South Africa
- 1981..... André-Michel Schub, USA
- 1985..... José Feghali, Brazil
- 1989..... Alexei Sultanov, USSR
- 1993..... Simone Pedroni, Italy
- 1997..... Jon Nakamatsu, USA
- 2001..... Olga Kern of Russia, and Stanislav Ioudenitch of Uzbekistan
- 2005..... Alexander Kobrin, Russia
- 2009..... Nobuyuki Tsujii of Japan, and Haochen Zhang of China
- 2013..... Vadym Kholodenko of Ukraine

Philosophical Society of Texas Book Award

The Philosophical Society of Texas established the Award of Merit in 2000 and expanded it in 2012 to separate categories, one for fiction and one for non-fiction. The book must be about Texas or the author must have been born in or have resided within the boundaries claimed by the Republic of Texas in 1836. Award of Merit winners are listed below.

2000	Gregg Cantrell, <i>Stephen F. Austin, Empresario</i> , Yale University Press, 1999.
2001	Frank D. Welch, <i>Philip Johnson & Texas</i> , University of Texas Press, 2000.
2002	Hal K. Rothman, <i>LBJ's Texas White House: "Our Heart's Home,"</i> Texas A&M University Press, 2001
2003	James L. Haley, <i>Sam Houston</i> , University of Oklahoma Press, 2002
2004	Randolph B. Campbell, <i>Gone to Texas: A History of the Lone Star State</i> , Oxford University Press, 2003.
2005	David La Vere, <i>The Texas Indians</i> , Texas A&M University Press, 2004.
2006	Mavis P. Kelsey Sr. and Robin Brandt Hutchinson, <i>Engraved Prints of Texas, 1554–1900</i> , Texas A&M University Press, 2005
2007	Richard B. McCaslin, <i>At the Heart of Texas, 100 Years of the Texas State Historical Association, 1897–1997</i> , Texas State Historical Association Press, 2006.
2008	Stephen Fox, <i>The Country Houses of John F. Staub</i> , Texas A&M University Press, 2007.
2009	Pekka Hämmäläinen, <i>The Comanche Empire</i> , Yale University Press, 2008.
2010	Emilio Zamora, <i>Claiming Rights and Righting Wrongs in Texas: Mexican Workers and Job Politics During World War II</i> , Texas A&M University Press, 2009.
2011	Dan K. Utley and Cynthia J. Beeman, <i>History Ahead: Stories beyond the Texas Roadside Markers</i> , Texas A&M University Press, 2011.
2012	Fiction Gerald Duff, <i>Blue Sabine</i> , Moon City Press, 2011.
	Non-fiction Michael Berryhill, <i>The Trails of Eroy Brown: The Murder Case that Shook the Texas Prison System</i> , University of Texas Press, 2011.

Texas Institute of Letters Awards

Each year since 1939, the **Texas Institute of Letters** (texasinstituteofletters.org/) has honored outstanding literature and journalism that is either by Texans or about Texas subjects.

Awards have been made for fiction, nonfiction, Southwest history, general information, magazine and newspaper journalism, children's books, translation, poetry and book design. The awards of recent years are listed below:

Writer/Designer: Title

2013

Ben Fountain: *Billy Lynn's Long Halftime Walk*

Margie Crisp: *River of Contrasts*

Kevin Grauke: *Shadows of Men*

Kate Sayen Kirkland: *Captain James A. Baker of Houston: 1857–1941*

Ken Fontenot: *Kingdom of Birds*

James Sanderson: "Bankers," in *Descant*

Kathleen Winter: *Nostalgia for the Criminal Past*

Melissa Del Bosque: "The Deadliest Place in Mexico," *The Texas Observer*, February, 12, 2012

Kristina Kachele: *In the Country of Empty Crosses*, written by Arturo Madrid

Donna Rubin, *Log Cabin Kitty*

Melodie Cuate: *Journey to Plum Creek*

Lon Tinkle Award (for career): Stephen Harrigan

2012

Stephen Harrigan: *Remember Ben Clayton*

Steven Fenberg: *Unprecedented Power: Jesse Jones, Capitalism, and the Common Good*

Siobhan Fallon: *You Know When the Men Are Gone*

Christopher Long: *The Looshaus*

Jennifer Grotz: *The Needle*

Bret Anthony Johnston: "Paradeability," *American Short Fiction*

Jose Antonio Rodriguez: *The Shallow End of Sleep*

Skip Hollandsworth: "The Lost Boys," *Texas Monthly*, April 2011

Jordan Smith: "The Science of Injustice," *Austin Chronicle*, August 19, 2011

Barbara Werden and Lindsay Starr, *Lone Star Law*, written by Michael Ariens

Dave Oliphant, *After-Dinner Declarations* by Nicanor Parra

Elaine Scott: *Space, Stars and the Beginning of Time*

J.L. Powers: *This Thing Called the Future*

Lon Tinkle Award (for career): Gary Cartwright

2011

Jan Reid: *Comanche Sundown*

Gary Lavergne: *Before Brown: Heman Marion Sweatt, Thurgood Marshall and the Long Road to Justice*

Neil Foley: *Quest for Equality: The Failed Promise of Black-Brown Solidarity*

Bruce Machart: *The Wake of Forgiveness*

Barbara Ras: *The Last Skin*

Elyse Fenton: *Clamor*

Pamela Colloff: "Innocence Lost," *Texas Monthly*, October 2010

C.W. Smith: "Caustic," *Southwest Review*, Summer 2010

Tim Madigan: series on the surgery of a child, *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*

Julie Savasky and DJ Stout: *The Gernsheim Collection*

Diane Gonzales Bertrand: *The Party for Papa Luis/La Fiesta Para Papa Luis*

Dotti Enderle: *Crosswire*

Lon Tinkle Award (for career): C.W. Smith

2009

Scott Blackwood: *We Agreed to Meet Just Here*

Bryan Burrough: *The Big Rich: The Rise and Fall of the Greatest Texas Oil Fortunes*

John Pipkin: *Woodsburner*

Emilio Zamoro: *Claiming Rights and Righting Wrongs in Texas: Mexican Workers and Job Politics During World War II*

William Virgil Davis: *Landscape and Journey*

John Spong: "Holding Garmsir," *Texas Monthly*, January 2009.

Gwendolyn Zepeda: *Sunflowers/Girasoles*

Marjorie Kempner: "Discovered America," *Southwest Review*, Fall 2009

Lindsay Starr: "I Do Not Apologize for the Length of This Letter": *The Mari Sandoz Letters on Native American Rights, 1940–1965*

Lon Tinkle Award (for career): Larry L. King

2008

Brendan M. Greeley Jr.: *The Two Thousand Yard Stare: Tom Lea's World War II Paintings, Drawings, and Eyewitness Accounts*

Thomas Cobb: *Shavetail*

Ann Weisgarber: *The Personal History of Rachel DuPre*

Rick Bass: "Mary Katherine's First Deer" in *Gray's Sporting Journal*

Todd Benson and Guillermo Contreras: "Texas' Deadliest Export" in the *San Antonio Express-News*

Benjamin Aire Saenz: *The Perfect Season for Dreaming*

Claudia Guadalupe Martinez: *The Smell of Old Lady Perfume*

James Allen Hall: *Now You're the Enemy*

Kerry Neville Bakken: "Indignity" in *Gettysburg Review*

James M. Smallwood: *The Feud that Wasn't: The Taylor Ring, Bill Sutton, John Wesley Hardin, and Violence in Texas*

Barbara Whitehead: *Traces of Forgotten Places*

Reginald Gibbons: translator of *Sophocles, Selected Poems: Odes and Fragments*

Lon Tinkle Award (for career): Carolyn Osborn

2007

Robert Krueger and Kathleen Tobin Krueger: *From Bloodshed to Hope in Burundi: Our Embassy Years During Genocide*

John J. McLaughlin: *Run in the Fam'ly*

Todd Benson: "Breaching America" in the *San Antonio Express-News*

DJ Stout and Julie Savasky: *Reflections of a Man: The Photographs of Stanley Marcus*

Rick Bass: "The Lives of the Browns" in *Southern Review*

Rick Bass: "The Elephant"

Arturo O. Martinez: *Perdido's Way*

Naomi Shihab Nye: *I'll Ask You Three Times, Are You OK?*

Jerry Thompson: *Cortina: Defending the Mexican Name in Texas*

Cate Marvin: *Fragment of the Head of a Queen*

Lon Tinkle Award (for career): David J. Weber

2006

Lawrence Wright: *The Looming Tower: Al-Qaeda and the Road to 9/11*

Cormac McCarthy: *The Road*

Dominic Smith: *The Mercury Visions of Louis Daguerre*

Marian Schwartz: translator of *White on Black* by Ruben Gallego

Tony Freemantle: "The Gulf Coast Revisited" in the *Houston Chronicle*

Mary Ann Jacob: *Timeless Texas*

* Beginning in 2011 the award date reflects the actual date of the presentation. For instance, Larry King's 2009 award was actually presented in 2010.

John Sprong: "The Good Book and the Bad Book" in *Texas Monthly*

Mark Wisniewski: "Prisoners of War"

Tim Tingle: *Crossing Bok Chitto: A Choctaw Tale of Friendship and Freedom*

Heather Hepler: *Scrambled Eggs at Midnight*

Jerry Thompson: *Civil War to the Bloody End: The Life and Times of Major Samuel P. Heintzelman*

Christopher Bakken: *Goat Funeral*

Lon Tinkle Award (for career): William D. Wittliff

Special Citation: Allen Maxwell

2005

Stephen Graham Jones: *Bleed Into Me: A Bood of Stories*

Karen Olsson: *Waterloo*

Nate Blakeslee: *Tulia*

Thad Sitton and James H. Conrad: *Freedom Colonies: Independent Black Texans in the Time of Jim Crow*

John Bricuth: *As Long As It's Big*

DJ Stout and Julie Savasky: *Conjunto*

Edward Hegstrom, Tony Freemantle and Elena Vega: "One Nation: Two Worlds" in the *Houston Chronicle*

Kelly Bennett: *Not Norman: A Goldfish Story*

Pamela Porter: *The Crazy Man*

Rick Bass: "The Lives of Rocks"

Pamela Colloff: "Unholy Act" in *Texas Monthly*

Harvey Yunis: translator *Demosthenes: Speeches 18 and 19*

Lon Tinkle Award (for career): James Hoggard

2004

Steven Mintz: *Huck's Raft*

Laurie Lynn Drummond: *Anything You Say Can and Will Be Held Against You*

Bret Anthony Johnston: *Corpus Christi*

William Wenthe: *Not Till We Are Lost*

Andres Resendez: *Changing National Identities at the Frontier: Texas and New Mexico, 1800–1850*

Philip Boehm: translator of *Death in Danzig* by Stefan Chwin

Mike Nichols: *Balaam Gimble's Gumption*

Ben Fountain: "Bouki and the Cocaine"

Zanto Peabody: "The Search for Eddie Peabody" in the *Houston Chronicle*

DJ Stout and Julie Savasky: *Maps of the Imagination*

Lawrence Wright: "The Kingdom of Silence" in the *New Yorker*

Diane Stanley: *Jack and the Beanstalk*

Susan Abraham and Denise Gonzales: *Cecilia's Year*
Lon Tinkle Award (for career): T.R. Fehrenbach

2003

Betty Lou Phillips: *Emily Goes Wild*

Brian Yansky: *My Road Trip to the Pretty Girl Capital of the Word*

DJ Stout and Julie Savasky: *The Texas Cowboy Kitchen*

Steve Barthelme: "Claire"

Dick J. Reavis: articles on homelessness in the *San Antonio Express-News*

Jan Reid: "End of the River" in *Texas Monthly*

John Blair: *The Green Girls*

Jennifer Grotz: *Cusp*

Lynn Hoggard: translator of *Nelida* by Marie D'Agout

B.H. Fairchild: *Early Occult Memory Systems of the Lower Midwest*

Jack Jackson: *Almonte's Texas*, translated by John Wheat

Don Graham: *Kings of Texas*

Robert Ford: *The Student Conductor*

Joseph Skibell: *The English Disease*

Lon Tinkle Award (for career): Bud Shrake

2002

Kathi Appelt: *Where, Where Is Swamp Bear?*

Carolee Dean: *Comfort*

Juan Rulfo: *Pedro Paramo*

Ben Fountain III: "Near-Extinct Birds of the Central Cordillera"

Mark Lisher and Bill Bishop: "Cities of Ideas" in the *Austin American-Statesman*

Lawrence Wright: "The Man Behind Bin Laden" in the *New Yorker*

Dan Rifkin: *Advent*

Reginald Gibbons: *It's Time*

Kinky Friedman: *Meanwhile Back at the Ranch*

Michael Gagarin: *Antiphon the Athenian: Oratory, Law, and Justice in the Age of the Sophists*

Ray Gonzalez: *The Underground Heart: A Return to a Hidden Landscape*

Lisa Schamess: *Borrowed Light*

Rick Bass: *Hermit's Story*

Lon Tinkle Award (for career): Shelby Hearon

(In 1983, The Texas Almanac was honored with a Special Citation.) ☆

Texas Medal of the Arts Awards

Source: *Texas Commission on the Arts*

The Texas Medals of the Arts were presented to artists and arts patrons with Texas ties in April 2013.

The awards are administered by the Texas Cultural Trust Council. The council was established to raise money and awareness for the Texas Cultural Trust Fund, which was created by the Legislature in 1993 to support cultural arts in Texas (www.txculturaltrust.org).

The medals, awarded every two years, were first presented in 2001. A concurrent proclamation by the state Senate and House of Representatives honors the recipients, and the governor presents the awards in Austin.

2013

Multimedia: Eva Longoria of Corpus Christi, for work as actress, author and philanthropist.

Music: Steve Miller of Dallas.

Visual arts: James Surls, Splendor, artist.

Dance: Houston Ballet.

Television/Film: Ricardo Chavira, San Antonio, actor.

Theater arts: Joe Sears and Jaston Williams, Austin, (Great-er Tuna fame).

Arts education: Big Thought / Gigi Antoni, Dallas.

Individual arts patron: Gene Jones and Charlotte Jones Anderson, Dallas.

Foundation arts patron: Kimbell Arts Foundation, Fort Worth.

Corporate arts patron: Texas Monthly.

2011

Lifetime Achievement Award: Barbara Smith Conrad from Center Point near Pittsburg, operatic mezzo-soprano and civil rights icon.

Music: ZZ Top of Houston, legendary band that sold over 50 million albums.

Literary: Robert M. Edsel, Dallas, author and founder/president of the Monuments Men Foundation for the Preservation of Art.

Visual arts: James Drake, Lubbock, artist.

Television: Bob Schieffer, Fort Worth, CBS news anchor.

Theater arts: Alley Theatre, Houston.

Multimedia: Ray Benson, Austin, front man for Asleep at the Wheel and co-writer of the play *A Ride with Bob* based on the life of Bob Wills.

Film: Marcia Gay Harden, UT-Austin graduate, Oscar-winning actress.

Film: Bill Paxton, Fort Worth, four-time Golden Globe nominee.

Arts education: Tom Staley, director of the Harry Ransom Center at UT-Austin.

Individual arts patron: Ernest and Sarah Butler of Austin, major donors to Austin arts groups.

Corporate arts patron: H-E-B, grocer with a long history of supporting the arts throughout Texas.

2009

A **Standing Ovation Award** was presented to former First Lady Laura Bush of Midland and Dallas.

Lifetime Achievement Award: posthumously to artist Robert Rauschenberg, born in Port Arthur.

Music: Clint Black of Katy, country music singer/songwriter.

Literary: T.R. Fehrenbach of San Antonio. Mr. Fehrenbach, born in San Benito, is the author of 18 nonfiction books, including *Lone Star: A History of Texas and Texans*.

Visual arts: Keith Carter of Beaumont, photographer.

Theater arts: Betty Buckley of Fort Worth, Tony Award winner and film actress.

Multimedia: Austin City Limits, the 30-year television series.

Film: Robert Rodriguez of Austin. Mr. Rodriguez, born in San Antonio, is a film director and writer.

Architecture: David Lake of Austin and Ted Flato of Corpus Christi, both now working in San Antonio.

Arts education: Pianist James Dick of Round Top, founder of the International Festival-Institute there.

Individual arts patron: Edith O'Donnell of Dallas.

Corporate arts patron: Anheuser-Busch of St. Louis and Houston.

2007

Lifetime Achievement Award: Broadcast newsman Walter Cronkite of Houston.

Music: Ornette Coleman of Fort Worth, jazz saxophonist.

Dance: Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater. The late Alvin Ailey, born in Rogers, was a creator of African American dance works.

Literary: writer Sandra Brown of Waco.

Visual arts: Jesús Morales of Corpus Christi/Rockport, sculptor.

Theater arts: actress Judith Ivey of El Paso.

Multimedia: Bill Wittliff of Taft and Austin, publisher, writer, photographer, director, producer.

Arts education: Paul Baker of Hereford/Waelder. Headed drama departments at Baylor and Trinity universities.

Individual arts patron: Diana and Bill Hobby of Houston.

Corporate arts patron: Neiman Marcus, Dallas.

Foundation arts patron: Sid W. Richardson Foundation of Fort Worth.

2005

Lifetime Achievement Award: singer Vikki Carr of El Paso.

Television/theater: actress Phylicia Rashad of Houston.

Music: singer/songwriter Lyle Lovett of Klein.

Dance: Ben Stevenson of Houston and Fort Worth.

Literary arts: Naomi Shihab Nye of San Antonio.

Visual arts: Jose Cisneros of El Paso.

Theater: Robert Wilson of Waco.

Arts education: Ginger Head-Gearheart of Fort Worth, advocate of arts education in public schools.

Individual arts patrons: Joe R. and Teresa Lozano Long of Austin, philanthropists.

Foundation arts patron: Nasher Foundation/Dallas.

2003

Lifetime Achievement: John Graves of Glen Rose, author of *Goodbye to A River*.

Media-film/television acting: Fess Parker of Fort Worth.

Music: country singer Charley Pride of Dallas.

Dance: Tommy Tune of Wichita Falls and Houston.

Theater: Enid Holm of Odessa, actress and former executive director of Texas Nonprofit Theatres.

Literary arts: Sandra Cisneros of San Antonio.

Visual arts: sculptor Glenna Goodacre of Dallas.

Folk arts: Tejano singer Lydia Mendoza of San Antonio.

Architecture: State Capitol Preservation Project of Austin, headed by Dealey Herndon.

Arts education: theater teacher Marca Lee Bircher of Dallas.

Individual arts patron: philanthropist Nancy B. Hamon of Dallas.

Corporate arts patron: Exxon/Mobil based in Irving.

Foundation arts patron: Houston Endowment Inc.

2001

Lifetime Achievement: Van Cliburn of Fort Worth.

Film: actor Tommy Lee Jones of San Saba.

Music: singer-songwriter Willie Nelson of Austin.

Dance: Debbie Allen of Houston, choreographer, director, actress and composer.

Theater: Texas musical-drama producer Neil Hess of Amarillo.

Literary arts: playwright Horton Foote of Wharton.

Visual arts: muralist John Biggers of Houston.

Folk arts: musician brothers Santiago Jimenez Jr. and Flaco Jimenez of San Antonio.

Architecture: restoration architect Wayne Bell of Austin.

Arts education: theater arts director Gilberto Zepeda Jr. of Pharr.

Individual arts patron: philanthropist Jack Blanton of Houston.

Corporate arts patron: SBC Communications Inc. of San Antonio.

Foundation arts patron: Meadows Foundation of Dallas. ☆



Texas Medal winners

Bill Paxton, left, Vanessa Lua photo. Steve Miller, center, Tom Brown photo. Eva Longoria, right, Donna Reyes photo.

Poets Laureate of Texas

Since 2001, a committee of seven members appointed by the governor, lieutenant governor, and speaker of the House selects the poet laureate, state artists and state musician based on recommendations from the Texas Commission on the Arts.

Earlier, the Legislature made the nominations.

The state historian is appointed by the governor and is recommended by both the Texas State Historical Association and the Texas Historical Commission.

Sources: Texas State Library and Archives; Texas Commission on the Arts; The Dallas Morning News.

Years	Poet, Hometown/Residence
1932-34	Judd Mortimer Lewis, Houston
1934-36	Aline T. Michaelis, Austin
1936-39	Grace Noll Crowell, Dallas
1939-41	Lexie Dean Robertson, Rising Star
1941-43	Nancy Richey Ranson, Dallas
1943-45	Dollilee Davis Smith, Cleburne
1945-47	David Riley Russell, Dallas
1947-49	Aline B. Carter, San Antonio
1949-51	Carlos Ashley, Llano
1951-53	Arthur M. Sampley, Denton
1953-55	Mildred Lindsey Raiborn, San Angelo Dee Walker, Texas City, alternate
1955-57	Pierre Bernard Hill, Hunt
1957-59	Margaret Royalty Edwards, Waco
1959-61	J.V. Chandler, Kingsville Edna Coe Majors, Colorado City, alternate
1961	Lorena Simon, Port Arthur
1962	Marvin Davis Winsett, Dallas
1963	Gwendolyn Bennett Pappas, Houston Vassar Miller, Houston, alternate
1964-65	Jenny Lind Porter, Austin Edith Rayzor Canant, Texas City, alternate
1966	Bessie Maas Rowe, Port Arthur Grace Marie Scott, Abilene, alternate
1967	William E. Bard, Dallas Bessie Maas Rowe, Port Arthur, alternate
1968	Kathryn Henry Harris, Waco Sybil Leonard Armes, El Paso, alternate
1969-70	Anne B. Marely, Austin Rose Davidson Speer, Brady, alternate
1970-71	Mrs. Robby K. Mitchell, McKinney Faye Carr Adams, Dallas, alternate
1971-72	Terry Fontenot, Port Arthur Faye Carr Adams, Dallas, alternate
1972-73	Mrs. Clark Gresham, Burkburnett Marion McDaniel, Sidney, alternate
1973-74	Violette Newton, Beaumont Stella Woodall, San Antonio, alternate
1974-75	Lila Todd O'Neil, Port Arthur C.W. Miller, San Antonio, alternate
1975-76	Ethel Osborn Hill, Port Arthur Gene Shuford, Denton, alternate

1976-77	Florice Stripling Jeffers, Burkburnett Vera L. Eckert, San Angelo, alternate
1977-78	Ruth Carruth, Vernon Joy Gresham Hagstrom, Burkburnett, alternate
1978-79	Patsy Stodghill, Dallas Dorothy B. Elfstroman, Galveston, alternate
1979-80	Dorothy B. Elfstroman, Galveston Ruth Carruth, Vernon, alternate
1980-81	Weems S. Dykes, McCamey Mildred Crabree Speer, Amarillo, alternate
1981-82	<i>none designated</i>
1982-83	William D. Barney, Fort Worth Vassar Miller, Houston, alternate
1983-87	<i>none designated</i>
1987-88	Ruth E. Reuther, Wichita Falls
1988-89	Vassar Miller, Houston
1989-93	<i>none designated</i>
1993-94	Mildred Baass, Victoria
1994-99	<i>none designated</i>
2000	James Hoggard, Wichita Falls
2001	Walter McDonald, Lubbock
2002	<i>none designated</i>
2003	Jack Myers, Mesquite
2004	Cleatus Rattan, Cisco
2005	Alan Birkelbach, Plano
2006	Red Steagall, Fort Worth
2007	Steven Fromholz, Kopperl, Sugar Land
2008	Larry Thomas, Houston
2009	Paul Ruffin, Huntsville
2010	Karla K. Morton, Denton, Fort Worth
2011	David M. Parsons, Conroe
2012	Jan Seale, McAllen
2013	Rosemary Catacalos, San Antonio
2014	Dean Young, Austin

State Musicians of Texas

2003	James Dick, Round Top
2004	Ray Benson, Austin
2005	Johnny Gimble, Tyler
2006	Billy Joe Shaver, Waco
2007	Dale Watson, Pasadena, Austin
2008	Shelley King, Austin
2009	Willie Nelson, Abbott, Austin
2010	Sara Hickman, Austin
2011	Lyle Lovett, Klein
2012	Billy Gibbons (ZZ Top), Houston
2013	Craig Hella Johnson, Austin
2014	Flaco Jiménez, San Antonio

State Artists of Texas

Years	Artist, Hometown/Residence	
1971-72	Joe Ruiz Grandee, Arlington	
1972-73	Melvin C. Warren, Clifton	
1973-74	Ronald Thomason, Weatherford A.C. Gentry Jr., Tyler, alternate	
1974-75	Joe Rader Roberts, Dripping Springs Bette Lou Voorhis, Austin, alternate	
1975-76	Jack White, New Braunfels	
July 4, 1975 –July 4, 1976	Robert Summers, Glen Rose Bicentennial Artist	
1976-77	James Boren, Clifton Kenneth Wyatt, Lubbock, alternate	
1977-78	Edward "Buck" Schiwetz, DeWitt County Renne Hughes, Tarrant County, alternate	
1978-79	Jack Cowan, Rockport Gary Henry, Palo Pinto County, alternate Joyce Tally, Caldwell County, alternate	
1979-80	Dalhart Windberg, Travis County Grant Lathe, Canyon Lake, alternate	
1980-81	Harry Ahysen, Huntsville Jim Reno, Simonton, alternate	
1981-82	Jerry Newman, Beaumont Raul Guterrez, San Antonio, alternate	
1982-83	Dr. James H. Johnson, Bryan Armando Hinojosa, Laredo, alternate	
1983-84	Raul Gutierrez, San Antonio James Eddleman, Lubbock, alternate	
1984-85	Covelle Jones, Lubbock Ragan Gennusa, Austin, alternate	
1986-87	Chuck DeHaan, Graford	
1987-88	Neil Caldwell, Angleton Rey Gaytan, Austin, alternate	
1988-89	George Hallmark, Walnut Springs Tony Eubanks, Grapevine, alternate	
	Two-dimensional	Three-dimensional
1990-91	Mondel Rogers, Sweetwater	Ron Wells, Cleveland

	Two-dimensional	Three-dimensional
1991-92	Woodrow Foster, Center	Kent Ullberg, Corpus Christi
	Harold Phenix, Houston, alternate	Mark Clapham, Conroe, alternate
1993-94	Roy Lee Ward, Hunt	James Eddleman, Lubbock
1994-95	Frederick Carter, El Paso	Garland A. Weeks, Wichita Falls
1998-99	Carl Rice Embrey, San Antonio	Edd Hayes, Humble
2000-02	<i>none designated</i>	
2003	Ralph White, Austin	Dixie Friend Gay, Houston
2004	Sam Caldwell, Houston	David Hickman, Dallas
2005	Kathy Vargas, San Antonio	Sharon Kopriva, Houston
2006	George Boutwell, Bosque	James Surls, Athens
2007	Lee Herring, Rockwall	David Keens, Arlington
2008	Janet Eager Krueger, Encinal	Damian Priour, Austin
2009	René Alvarado, San Angelo	Eliseo Garcia, Farmers Branch
2010	Marc Burckhardt, Austin	John Bennett, Fredericksburg
2011	Melissa Miller, Austin	Jesús Moroles, Rockport
2012	Karl Umlauf, Waco	Bill FitzGibbons, San Antonio
2013	Jim Woodson, Waco, Fort Worth	Joseph Havel, Houston
2014	Julie Speed, Austin, Marfa	Ken Little, Canyon, San Antonio

State Historians of Texas

2007-09	Jesús de la Teja, San Marcos
2009-12	Light Cummins, Sherman
2012-14	Bill O'Neal, Carthage



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The Alamo replica near Brackettville was used in *Lonesome Dove*. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Film and Television Work in Texas

Source: Texas Film Commission at governor.state.tx.us/film

For almost a century, Texas has been one of the nation's top film-making states, after California and New York.

More than 1,300 projects have been made in Texas since 1910, including *Wings*, the first film to win an Academy Award for Best Picture, which was made in San Antonio in 1927.

Texas' attractions to filmmakers are its diverse locations, abundant sunshine and moderate winter weather, and a variety of support services. The economic benefits of hosting on-location filming over the past decade are estimated at more than \$2.79 billion.

Besides salaries paid to locally

hired technicians and actors, as well as fees paid to location owners, the production companies do business with hotels, car rental agencies, lumberyards, restaurants, grocery stores, utilities, office furniture suppliers, gas stations, security services and florists.

All types of projects come to Texas besides feature films, including television specials, commercials, corporate films and game videos.

Many projects made in Texas originate in California studios, but Texas is also the home of many independent filmmakers who make films outside the studio system.

Some films and television shows made in Texas have become icons. **Giant**, John Wayne's **The**

Alamo, and the long-running TV series **Dallas** all made their mark on the world's perception of Texas and continue to draw tourists to their film locations.

The Texas Film Commission, a division of the Office of the Governor, markets to Hollywood Texas' locations, support services and workforce.

The commission's free services include location research, employment referrals, red-tape-cutting, and information on laws, weather, travel and other topics affecting filmmakers.

The on-line Texas Production Manual includes more than 1,200 individuals and businesses serving every facet of the film industry. ☆

Regional Commissions

Amarillo Film Office

1000 S. Polk, Amarillo 79101
(806) 374-1497
amarillofilm.org

Austin Film Office

301 Congress Ave. Ste. 200
Austin 78701, (800) 926-2282
austintexas.org

Brownsville Border Film Comm.

P.O. Box 911, City Hall
Brownsville 78520, (956) 548-6176
filmbrownsville.com

Dallas Film Commission

325 N. St. Paul Ste. 700
Dallas 75201, (214) 571-1050
filmdfw.com

El Paso Film Commission

One Civic Center Plaza
El Paso 79901, (800) 351-6024
elpasocvb.com

Houston Film Commission

901 Bagby Ste. 100
Houston 77002, (800) 365-7575
filmhouston.texaswebhost.com

Northeast Texas Film Commission

P.O. Box 247

Jefferson 75657, (903) 214-1144
netexasmovies.com

San Antonio Film Commission

203 S. St. Mary's, 2nd Floor
San Antonio 78205, (800)447-3372
filmsanantonio.com

South Padre Island Film Comm.

7355 Padre Blvd.
South Padre Island 78597
(800) 657-2373, sopadre.com

Texas Panhandle Film Commission

P.O. Box 3293, Amarillo 79116
(806) 679-1116
txpanhandlefilm.com

Recent Movies Made in Texas

Following is a partial list of recent major productions filmed in Texas, in descending order by date. The date is for the year of release of the film, while actual location shots occurred often a year or two earlier.

Location information is from the Texas Film Commission and other sources.

When only a small portion of the movie is known to have been filmed in Texas, "(part)" is listed next to the movie title.

Some of the major artists who worked on the project are listed in the column at far right.

Sources: Texas Film Commission, and online.

YEAR	MOVIE	LOCATIONS	ARTISTS
2012	Chasing Shakespeare	Ennis, Austin	Danny Glover, Graham Greene
2011	Bernie	Carthage, Smithville, Georgetown, Bastrop, Lockhart, Austin	Jack Black, Shirley MacLaine, Matthew McConaughey, Richard Linklater (director)
2011	The Tree of Life	Bastrop, Austin, Dallas, Houston, La Grange, Matagorda, San Marcos, Smithville, Waco	Brad Pitt, Sean Penn
2010	Predators	Bastrop, Canyon Lake, Austin	Adrien Brody, Laurence Fishburne, Topher Grace
2009	Friday the 13th	Ausitn, Bastrop, La Grange, Marshall, Wimberley	Marcus Nispel (director)
2006	No Country for Old Men (part)	Marfa	Daniel Day-Lewis
2006	There Will Be Blood (part)	Marfa, Big Bend National Park	Ethan and Joel Coen, Tommy Lee Jones
2005	The Three Burials of Melquiades Estrada	Van Horn, Monahans, Santa Elena Canyon, Lajitas, Shafter, Midland/Odessa	Tommy Lee Jones, Julio Cedillo
2004	The Alamo	Dripping Springs, Wimberley, Pedernales Falls State Park, Bastrop, Austin	Dennis Quaid, Jason Patric
2004	Friday Night Lights	Odessa, Notrees, Austin, Houston	Billy Bob Thornton
2003	Texas Chainsaw Massacre	Martindale, Taylor, Austin	
2002	The Rookie	Thorndale, Taylor, Arlington, Big Lake	Dennis Quaid
2000	All the Pretty Horses	Boerne, Helotes, Pipe Creek, Big Bend	Matt Damon, Sam Shepard
2000	Miss Congeniality	Austin, San Antonio	Sandra Bullock, Michael Caine
1999	Where the Heart Is	Austin, Baylor University, Lockhart, Taylor, Kyle, Driftwood, Bastrop, Georgetown	Natalie Portman, Ashley Judd
1999	Boys Don't Cry	Greenville, Dallas area	Hilary Swank
1999	Office Space	Austin, Dallas	Jennifer Aniston, Ron Livingston
1999	Varsity Blues	Elgin, Coupland, Taylor, Georgetown	John Van Der Beek, Jon Voight
1998	Dancer, Texas Pop. 81	Fort Davis, Alpine	Breckin Meyer, Peter Facinelli
1998	Home Fries	Coupland, Taylor, Bastrop, Austin, El Paso	Drew Barrymore, Luke Wilson
1998	Hope Floats	Smithville, Austin	Sandra Bullock, Harry Connick Jr.
1998	The Newton Boys	Bertram, Martindale, Bartlett, Lockhart, Austin, San Antonio	Matthew McConaughey, Ethan Hawke
1996	Bottle Rocket	Hillsboro, Grand Prairie, Dallas	Luke and Owen Wilson, James Caan
1996	Courage Under Fire	Bertram, Bastrop, San Marcos, Austin, El Paso	Denzel Washington, Meg Ryan
1996	Lone Star	Eagle Pass, Del Rio, Laredo	Matthew McConaughey, Kris Kristofferson
1996	Michael	Gruene, Muldoon, Granger, New Corn Hill	John Travolta, William Hurt
1995	Apollo 13	Houston area	Tom Hanks, Kevin Bacon
1993	Dazed and Confused	Austin, Georgetown, Seguin	Richard Linklater (director), Matthew McConaughey
1993	What's Eating Gilbert Grape	Manor, Lockhart, Austin	Johnny Depp, Leonardo DiCaprio

Number of Production Projects in Texas by Year

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Feature Films	31	29	21	30	31	45	36	27	60	38	16
TV Series	6	8	6	7	13	11	14	12	20	17	15
TOTAL	37	37	27	37	44	56	50	39	80	55	31

Sources: Texas Film Commission and the Motion Picture Association of America (2013).

Television series that were recently produced in Texas include **Friday Nights Lights** (locations include Pflugerville, Del Valle and San Marcos), **Dallas**, **Animal Cops: Houston**, **American Trucker**, **Top Chef: Texas**, **Big Rich Texas**, **The Little Couple**, **American Diesel**, and **Football Wives**, and syndicated programs such as **Judge Alex**, in addition to the long-running **Austin City Limits**.

Holidays, Anniversaries, and Festivals, 2014 – 2015

Below are listed the principal federal and state government holidays; Christian, Jewish, and Islamic holidays and festivals; and special recognition days for 2014 and 2015. Technically, the United States does not observe national holidays. Each state has jurisdiction over its holidays, which are usually designated by its legislature. This list was compiled partially from the Texas Government Code, the U.S. Office of Personnel Management, and *Astronomical Phenomena 2014* and *Astronomical Phenomena 2015*, which are published jointly by the U.S. Naval Observatory and the United Kingdom Hydrographic Office. See the footnotes for explanations of the symbols.

2014	
New Year's Day § †	Wed., Jan. 1
Epiphany	Mon., Jan. 6
Sam Rayburn Day ‡	Mon., Jan. 6
Confederate Heroes Day †*	Sun., Jan. 19
Martin Luther King Jr. Day § †	Mon., Jan. 20
Valentine's Day	Fri., Feb. 14
Presidents' Day § †**	Mon., Feb. 17
Texas Independence Day †	Sun., March 2
Texas Flag Day ‡	Sun., March 2
Primary Election Day	Tues., March 4
Ash Wednesday	Wed., Mar. 5
César Chávez Day †	Mon., March 31
Former Prisoners of War Day ‡	Wed., April 9
Palm Sunday	Sun., April 13
Passover (Pesach), first day of ¶	Tues., April 15
Good Friday †	Fri., April 18
Easter Day	Sun., April 20
San Jacinto Day †	Mon., April 21
Mother's Day	Sun., May 11
Armed Forces Day	Sat., May 17
Memorial Day § †	Mon., May 26
Ascension Day	Thurs., May 29
Shavuot (Feast of Weeks) ¶	Wed., June 4
Whit Sunday — Pentecost	Sun., June 8
Flag Day (U.S.)	Sat., June 14
Trinity Sunday	Sun., June 15
Father's Day	Sun., June 15
Emancipation Day in Texas (Juneteenth) †	Thurs., June 19
Ramadan, first day of §§	Sun., June 29
Independence Day § †	Fri., July 4
Lyndon Baines Johnson Day †	Wed., Aug. 27
Labor Day § †	Mon., Sept. 1
Grandparents Day	Sun., Sept. 7
Rosh Hashanah (Jewish New Year) ¶	Thurs., Sept. 25
Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement) ¶	Sat., Oct. 4
Sukkot (Tabernacles), first day of ¶	Thurs., Oct. 9
Columbus Day § ‡	Mon., Oct. 13
Islamic New Year §§	Sat., Oct. 25
Halloween	Fri., Oct. 31
Father of Texas (Stephen F. Austin) Day ‡	Mon., Nov. 3
General Election Day †	Tues., Nov. 4
Veterans Day § †	Tues., Nov. 11
Thanksgiving Day § † † †	Thurs., Nov. 27
First Sunday in Advent	Sun., Nov. 30
Hanukkah, first day of ¶	Wed., Dec. 17
Christmas Day § †	Thurs., Dec. 25

2015	
New Year's Day § †	Thurs., Jan. 1
Epiphany	Tues., Jan. 6
Sam Rayburn Day ‡	Tues., Jan. 6
Confederate Heroes Day †*	Mon., Jan. 19
Martin Luther King Jr. Day § †	Mon., Jan. 19
Valentine's Day	Sat., Feb. 14
Presidents' Day § †**	Mon., Feb. 16
Ash Wednesday	Wed., Feb. 18
Texas Independence Day †	Mon., March 2
Texas Flag Day ‡	Mon., March 2
Palm Sunday	Sun., March 29
César Chávez Day †	Tues., March 31
Good Friday †	Fri., April 3
Passover (Pesach), first day of ¶	Sat., April 4
Easter Day	Sun., April 5
Former Prisoners of War Day ‡	Thurs., April 9
San Jacinto Day †	Tues., April 21
Mother's Day	Sun., May 10
Ascension Day	Thurs., May 14
Armed Forces Day	Sat., May 16
Whit Sunday — Pentecost	Sun., May 24
Shavuot (Feast of Weeks) ¶	Sun., May 24
Memorial Day § †	Mon., May 25
Trinity Sunday	Sun., May 31
Flag Day (U.S.)	Sun., June 14
Ramadan, first day of §§	Thurs., June 18
Emancipation Day in Texas (Juneteenth) †	Fri., June 19
Father's Day	Sun., June 21
Independence Day § †	Sat., July 4
Lyndon Baines Johnson Day †	Thurs., Aug. 27
Labor Day § †	Mon., Sept. 7
Grandparents Day	Sun., Sept. 13
Rosh Hashanah (Jewish New Year) ¶	Mon., Sept. 14
Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement) ¶	Wed., Sept. 23
Sukkot (Tabernacles), first day of ¶	Mon., Sept. 28
Columbus Day § ‡	Mon., Oct. 12
Islamic New Year §§	Thurs., Oct. 15
Halloween	Sat., Oct. 31
Father of Texas (Stephen F. Austin) Day ‡	Tues., Nov. 3
Veterans Day § †	Wed., Nov. 11
Thanksgiving Day § † † †	Thurs., Nov. 26
First Sunday in Advent	Sun., Nov. 29
Hanukkah, first day of ¶	Mon., Dec. 7
Christmas Day § †	Fri., Dec. 25

§ **Federal legal public holiday.** If the holiday falls on a Sunday, the following Monday may be treated as a holiday. If the holiday falls on a Saturday, the preceding Friday may be treated as a holiday.

† **State holiday in Texas.** For state employees, the Friday after Thanksgiving Day, Dec. 24, and Dec. 26 are also holidays. **Optional holidays** are César Chávez Day, Good Friday, Rosh Hashanah, and Yom Kippur. **Partial-staffing holidays** are Confederate Heroes Day, Texas Independence Day, San Jacinto Day, Emancipation Day in Texas, and Lyndon Baines Johnson Day. State offices will be open on optional holidays and partial-staffing holidays.

‡ **State Recognition Days,** as designated by the Texas Legislature.

* **Confederate Heroes Day** combines the birthdays of Robert E. Lee (Jan. 19) and Jefferson Davis (June 3).

** **Presidents' Day** combines the birthdays of George Washington (Feb. 22) and Abraham Lincoln (Feb. 12).

¶ §§ **Jewish (¶) and Islamic (§§) holidays** are tabular, meaning they begin at sunset on the previous evening.

†† Between 1939 and 1957, Texas observed **Thanksgiving Day** on the last Thursday in November. As a result, in a November having five Thursdays, Texas celebrated national Thanksgiving on the fourth Thursday and Texas Thanksgiving on the fifth Thursday. In 1957, Texas changed the state observance to coincide with the national holiday. ☆

Religious Affiliation Change: 2000 to 2010

Texas remains one of the nation’s more “religious” states, even though a smaller portion of Texans is affiliated with a congregation than ten years ago.

At the same time, the estimated number of Muslims in the state increased to 421,972, making it the fifth largest religious group in the state and making Texas first in the nation in number of Muslims.

Texas ranks in the upper half among the states in percentage of the population belonging to a denomination. According to the *2010 U.S. Religion Census*, at least **56.0 percent** of Texans are adherents to a religion. The national average is 48.8 percent.

The census, sponsored by the Association of Statisticians of American Religious Bodies, is the only U.S. survey to report religious membership down to the county level, as well at the state level. The census relies on self-reports from congregations for membership numbers.

But in the past, the African-American churches did not participate in the study, and in 2010 less than half of those congregations participated.

Only 345,998 black Protestants were counted in Texas in 2010. According to the U.S. Census of 2010, there were 2,782,876 blacks in Texas, which would mean 87.6 percent of black Texans, who are predominantly Protestant, were designated as unaffiliated to any church. This probably leaves out some one million Texas church members.

In 1990, it was estimated that there were 815,000 black Baptists in Texas. An estimate of the membership in black Pentecostal churches was about 300,000. And, an estimate for black Methodists in Texas was approximately 200,000.

According to the *2010 U.S. Religion Census*, **Texas ranks:**

- **First** in number of evangelical Protestants, with 6,457,044.
- **First** in number that belong to non-denominational Christian churches, with 1,546,542.
- **First** in number of Muslims, with 421,972 estimated. New York is second with 392,9053 estimated.
- **Second**, behind Pennsylvania, in number of Mainline Protestants at 1,641,527.
- **Second**, behind California, in number of Hindus.
- **Third** in number of Buddhists.
- **Third** in number of Catholics.
- **Fifth** in number of Mormons.

Carrying over those estimates into 2010 and adjusting for these additions, then the percentage of Texans that are adherents* of a religion would be closer to **59.8 percent** in 2010.

[In addition, the religion census includes denominations that provide numbers of congregations, but who have not enumerated the numbers of adherents in each congregation. Even with factoring in an average congregation size of 100 persons for Protestant congregations, (a figure used by the census study) the total percentage would vary less than a one percent, to **60.7 percent**.]

Although that is higher than the 56.0 percent figure compiled from the reporting churches, still, it would be down from **67.1 percent** twenty years ago, indicating a move away from religious affiliation in Texas.

However, with the total state population booming, the churches still reported an **increase of 2.17 million** members, while the total population of Texas increased by 4.29 million from 2000 to 2010.

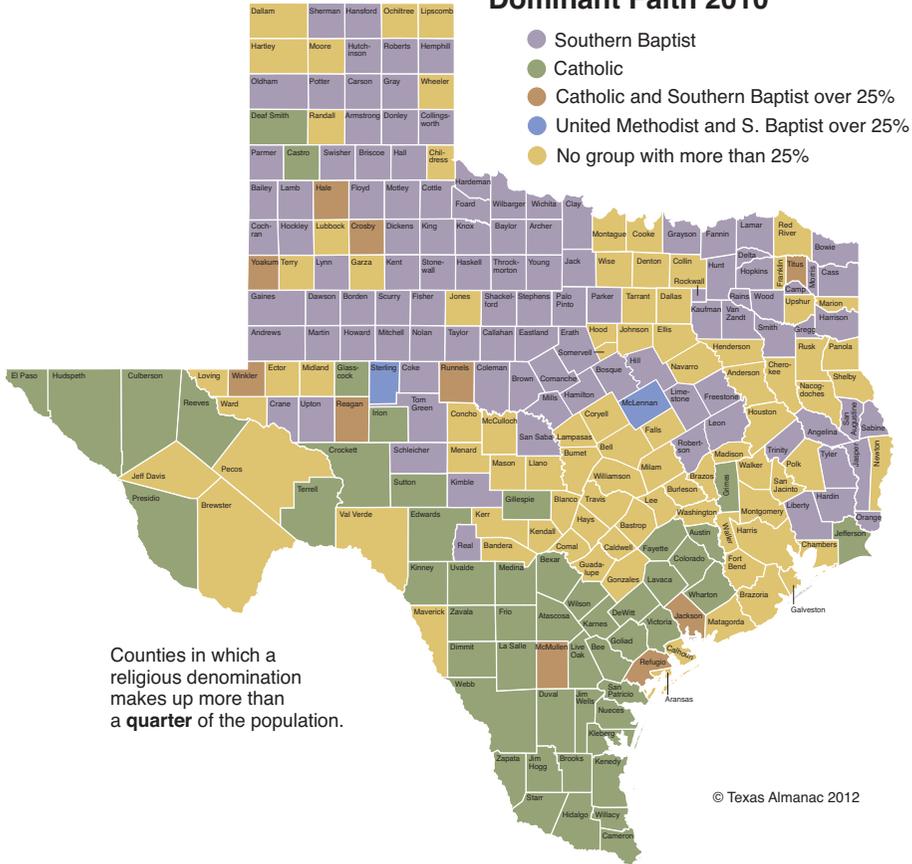
During the same period, the number of Texans not attached to a religion rose by **2.13 million**.

Thus, according to the Texas Almanac analysis from a variety of sources, there are **10.1 million** persons in the state who are not claimed by a religious group and about 15 million who are congregation members. (The U.S. census counted **25,145,561** persons in Texas in 2010.) — RP.

Largest Religious Bodies	Adherents*	Percent of Texas Population
1. Catholic Church	4,673,500	18.59 %
2. Southern Baptist Convention	3,722,194	14.80 %
3. Non-Denominational Christian	1,546,542	6.15 %
4. United Methodist Church	1,122,736	4.46 %
5. Muslim estimate	421,972	1.68 %
6. Church of Christ	351,129	1.40 %
7. Latter-Day Saints (Mormons)	296,141	1.18 %
8. Assembly of God	275,565	1.10 %
9. Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.)	155,046	0.62 %
10. Episcopal Church	148,439	0.59 %
11. Lutheran (Missouri Synod)	132,508	0.53 %
12. Lutheran (E.L.C.A.)	111,647	0.44 %
Unclaimed by any faith	10,103,455	40.20 %

*Adherents include all full members, their children, and others who regularly attend services. All figures used here by the Texas Almanac refer to these adherents.

Dominant Faith 2010



Numbers of Members Statewide by Denomination

Religious Groups in Texas	2000	Change	2010
Adventists	46,323	+ 27,797	74,120
Church of God (Seventh Day) (70 congregations)	—	—	—
Church of God General Conference	55	—	65
Seventh-Day Adventists	46,268	—	74,055
Baha'i	10,777	+ 2,458	13,253
Baptist	4,537,918	+ 52,228	4,590,143
Alliance of Baptists (9 congregations)	—	—	—
American Baptist Association	61,272	—	39,354
American Baptist Churches in the USA	7,057	—	7,172
Baptist General Conference	340	—	1,320
Baptist Missionary Association of America	123,198	—	—
Conservative Baptist Association of America (1 congregation)	—	—	—
Free Will Baptist, National Association of, Inc.	2,822	—	3,111
Independent Baptist Fellowship International (258 cong.)	—	—	—
Interstate & Foreign Landmark Missionary Baptists Association	93	—	—
Landmark Baptist, Indep. Assns. & Unaffil. Churches	964	—	—
National Primitive Baptist Convention, USA	4,463	—	—
North American Baptist Conference	1,569	—	1,157
Primitive Baptists Associations	—	—	—
Primitive Baptist Church — Old Line (118 congregations)	—	—	—
Progressive Primitive Baptists	197	—	—
Reformed Baptist Churches of America (27 congregations)	—	—	—

Religious Groups in Texas	2000	Change	2010
Regular Baptist Churches, General Assn. of (6 congregations)	684		—
Seventh Day Baptist General Conference			67
Southern Baptist Convention	3,519,459		3,722,194
Southwide Baptist Fellowship (13 congregations)			—
Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists	29		—
Black Baptists (Estimate)*	(815,771)*		(815,771)*
National Baptist Convention of America, Inc.			89,050
National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc.			59,529
National Missionary Baptist Convention, Inc.			34,039
Progressive National Baptist Convention, Inc.			2,683
Full Gospel Baptist Church Fellowship (52 congregations)			—
Buddhist (95 congregations)	—		66,116
Mahayana			49,874
Theravada			13,461
Vajrayana			2,781
Catholic Church	4,368,969	+ 304,531	4,673,500
(Christian Scientists) Church of Christ, Scientist (64 cong.)	—		—
Churches of Christ	424,907	– 30,843	394,064
Church of Christ	377,264		351,129
Independent Christian Churches and Churches of Christ	43,602		40,078
International Churches of Christ	4,041		2,857
(Disciples of Christ) Christian Church	111,288	– 36,471	74,817
Episcopal	177,910	– 29,471	148,439
Episcopal Church, The	177,910		148,439
Reformed Episcopal Church			—
Anglican Church in North America (111 congregations)			—
Hindu (34 congregations in 2000)	—		60,725
Indian-American Hindu Temple Assn.			36,550
Post-Renaissance			968
Renaissance			98
Traditional Temples			23,109
Holiness	86,942	– 1,738	85,204
Christian & Missionary Alliance, The	3,858		5,465
Church of Christ (Holiness), U.S.A. (4 congregations)			—
Church of God (Anderson, Ind.)	4,669		3,990
Churches of Christ in Christian Union (2 congregations)			—
Free Methodist Church of North America	874		1,864
Missionary Church, The	403		3,119
Nazarene, Church of the	50,528		44,836
Salvation Army	25,070		23,761
Wesleyan Church, The	1,540		2,169
Jain (6 congregations)	—		—
Jehovah's Witnesses (426 congregations)	—		—
Judaism, (estimate) *	(128,000)*	– 67,355	60,645
Conservative			17,889
Orthodox			8,410
Reconstructionist			356
Reform			33,990
Lutheran	301,518	– 29,452	272,066
Church of the Lutheran Brethren of America	—		72
Church of the Lutheran Confession (4 congregations)	—		—
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America	155,019		111,647
Evangelical Lutheran Synod	—		—
Free Lutheran Congregations, The Assoc. of	368		75
Lutheran Church–Missouri Synod, The	140,106		132,508
Lutheran Congregations in Mission for Christ	—		20,936
North American Lutheran Church (26 congregations)	—		—
Wisconsin Evangelical Lutheran Synod	6,025		6,828

Religious Groups in Texas	2000	Change	2010
Mennonite/Amish	4,930	- 1,330	3,600
Amish, Old Order or Conservative Unaffiliated	24		309
Amish, undifferentiated	68		52
Apostolic Christian Church of America, Inc.	27		46
Beachy Amish Mennonite Churches	127		265
Brethren in Christ Church (1 congregation)			—
Church of God in Christ (Mennonite)	849		1,068
Church of the Brethren	284		118
Conservative Mennonite Conference	191		106
Evangelical Bible Churches, Fellowship of (was Ev. Menn. Bre.)			—
Eastern Pennsylvania Mennonite Church	65		—
Grace Brethren Churches, Fellowship of (3 congregations)			—
Mennonite Brethren Churches, U.S. Conference of	425		403
Mennonite, other	1,655		—
Mennonite Church USA	1,215		1,233
Messianic Judaism	—	—	—
Association of Messianic Congregations (1 congregation)	—		—
Union of Messianic Jewish Congregations (5 congregations)	—		—
Methodist	1,219,533	+ 94,912	1,314,445
Black Methodists (estimate)*	(197,191)*		(150,000)*
African Methodist Episcopal Zion	(2,191)*		1,327
African Methodist Episcopal	(150,000)*		43,839
Christian Methodist Episcopal	(45,000)*		37,986
Congregational Methodist Church	—		2,396
Evangelical Methodist Church (11 congregations)			—
Southern Methodist Church (2 congregations)			—
United Methodist Church, The	1,022,342		1,122,736
(Mormons)	158,268	+ 142,323	300,591
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, The	155,451		296,141
Community of Christ	2,817		4,450
Muslim, estimate	114,999	+ 306,973	421,972
Non-denominational (Evangelical Protestant)	—	—	1,546,542
Independent Non-Charismatic Churches	145,249		—
Independent Charismatic Churches	159,449		—
Orthodox (Eastern Christian)	22,755	+ 9,695	32,450
Antiochian Orthodox of North America	4,642		5,348
Armenian Apostolic Church/Cilicia	80		—
Armenian Apostolic Church/Etchmiadzin	1,275		515
Assyrian Apostolic Church			—
Coptic Orthodox Church (8 congregations)	—		3,866
Eritrean Orthodox	—		1,000
Ethiopian Orthodox (4 congregations)			—
Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of America	9,444		12,167
Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of Vasiloupulis	135		—
Malankara Archdiocese/Syrian Orthodox Church in North Amer.	825		1,260
Malankara Orthodox Syrian Church, American Diocese of the	2,675		2,433
Romanian Orthodox Archdiocese in Americas)	413		600
Orthodox Church in America (Territorial Dioceses)	2,096		2,657
Russian Orthodox Church Outside of Russia (4 congregations)	—		1,022
Serbian Orthodox Church in North America	1,110		1,372
Syrian Orthodox Church of Antioch	60		210
Pentecostal/Charismatic	615,258	+ 61,825	677,083
Apostolic Faith Mission of Portland, Ore.	—		135
Assemblies of God	228,098		275,565
Assemblies of God International Fellowship (3 congregations)	—		—
Black Pentecostals (estimate)*	(300,000)*		(300,000)*
Church of God in Christ (estimate)*	(300,000)*		77,545
Church of Our Lord Jesus Christ of Apostolic Faith (22 cong.)	—		—
Calvary Chapel Fellowship Churches (57 congregations)	—		—
Church of God (Cleveland, Tenn.)	38,259		47,709
Church of God of Prophecy	2,906		3,610

Religious Groups in Texas	2000	Change	2010
Church of God of the Apostolic Faith, Inc. (18 congregations)	—		—
Church of Our Lord Jesus Christ of Apostolic Faith (22 cong.)	—		—
Congregational Holiness Church	—		1,280
International Church of the Foursquare Gospel	12,501		11,047
Open Bible Standard Churches, Inc.	—		148
Pentecostal Church of God	11,592		13,486
Pentecostal Holiness Church, International	10,265		15,576
Pentecostal Church International, United (656 congregations)	—		—
Vineyard USA	11,637		8,527
Presbyterian	204,804	- 21,514	183,290
Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church	28		223
Cumberland Presbyterian Church	8,422		6,355
Cumberland Presbyterian Church in America (19 cong.)	—		—
Evangelical Presbyterian Church	1,449		2,883
Korean Presbyterian Church Abroad (2 congregations)	—		—
Korean Presbyterian Church in America (8 congregations)	—		—
Korean-American Presbyterian Church (4 congregations)	—		—
Orthodox Presbyterian Church, The	644		824
Presbyterian Church (USA)	180,315		155,046
Presbyterian Church in America	13,946		17,959
Reformed Presbyterian Church General Assembly (1 cong.)	—		—
Reformed Presbyterian Church Hanover Presbytery (1 cong)	—		—
Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States (1 cong.)	—		—
(Quakers)	1,074	+ 1,700	2,774
Evangelical Friends Church International	—		1,845
Friends General Conference	—		929
Unaffiliated Friends Meetings (2 congregations)	—		—
Reformed/Congregational	30,308	+ 2,599	32,907
Communion of Reformed Evangelical Churches (5 cong.)	—		—
Christian Reformed Church in North America	1,936		1,416
Conservative Congregational Christian Conference	25		29
Evangelical Assn. of Reformed, and Congregational (5 cong.)	—		—
Evangelical Free Church of America, The	9,720		13,486
Hungarian Reformed Churches (2 congregations)	—		—
Reformed Church in America	2,040		512
United Church of Christ	16,587		17,464
Sikh (24 congregations)	—	—	—
Tao (1 congregation)	—	—	—
Unitarian Universalist Association	6,872	+ 1,235	8,107
Unity Churches, Association of (43 congregations)	—	—	—
Zoroastrian (3 congregations)	NR	—	1,095
OTHERS			
Christian Brethren (4 congregations)	—		—
Evangelical Covenant Church, The	1,022		1,393
Grace Gospel Fellowship (4 congregations)	—		—
Independent Fundamentalist Churches of America (1 cong.)	—		—
Metropolitan Community Churches, Universal Fellowship of	5,570		2,765
National Spiritualist Association of Churches (4 congregations)	—		—
New Apostolic Church of North America (13 congregations)	—		—
Polish National Catholic Church (3 congregations)	—		—
Statewide Totals**	12,875,018	+ 2,167,088	15,042,106
Unclaimed (not counted as adherent to religion)	7,976,802	+ 2,126,653	10,103,455

*Texas Almanac estimates. **2000 statewide totals include smaller denominations not reported in 2010 and not listed here.

Compiled from the 2010 survey sponsored by the Association of Statisticians of American Religious Bodies, also other sources, including: Churches and Church Membership in the United States 2000, Glenmary Research Center, Nashville, Tenn., 2002. National Council of Churches of Christ in the USA, New York, Yearbook of American and Canadian Churches, annual. New Handbook of Texas, 1996, various: "Christian Methodist Episcopal Church," by Charles E. Tatum; "African-American Churches," "African Methodist Episcopal Church," and "African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church," by William E. Montgomery; "Religion," by John W. Storey.

Health & Science



The Laredo Medical Center. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Honored Scientists
Research Funding in Texas
Computer Specialists
Vital Statistics
Hospitals
Drug Treatment, Mental Health Care

Texans in the National Academy of Sciences

Source: *National Academy of Sciences*

The National Academy of Sciences is a private organization of scientists and engineers dedicated to the furtherance of science and its use for the general welfare. A total of 89 scientists affiliated with Texas institutions have been named members or associates.

Established by congressional acts of incorporation, which were signed by Abraham Lincoln in 1863, the academy acts as official adviser to the federal government in matters of science or technology.

Selected to the academy in 2013 were: **Namoi J. Halas**, director of the laboratory for nanophotonics, Rice University, Houston; and, **Beth Levine**, chair in biomedical science, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas.

Selected to the academy in 2012 was: **Wah Chiu**, professor of biochemistry, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston; **Ronald A. DePinho**, president, UT-M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, Houston; and **John B. Goodenough**, professor of engineering, University of Texas at Austin.

Election to the academy is one of the highest honors that can be accorded a scientist. As of May 2013, the number of active members was 2,179.

In 1970, D.H.R. Barton from Texas A&M University, and, in 1997, Johann Deisenhofer of the UT Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, were elected as foreign associates.

In 1948, Karl Folkers of UT-Austin became the first Texan elected to the science academy. ☆

Academy Member	Affiliation*	Year Elected
Perry L. Adkisson	A&M	1979
Richard W. Aldrich	UT-Austin	2008
Abram Amsel	UT-Austin	1992
Neal R. Amundson	U of H	1992
Charles J. Arntzen	A&M	1983
David H. Auston	Rice	1991
Paul F. Barbara	UT-Austin	2006
Allen J. Bard	UT-Austin	1982
Arthur L. Beaudet	Baylor Medical	2011
Brian J.L. Berry	UT-Dallas	1975
Lewis R. Binford	SMU	2001
Norman E. Borlaug	A&M	1968
Michael S. Brown	UTSWMC	1980
Karl W. Butzer	UT-Austin	1996
Luis A. Caffarelli	UT-Austin	1991
C. Thomas Caskey	Baylor Medical	1993
Joseph W. Chamberlain †	Rice	1965
Wah Chiu	Baylor Medical	2012
C.W. Chu	U of H	1989
Melanie H. Cobb	UTSWMC	2006
F. Albert Cotton †	A&M	1967
Robert F. Curl	Rice	1997
Ronald A. DePinho	UT-MD Anderson	2012
Gerard H. de Vaucouleurs †	UT-Austin	1986
Bryce DeWitt †	UT-Austin	1990
Stephen J. Elledge	Baylor Medical	2003
Ronald W. Estabrook	UTSWMC	1979
Mary K. Estes	Baylor Medical	2007
Karl Folkers †	UT-Austin	1948
Marye Anne Fox	UT-Austin	1994
David L. Garbers	UTSWMC	1993
Wilson S. Geisler	UT-Austin	2008
Quentin H. Gibson	Rice	1982
Alfred G. Gilman	UTSWMC	1985
Joseph L. Goldstein	UTSWMC	1980
John B. Goodenough	UT-Austin	2012
William E. Gordon	Rice	1968
Verne E. Grant †	UT-Austin	1968
Norman Hackerman †	Welch	1971
Namoi J. Halas	Rice	2013
Dudley Herschbach	A&M	1967
David M. Hillis	UT-Austin	2008
Helen H. Hobbs	UTSWMC	2007
A. James Hudspeth	UTSWMC	1991
Thomas J.R. Hughes	UT-Austin	2009
James L. Kinsey	Rice	1991
Ernst Knobil †	UTHSC-Houston	1986
Jay K. Kochi †	U of H	1982
Alan M. Lambowitz	UT-Austin	2004

Academy Member	Affiliation*	Year Elected
Beth Levine	UTSWMC	2013
Alan G. MacDiarmid †	UT-Dallas	2002
David J. Mangelsdorf	UT-Austin	2008
John L. Margrave †	Rice	1974
S.M. McCann	UTSWMC	1983
Allan H. MacDonald	UT-Austin	2010
Steven L. McKnight	UTSWMC	1992
David J. Meltzer	SMU	2009
Ferid Murad	UTHSC-Houston	1997
Jack Myers †	UT-Austin	1975
Eric N. Olson	UTSWMC	2000
Bert W. O'Malley	Baylor Medical	1992
Luis F. Parada	UTSWMC	2011
Kenneth L. Pike †	SIL	1985
Lester J. Reed	UT-Austin	1973
Peter J. Rossky	UT-Austin	2011
David W. Russell	UTSWMC	2006
Marlan O. Scully	A&M	2001
Richard E. Smalley †	Rice	1990
Esmond E. Snell †	UT-Austin	1955
Richard C. Starr †	UT-Austin	1976
Thomas Südhof	UTSWMC	2002
Max D. Summers	A&M	1989
Harry L. Swinney	UT-Austin	1992
John T. Tate	UT-Austin	1969
Karen K. Uhlenbeck	UT-Austin	1986
Jonathan W. Uhr	UTSWMC	1984
Roger H. Unger	UTSWMC	1986
Ellen S. Vitetta	UTSWMC	1994
Salih J. Wakil	Baylor Medical	1990
Xiaodong Wang	UTSWMC	2004
Steven Weinberg	UT-Austin	1972
D. Fred Wendorf	SMU	1987
Jean D. Wilson	UTSWMC	1983
James E. Womack	A&M	1999
Masahi Yanagisawa	UTSWMC	2003
Huda Y. Zoghbi	Baylor Medical	2004
† Deceased		

* A&M - Texas A&M University

UT-Austin - The University of Texas at Austin

U of H - University of Houston

UT-Dallas - The University of Texas at Dallas

UTSWMC - The University of Texas Southwestern

Medical Center at Dallas

Baylor Medical - Baylor College of Medicine, Houston

Rice - Rice University

Welch - Robert A. Welch Foundation

UTHSC - Houston - The University of Texas Health

Science Center at Houston

UT-MD Anderson Cancer Center - Houston

SIL - Summer Institute of Linguistics

SMU - Southern Methodist University

Science Research Funding at Universities

The following chart shows funding for research and development by source at universities in Texas, in order of total R&D funding. The figures are from the National Science Foundation and are for fiscal year 2010.

(Thousands of dollars, \$ 000)	All R&D expenditures*	Federal gov.	State/local gov.	Business	Nonprofit Org.	Institutional funds
United States	\$ 61,234,893	\$ 37,487,673	\$3,853,598	\$3,209,441	\$3,764,291	\$11,897,220
Texas (statewide)	4,417,547	2,241,254	622,635	262,266	355,732	866,671
1. Texas A&M University	689,624	288,756	139,411	46,754	18,027	191,115
2. U. Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Ctr.	599,529	206,664	176,806	50,712	81,656	83,691
3. University of Texas-Austin	589,502	350,308	24,389	56,448	37,423	116,583
4. Baylor College of Medicine	447,874	284,072	2,491	14,213	36,132	88,150
5. U. Texas Southwestern Med. Dallas	419,220	232,027	49,817	19,616	44,843	42,634
6. U. Texas Health Sci. Houston	240,772	150,324	43,544	9,112	26,213	11,579
7. U. Texas Health Sci. San Antonio	207,115	121,723	6,949	15,499	20,181	42,763
8. U. Texas Medical Branch Galveston	188,399	128,840	1,675	3,665	14,813	39,406
9. Texas Tech University	133,360	35,970	13,740	10,100	11,040	62,510
10. University of Houston	119,811	52,920	33,168	6,364	6,473	20,886
11. Rice University	97,903	69,395	1,075	5,913	8,427	13,093
12. Texas A&M Health Sci. Ctr.	82,839	33,511	11,348	1,231	4,877	27,570
13. University of Texas-Dallas	82,044	30,754	17,249	6,351	7,693	19,997
14. University of Texas-Arlington	71,414	31,628	10,084	4,790	3,295	21,617
15. University of Texas-El Paso	68,870	34,617	13,726	1,017	8,459	11,051
16. University of Texas-San Antonio	56,279	28,717	12,431	453	4,361	10,317
17. Texas Tech Health Science Center	51,282	12,950	29,208	1,035	2,920	5,169
18. U. North Texas Health Sci. Ft. Worth	38,862	25,847	1,317	1,932	1,486	7,968
19. University of North Texas	31,496	17,511	678	742	1,233	11,326
20. Texas State University-San Marcos	30,560	8,904	5,646	541	4,111	11,358
21. Southern Methodist University	18,742	13,312	167	457	813	3,993
22. Texas A&M University-Kingsville	17,378	7,088	4,548	487	2,504	2,751
23. Texas A&M U.-Corpus Christi	17,266	7,869	3,885	119	2,703	2,634
24. Prairie View A&M University	12,565	8,623	2,986	126	27	799
25. Baylor University	10,925	2,947	261	521	1,373	5,792
26. Tarleton State University	10,763	6,379	3,519	246	107	512
27. Stephen F. Austin State University	9,127	5,530	768	139	535	2,155
28. University of Texas-Pan American	8,693	5,544	1,725	376	574	474
29. Sam Houston State University	7,555	5,066	1,479	na	na	1,010
30. West Texas A&M University	7,346	2,100	205	1,001	442	3,598

*Colleges and universities not listed received less. *Total does not include some \$1 billion nationally from other sources. Source: National Science Foundation, 2013.*

Computer Specialist as Share of Workforce

The following chart shows data by selected state and by year.

STATE	Computer specialists				As percent of workforce			
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2004	2006	2008	2010
United States	2,806,910	2,960,460	3,198,050	3,111,330	2.02	2.05	2.08	2.24
California	370,180	380,040	383,900	408,810	2.25	2.23	2.09	2.57
Colorado	74,940	76,200	79,930	84,500	3.14	3.00	2.93	3.45
Connecticut	44,120	44,160	40,900	40,520	2.57	2.50	2.18	2.35
Illinois	114,860	129,880	137,420	124,300	1.91	2.06	2.05	2.08
Maryland	92,40	91,040	89,900	94,120	3.34	3.15	3.00	3.41
Massachusetts	103,280	109,430	111,910	120,720	3.22	3.38	3.27	3.78
New Jersey	114,370	116,290	121,690	127,160	2.74	2.70	2.71	3.12
New York	170,140	188,620	200,900	195,990	1.93	2.08	2.08	2.23
Texas	209,360	224,330	245,730	255,470	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.29
Virginia	151,810	169,830	171,440	175,640	4.10	4.38	4.16	4.51

Source: National Science Foundation/Division of Science Resources Statistics, 2013.

Death, Birth Rates Continue Trends in Texas Vital Statistics

Heart disease and cancer remained the major causes of death in 2010, the latest year for which statistical breakdowns were available from the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Department of State Health Services.

Of the 166,059 deaths, heart disease claimed 38,096 lives, and cancer claimed 36,652 lives. These two diseases have been the leading causes of death in Texas and the nation since 1950. Cerebrovascular diseases (strokes) ranked third with 9,154 deaths.

These three diseases accounted for 50.5 percent of

all Texas resident deaths in 2010.

Accidents and chronic lower respiratory diseases ranked fourth and fifth, respectively.

For the third year in a row, the number of babies born (385,746) to Texas mothers declined. The state's birth rate was at an all-time low of 15.3 per 1,000 population. In 1960, that figure was 25.7.

In 2010, 16.2 percent of all reported pregnancies resulted in induced abortions. In 1998, that figure was 19 percent.

Health Care and Deaths in Texas Counties

County	2012	2010	Total Deaths 2010	2010	2010
	Physicians	Hospital Beds		Pregnancy rate*	Abortions
Statewide Total	52,496	64,334	166,059	86.5	77,592*
Anderson	74	118	603	77.7	54
Andrews	12	44	132	89.7	11
Angelina	163	358	846	79.1	154
Aransas	14	0	307	97.0	54
Archer	0	0	78	55.4	6
Armstrong	0	0	27	95.9	1
Atascosa	36	67	362	84.7	73
Austin	9	23	256	87.7	60
Bailey	6	25	65	87.2	4
Bandera	7	0	185	71.3	27
Bastrop	39	33	538	73.4	115
Baylor	5	38	69	76.7	3
Bee	22	63	247	83.1	44
Bell	1,190	873	1,903	107.4	1,096
Bexar	5,028	4,965	11,177	88.4	6,893
Blanco	3	0	119	72.0	13
Borden	0	0	7	79.5	1
Bosque	10	40	238	77.8	20
Bowie	245	628	981	71.9	39
Brazoria	275	168	1,888	88.1	672
Brazos	441	425	845	59.3	573
Brewster	11	25	99	89.1	17
Briscoe	0	0	20	238.5	43
Brooks	2	0	85	124.5	25
Brown	67	168	502	64.4	27
Burleson	9	25	169	76.2	26
Burnet	68	25	414	76.8	70
Caldwell	20	59	297	74.1	81
Calhoun	17	25	183	83.4	24
Callahan	5	0	169	58.5	10
Cameron	534	1,206	2,380	101.3	870
Camp	15	25	127	97.5	18
Carson	0	0	58	62.6	1
Cass	14	62	404	74.1	4
Castro	5	25	41	95.1	8
Chambers	7	39	219	89.6	158
Cherokee	70	58	514	89.2	49
Childress	8	39	57	92.7	6
Clay	4	25	119	56.6	3
Cochran	1	13	33	91.9	0
Coke	1	0	59	72.1	6
Coleman	3	18	115	82.1	10

County	2012	2010	Total Deaths 2010	2010	2010
	Physicians	Hospital Beds		Pregnancy rate*	Abortions
Collin	1,685	1,623	3,081	71.2	1,650
Collingswrth	3	16	38	116.9	2
Colorado	28	73	246	90.5	29
Comal	166	40	971	77.4	209
Comanche	12	25	176	87.8	25
Concho	2	16	31	78.0	2
Cooke	32	78	379	84.4	57
Coryell	21	25	406	63.8	136
Cottle	0	0	14	116.6	7
Crane	2	25	33	80.1	9
Crockett	1	0	41	116.6	14
Crosby	1	25	87	95.1	13
Culberson	2	14	19	73.3	5
Dallam	7	0	36	103.7	2
Dallas	7,771	6,807	14,101	95.1	10,606
Dawson	9	22	148	94.6	8
Deaf Smith	11	35	137	92.9	18
Delta	1	0	80	99.3	26
Denton	744	1,064	2,679	67.1	1,455
DeWitt	11	49	239	82.5	24
Dickens	1	0	19	90.9	5
Dimmit	10	35	76	85.1	23
Donley	1	0	53	63.0	5
Duval	0	0	122	99.3	33
Eastland	11	36	271	76.0	15
Ector	265	534	1,123	92.7	243
Edwards	1	0	18	101.0	5
Ellis	111	115	964	76.6	272
El Paso	1,253	1,882	4,566	92.3	2,216
Erath	46	54	291	56.9	56
Falls	10	32	193	58.0	33
Fannin	22	25	419	69.5	34
Fayette	28	48	278	71.5	22
Fisher	3	9	42	78.2	3
Floyd	6	25	75	89.4	4
Foard	0	0	19	61.9	0
Fort Bend	730	771	2,311	74.4	1,436
Franklin	6	30	134	66.5	7
Freestone	10	20	190	75.0	25
Frio	9	40	111	104.1	34
Gaines	5	25	102	100.9	10
Galveston	808	618	2,219	81.9	781
Garza	2	0	57	91.4	3
Gillespie	74	74	366	85.8	29

County	2012	2010	Total Deaths 2010	2010	2010
	Physicians	Hospital Beds		Pregnancy rate*	Abortions
Glasscock	0	0	5	61.0	1
Goliad	2	0	61	69.1	6
Gonzales	17	32	210	92.2	32
Gray	21	83	271	87.1	10
Grayson	249	536	1,335	77.2	194
Gregg	328	612	1,276	84.6	111
Grimes	14	18	274	86.5	33
Guadalupe	105	110	852	70.3	189
Hale	30	68	300	95.7	34
Hall	1	0	44	71.9	4
Hamilton	11	34	136	77.1	10
Hansford	3	20	57	83.9	2
Hardeman	5	31	26	79.5	8
Hardin	17	0	512	74.7	52
Harris	11,821	12,098	21,897	95.7	18,914
Harrison	51	122	566	71.5	21
Hartley	0	21	42	65.9	0
Haskell	2	25	84	59.0	4
Hays	228	231	791	67.7	432
Hemphill	4	19	28	105.2	2
Henderson	67	117	950	76.4	74
Hidalgo	868	2,323	3,642	106.1	1,859
Hill	24	111	381	78.9	40
Hockley	15	22	211	82.6	26
Hood	65	83	546	81.8	92
Hopkins	38	54	375	85.6	41
Houston	12	49	303	72.1	2
Howard	41	78	347	83.9	26
Hudspeth	0	0	22	82.9	0
Hunt	95	192	864	72.6	107
Hutchinson	16	25	274	70.8	18
Irion	0	0	15	78.7	5
Jack	6	17	85	80.9	4
Jackson	4	25	134	85.4	13
Jasper	27	50	406	90.4	77
Jeff Davis	1	0	21	75.3	2
Jefferson	547	1,317	2,362	89.4	746
Jim Hogg	1	0	47	108.5	17
Jim Wells	30	126	369	98.1	101
Johnson	159	85	1,195	76.4	245
Jones	10	81	207	72.4	15
Karnes	5	21	134	84.8	23
Kaufman	89	170	783	78.0	196
Kendall	57	0	288	72.2	49
Kenedy	0	0	3	68.5	1
Kent	1	0	9	74.8	1
Kerr	142	124	639	80.7	94
Kimble	4	15	73	65.1	3
King	0	0	0	81.6	1
Kinney	1	0	40	74.2	4
Kleberg	20	77	253	82.3	100
Knox	3	14	57	85.4	3
Lamar	113	251	553	76.9	64
Lamb	3	41	162	94.3	9
Lampasas	11	25	202	72.0	9
La Salle	3	0	50	99.8	13
Lavaca	16	50	213	79.2	25
Lee	5	0	145	81.2	20
Leon	6	0	201	88.4	15
Liberty	58	119	694	75.6	123
Limestone	19	74	276	93.4	61

County	2012	2010	Total Deaths 2010	2010	2010
	Physicians	Hospital Beds		Pregnancy rate*	Abortions
Lipscomb	0	0	22	113.1	0
Live Oak	0	0	99	82.3	19
Llano	14	26	293	81.7	18
Loving	0	0	0	—	0
Lubbock	827	1,417	2,231	73.0	528
Lynn	4	19	44	80.2	7
Madison	8	25	108	81.6	5
Marion	4	0	155	61.9	0
Martin	1	20	34	92.5	3
Mason	0	0	46	70.2	6
Matagorda	41	69	354	95.8	102
Maverick	34	101	298	96.2	74
McCulloch	6	25	110	94.4	18
McLennan	492	460	1,989	79.0	577
McMullen	0	0	3	87.4	3
Medina	21	25	366	77.6	65
Menard	1	0	40	60.8	6
Midland	209	356	929	89.1	224
Milam	12	55	289	79.3	35
Mills	4	0	70	75.2	2
Mitchell	5	25	103	86.2	6
Montague	12	69	258	85.5	7
Montgomery	722	1,181	2,840	78.2	689
Moore	13	47	152	98.6	35
Morris	3	0	151	72.3	10
Motley	2	0	18	83.3	1
Nacogdoches	133	245	559	65.4	86
Navarro	49	162	465	84.2	65
Newton	5	0	165	65.5	14
Nolan	13	52	175	82.7	16
Nueces	844	1,459	2,559	86.1	1,227
Ochiltree	5	25	67	85.0	5
Oldham	0	0	13	54.3	2
Orange	38	70	893	76.1	125
Palo Pinto	27	42	303	80.6	27
Panola	15	37	261	60.1	6
Parker	95	82	940	70.8	198
Parmer	3	15	89	73.6	5
Pecos	9	41	94	90.0	17
Polk	42	66	601	81.0	46
Potter	523	1,031	1,102	92.9	163
Presidio	3	0	34	101.5	11
Rains	3	0	108	66.3	10
Randall	93	4	912	67.6	144
Reagan	2	8	26	90.9	4
Real	0	0	43	102.0	9
Red River	4	36	179	71.0	13
Reeves	9	25	99	87.0	8
Refugio	3	20	112	77.5	8
Roberts	0	0	9	88.1	0
Robertson	4	0	193	75.0	15
Rockwall	113	162	426	68.4	130
Runnels	7	37	141	87.1	13
Rusk	29	47	571	78.8	27
Sabine	3	25	164	68.1	12
S. Augustine	4	18	164	76.9	5
San Jacinto	3	0	294	72.1	20
San Patricio	24	75	603	84.8	122
San Saba	1	0	75	79.1	5
Schleicher	1	14	20	65.0	1
Scurry	11	49	139	103.2	13

County	2012	2010	Total Deaths 2010	2010	2010
	Physicians	Hospital Beds		Pregnancy rate*	Abortions
Shackelford	1	0	33	51.5	2
Shelby	9	44	330	78.6	11
Sherman	0	0	25	69.0	9
Smith	778	1,175	1,857	79.6	418
Somervell	15	16	76	75.8	18
Starr	20	47	406	115.3	85
Stephens	6	21	138	79.1	6
Sterling	0	0	14	78.9	0
Stonewall	6	12	23	56.6	0
Sutton	5	12	31	63.3	5
Swisher	3	20	81	97.4	5
Tarrant	3,650	4,909	10,984	85.3	5,852
Taylor	302	605	1,222	78.9	238
Terrell	0	0	8	103.9	2
Terry	6	26	143	89.9	8
Throckmorth	2	14	21	75.0	2
Titus	48	93	231	85.2	40
Tom Green	283	409	991	75.8	181
Travis	3,102	2,417	4,600	79.3	3,938
Trinity	4	22	210	81.5	3
Tyler	12	25	240	82.3	29
Upshur	14	37	435	76.3	16
Upton	1	20	34	65.0	1
Uvalde	29	48	218	92.7	49
Val Verde	42	80	334	99.9	76
Van Zandt	9	24	646	70.7	62
Victoria	216	572	707	86.1	129
Walker	79	96	472	60.5	200
Waller	4	0	284	71.5	99

County	2012	2010	Total Deaths 2010	2010	2010
	Physicians	Hospital Beds		Pregnancy rate*	Abortions
Ward	4	25	96	74.8	11
Washington	46	51	351	81.8	50
Webb	224	549	1,203	103.7	359
Wharton	47	99	399	86.2	80
Wheeler	6	29	58	99.9	13
Wichita	288	438	1,328	77.3	203
Wilbarger	18	19	160	80.9	31
Willacy	10	0	143	99.5	31
Williamson	645	505	1,870	76.3	895
Wilson	19	17	324	64.9	71
Winkler	1	19	70	81.8	8
Wise	67	154	437	80.5	91
Wood	31	25	573	75.7	36
Yoakum	5	22	65	93.0	11
Young	18	60	241	80.4	17
Zapata	3	0	86	122.1	23
Zavala	5	0	65	98.9	21

Sources: Texas Department of State Health Services: Vital Statistics, 2010 (by county of residence) and **Center for Health Statistics, November 2011. Texas Medical Board, December 2012.**
 Physicians - All practicing licensed M.D.s and D.O.s.
 Hospital Beds - Staffed beds not including military and veteran's hospitals. (Previous lists reported licensed beds.)
 *Pregnancy Rate figured per 1,000 women age 15-44.
 *Abortion total statewide includes abortions performed in Texas but county of residence unknown, plus abortions obtained outside the state by Texas residents.

Marriage and Divorce

These charts are for certain years, including 1946 when there was a significant increase in marriages after World War II as well as a significant increase in divorces. Also included are the years 1979-81 when the marriage and divorce rates reached another peak. *Source: Statistical Abstracts of the United States, National Vital Statistics System.*

Texas					United States				
Year	Total marriages	Marriage rate*	Total divorces	Divorce rate*	Year	Total marriages	Marriage rate*	Total divorces	Divorce rate*
1940	86,500	13.5	27,500	4.3	1940	1,595,879	12.1	264,000	2.0
1946	143,092	20.5	57,112	8.4	1946	2,291,045	16.4	610,000	4.3
1950	89,155	11.6	37,400	4.9	1950	1,667,231	11.1	385,144	2.6
1955	91,210	10.4	34,921	4.0	1955	1,531,000	9.3	377,000	2.3
1960	91,700	9.6	34,732	3.6	1960	1,523,381	8.5	393,000	2.2
1965	111,500	10.5	41,300	3.9	1965	1,800,200	9.3	479,000	2.5
1970	139,500	12.5	51,500	4.6	1970	2,159,000	10.6	708,000	3.5
1975	153,200	12.5	76,700	6.3	1975	2,152,700	10.1	1,036,000	4.9
1979	172,800	12.9	92,400	6.9	1979	2,331,300	10.6	1,181,000	5.4
1980	181,800	12.8	96,800	6.8	1980	2,390,300	10.6	1,189,000	5.2
1981	194,800	13.2	101,900	6.9	1981	2,422,100	10.6	1,213,000	5.3
1985	213,800	13.1	101,200	6.2	1985	2,425,000	10.2	1,187,000	5.0
1990	182,800	10.5	94,000	5.5	1990	2,443,000	9.8	1,182,000	4.7
1995	188,500	10.1	98,400	5.3	1995	2,336,000	8.9	1,169,000	4.4
2000	196,400	9.6	85,200	4.2	2000	2,329,000	8.2	**944,000	4.0
2005	169,300	7.4	74,000	3.2	2005	2,230,000	7.5	847,000	3.6
2009	172,395	7.0	81,822	3.3	2009	2,080,000	6.8	840,000	3.5
2010	174,171	6.9	82,098	3.3	2010	2,096,000	6.8	872,000	3.6

*Rate per 1,000 population.

**Since 2000, the total number of divorces does not include four or five states, including California.

National Health Expenditures

GDP and Expenditures (\$ billions)	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010
Total Health Expenditures	\$74.9	\$ 255.8	\$ 724.3	\$ 1,377.2	\$ 2,029.1	\$ 2,593.6
Percent of GDP	7.2	9.2	12.5	13.8	16.1	17.9
Per capita amount in dollars	\$ 356	\$ 1,110	\$2,854	\$ 4,878	\$ 6,868	\$ 8,402
Personal health care expenditure	\$ 300	\$ 943	\$ 2,430	\$ 4,128	\$ 5,745	\$ 7,082
Cost of private insurance	\$ 12	\$ 52	\$ 153	\$ 288	\$ 505	\$ 570
Price deflator for GDP (2005=100)	24.3	47.8	72.3	88.7	100.0	109.7
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	\$ 1,038	\$ 2,788	\$ 5,801	\$ 9,952	\$ 12,623	\$ 14,527

Source: U.S. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2013.

Comparison of Vital Statistics

The most current data available, with selected states; those bordering Texas and other large states. **Lowest and highest with number in bold.**

State/Country	BIRTH rate*	DEATH rate*	LIFE expectancy
Texas	16.2	6.6	78.1
Alaska	16.2	5.1	-
Arkansas	13.8	9.9	-
California	14.3	6.4	-
Florida	11.9	9.2	-
Georgia	14.4	7.2	-
Illinois	13.3	7.8	-
Louisiana	14.5	9.3	-
Michigan	11.8	8.6	-
New Mexico	14.4	7.9	-
New York	12.7	7.7	-
Ohio	12.5	9.3	-
Oklahoma	14.8	10.0	-
Utah	19.4	5.3	-
Vermont	9.8	8.3	-
West Virginia	11.7	11.6	-
United States	13.5	8.4	78.6
Afghanistan	39.1	14.6	50.1
Angola	39.2	11.9	55.0
Brazil	14.8	6.5	73.0
Canada	10.3	8.2	81.6
Germany	8.4	11.2	80.3
Italy	8.9	10.1	82.0
Japan	8.2	9.3	84.2
Mexico	18.6	4.9	76.9
Niger	46.8	13.1	54.3
Russia	12.1	14.0	69.9
South Africa	19.1	17.4	49.5
United Arab Em.	15.7	2.0	76.9
United Kingdom	12.3	9.3	80.3
World	18.9	7.9	68.1

*Rates are number during 1 year per 1,000 persons. Sources: U.S. Statistical Abstract 2011 and 2012; CIA World Factbook, 2013; Texas Vital Statistics Annual Report 2008. Statistics are from 2005-2009.

Life Expectancy for Texans by Group

	All	Whites	Blacks	Hispanics
Total population	78.1	78.2	74.7	79.3
Males	75.7	75.8	71.9	76.8
Females	80.5	80.5	77.1	81.6

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services, 2010.

Texas Births by Race/Ethnicity and Sex

	2010	2000	1990	1980
All Races	385,746	363,325	316,257	273,433
All Male	196,903	185,591	161,522	139,999
All Female	188,843	177,734	154,735	133,434
White Total	133,431	142,553	150,461	151,725
White Male	68,298	72,972	77,134	78,086
White Female	65,133	69,581	73,327	73,639
Black Total	44,519	41,180	43,342	38,544
Black Male	22,688	21,128	21,951	19,501
Black Female	21,831	20,052	21,391	19,043
Hispanic Total	188,980	166,440	115,576	79,324
Hispanic Male	96,148	84,750	58,846	40,475
Hispanic Female	92,832	81,690	56,730	38,849
Other* Total	18,816	13,152	6,687	3,840
Other Male	9,769	6,741	3,591	1,937
Other Female	9,047	6,411	3,287	1,903

*Other includes births of unknown race/ethnicity.

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services, 2013.

Disposition of Bodies in Texas by Percent of Deaths

Year	Burial	Crementation	Donation of body	Removal from state/other
1989	83.7	7.1	0.7	8.5
1991	83.6	8.5	1.0	7.1
1993	82.8	10.1	0.9	6.2
1995	81.7	11.6	0.8	5.8
1997	79.9	12.9	1.0	6.2
1999	78.0	14.9	0.9	6.2
2001	75.5	17.3	0.8	6.3
2003	73.1	19.7	0.9	6.2

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services, 2013.



The hospital in Iraan, Pecos County. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Community Hospitals in Texas

Source: The Texas Hospital Association

– Of the 583 reporting hospitals in Texas in 2011, 420 were considered community hospitals.

(A community hospital is defined as either a non-federal, short-term general hospital or a special hospital whose facilities and services are available to the public. A hospital may include a nursing home-type unit and still be classified as short-term, provided that the majority of its patients are admitted to units where the average length-of-stay is less than 30 days.)

– These 420 hospitals employed 301,000 full-time equivalent people (FTEs) with a payroll, including benefits, of more than \$22.4 billion.

- These hospitals contained some 61,000 beds.
- The average length-of-stay was 5.2 days in 2011, compared to 6.8 days in 1975. This was less than the U.S. average of 5.4 days.
- The average cost per adjusted admission in Texas was \$9,945 or \$2,001 per day. This was 5.5 percent less than the U.S. average of \$10,532.
- There were 2,535,000 admissions in Texas, which accounted for 13,062,000 inpatient days.
- There were 39,264,000 outpatient visits in 2011, of which 9,900,000 were emergency room visits.
- Of the FTEs working in community hospitals within Texas, there were 91,200 registered nurses and 9,100 licensed vocational nurses. ☆

U.S. Medical Care: Source of Payments

Source of payment (\$ in billions)	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010
Hospital care, total	\$ 27.2	\$ 100.5	\$ 250.4	\$ 415.5	\$ 609.4	\$ 814.0
% Out-of-pocket payments	9.0	5.4	4.5	3.3	3.2	3.2
% Private health insurance	32.5	36.7	38.7	34.2	35.8	35.1
% Medicare	19.7	26.1	26.9	29.6	28.8	27.8
% Medicaid	9.7	9.2	10.6	17.1	17.2	18.7
Physician and clinical services, total	\$ 14.3	\$ 47.7	\$ 158.9	\$ 290.9	\$ 416.9	\$ 515.5
% Out-of-pocket payments	45.1	29.9	18.9	11.2	10.2	9.6
% Private health insurance	29.4	34.9	42.2	47.5	48.4	46.4
% Medicare	11.5	17.4	19.2	20.2	20.6	22.2
% Medicaid	4.5	5.1	4.4	6.6	7.2	8.3
Prescription drugs, total	\$ 5.5	\$ 12.0	\$ 40.3	\$ 120.9	\$ 204.8	\$ 259.1
% Out-of-pocket payments	82.4	71.3	56.8	28.1	25.2	18.8
% Private health insurance	16.5	26.9	40.3	70.0	72.9	79.9
% Medicare	—	—	0.5	1.7	1.9	23.0
% Medicaid	7.6	11.7	12.6	16.3	17.7	7.8

Source: U.S. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2013.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Admissions

Drug Treatment in State-Funded Programs: 2011

Primary Drug	Total Admissions	White	Black	Hispanic*	Percent that use daily	Average age	Percent male
		(percent of clients)					
All Drugs	74,435	75.9	18.9	34.8	40.7	32.6	59.4
Heroin	9,542	84.3	7.4	50.8	78.7	32.4	62.4
Other opiates	2,047	78.9	5.4	20.3	68.2	33.6	47.1
Alcohol	21,556	82.0	12.8	32.1	45.6	38.8	67.9
Hydrocodone	3,102	88.6	8.3	17.8	71.3	33.7	34.8
Amphetamines	2,066	92.5	2.9	13.8	28.0	33.2	48.3
Methamphetamine	4,413	95.6	1.8	15.8	29.5	32.1	37.5
Cocaine	4,990	65.6	28.5	46.8	19.1	33.7	52.2
Crack Cocaine	5,632	45.6	52.2	18.2	41.6	40.9	46.7
Ecstasy	137	67.2	29.9	34.3	15.3	22.8	53.3
Cannabis	17,723	67.0	27.5	46.9	24.8	22.5	71.1

*Used as cultural term, can be of any race. Source: Texas Department of State Health Services, 2013.

Estimated Use of Drugs in Texas and Bordering States: 2010-2011

State	Any illicit drug	Marijuana	Other than marijuana ¹	Cigarettes	Binge alcohol ²
<i>Current users³ as percent of population. Selected states.</i>					
U.S. total	8.82	6.94	3.33	22.53	22.86
Texas	7.15	5.47	3.09	21.46	24.05
Arkansas	7.61	5.09	3.93	27.11	18.97
Louisiana	6.80	4.84	3.44	26.99	22.78
Oklahoma	9.02	6.58	4.06	28.98	21.00
New Mexico	10.59	8.29	3.86	21.14	20.33

¹Marijuana users who have also used another drug are included. ²Binge use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on a least one day in the past 30 days. ³Used drugs at least once within month. Source: U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, National Household Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010–2011.

Primary Diagnosis of Clients in Texas and Bordering States: 2011

State	Schizophrenia	Bipolar and Mood Disorders	Other Psychoses	All Other Diagnosis	No Diagnosis
<i>In percent of clients.</i>					
U.S. total	14.0	47.3	2.9	26.7	9.1
Texas	22.2	67.7	0.2	1.6	8.3
Arkansas	12.1	42.3	2.6	38.5	4.4
Louisiana	21.7	61.1	4.2	6.4	6.6
New Mexico	8.9	52.6	1.8	34.9	1.8
Oklahoma	13.7	58.2	1.4	19.6	7.2

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Mental Health Services, Uniform Reporting System, 2011.

Readmission within 180 Days of Treatment: 2011

Age	Civil* Texas	Civil U.S.	States/Terr. reporting	Forensic* Texas	Forensic U.S.
<i>In percent of clients.</i>					
0 to 12	15.9 %	16.7 %	21	–	–
13 to 17	13.1 %	17.3 %	25	–	15.3 %
18 to 20	17.0 %	20.5 %	48	7.5 %	12.4 %
21 to 64	19.1 %	21.3 %	51	9.7 %	11.1 %
65 to 74	10.2 %	13.6 %	42	13.3 %	9.2 %
75 and over	8.5 %	16.8 %	23	–	8.3 %
age not available	–	5.1 %	1	–	10.9 %
Total	18.2 %	20.5 %	52	9.6 %	11.1 %

*Forensic services are mental health services provided to persons directed into treatment by the criminal justice system, others are listed as "Civil". Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Mental Health Services, Uniform Reporting System, 2011.

State Institutions for Mental Health Services

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services.

Mental health services are provided to some 100,000 Texans each year in various institutions. In the 2010–2011 biennium, the Texas Department of State Health Services (TDSHS) funding was \$700.3 million for mental health centers and substance-abuse treatment.

On Sept. 1, 2004, the TDSHS was created, bringing together:

- the Texas Department of Health,
- the Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation (MHMR),
- Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse,
- the Texas Health Care Information Council.

With the consolidation of the four agencies, TDSHS, with more than 11,500 employees, now includes treatment and prevention for mental illness and substance abuse in its public health framework. The Web address is: www.dshs.state.tx.us

Following is a list of state hospitals, the year each was founded and numbers of admissions of patients in fiscal year 2012.

Hospitals for Persons with Mental Illness

- Austin State Hospital** — Austin; 1857; 3,641 patients.
Big Spring State Hospital — Big Spring; 1937; 761 patients.
El Paso Psychiatric Center — El Paso; 1974; 1,055 patients.
Kerrville State Hospital — Kerrville; 1950; 82 patients.
North Texas State Hospital — Wichita Falls (1922) and Vernon (1969); 2,342 patients.
Rio Grande State Center — Harlingen; 1962; 1,125 patients.
Rusk State Hospital — Rusk; 1919; 780 patients.
San Antonio State Hospital — San Antonio; 1892; 1,897 patients.
Terrell State Hospital — Terrell; 1885; 2,634 patients.
Waco Center for Youth — Waco; 1979; 170 patients.

Following is a list of community mental health centers, the year each was founded, and the counties each serves.

Community Mental Health Centers

- Abilene** — Betty Hardwick Center; 1971; Callahan, Jones, Shackelford, Stephens and Taylor.
Amarillo — Texas Panhandle MHMR; 1968; Armstrong, Carson, Collingsworth, Dallam, Deaf Smith, Donley, Gray, Hall, Hansford, Hartley, Hemphill, Hutchinson, Lipscomb, Moore, Ochiltree, Oldham, Potter, Randall, Roberts, Sherman and Wheeler.
Austin — Austin-Travis County Center; 1967; Travis.
Beaumont — Spindletop MHMR Services; 1967; Chambers, Hardin, Jefferson and Orange.
Big Spring — West Texas Centers; 1997; Andrews, Borden, Crane, Dawson, Fisher, Gaines, Garza, Glasscock, Howard, Kent, Loving, Martin, Mitchell, Nolan, Reeves, Runnels, Scurry, Terrell, Terry, Upton, Ward, Winkler and Yoakum.
Brownwood — Center for Life Resources; 1969; Brown, Coleman, Comanche, Eastland, McCulloch, Mills and San Saba.
Bryan-College Station — MHMR Authority of Brazos Valley; 1972; Brazos, Burleson, Grimes, Leon, Madison, Robertson and Washington.
Cleburne — Johnson-Ellis-Navarro County Center; 1985; Ellis, Johnson, Navarro.
Conroe — Tri-County Services; 1983; Liberty, Montgomery and Walker.
Corpus Christi — Nueces County Community Center; 1970; Nueces.
Dallas — Dallas MetroCare; 1967; Dallas.
Denton — Denton County Center; 1987; Denton.
Edinburg — Tropical Texas Center; 1967; Cameron, Hidalgo and Willacy.
El Paso — Community Center; 1968; El Paso.
Fort Worth — MHMR of Tarrant County; 1969; Tarrant.
Galveston — Gulf Coast Center; 1969; Brazoria and Galveston.
Houston — MHMR Authority/Harris County; 1965; Harris.
Jacksonville — Anderson-Cherokee Community Enrichment Services; 1995; Anderson, Cherokee.
Kerrville — Hill Country Community Center; 1997; Bandera, Blanco, Comal, Edwards, Gillespie, Hays, Kendall, Kerr, Kimble, Kinney, Llano, Mason, Medina, Menard, Real, Schleicher, Sutton, Uvalde and Val Verde.
Laredo — Border Region Community Center; 1969; Jim Hogg, Starr, Webb and Zapata.
Longview — Sabine Valley Center; 1970; Gregg, Harrison, Marion, Panola, Rusk and Upshur.
Lubbock — Lubbock Regional Center; 1969; Cochran, Crosby, Hockley, Lubbock and Lynn.
Lufkin — Burke Center; 1975; Angelina, Houston, Jasper, Nacogdoches, Newton, Polk, Sabine, San Augustine, San Jacinto, Shelby, Trinity and Tyler.
Lytle — Camino Real Community Center; 1996; Atascosa, Dimmit, Frio, La Salle, Karnes, Maverick, McMullen, Wilson and Zavala.
McKinney — LifePath Systems; 1986; Collin.
Midland — Permian Basin Community Centers; 1969; Brewster, Culberson, Ector, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Midland, Pecos and Presidio.
Plainview — Central Plains Center; 1969; Bailey, Briscoe, Castro, Floyd, Hale, Lamb, Motley, Parmer and Swisher.
Portland — Coastal Plains Community; 1996; Aransas, Bee, Brooks, Duval, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Kleberg, Live Oak and San Patricio.
Rosenberg — Texana Center; 1996; Austin, Colorado, Fort Bend, Matagorda, Waller and Wharton.
Round Rock — Bluebonnet Trails Community Center; 1997; Bastrop, Burnet, Caldwell, Fayette, Gonzales, Guadalupe, Lee and Williamson.
San Angelo — MHMR Services for the Concho Valley; 1969; Coke, Concho, Crockett, Irion, Reagan, Sterling and Tom Green.
San Antonio — The Center for Health Care Services; 1966; Bexar.
Sherman — MHMR Services of Texoma; 1974; Cooke, Fannin and Grayson.
Stephenville — Pecan Valley Region; 1977; Erath, Hood, Palo Pinto, Parker and Somervell.
Temple — Central Counties Center; 1967; Bell, Coryell, Hamilton, Lampasas and Milam.
Terrell — Lakes Regional Center; 1996; Camp, Delta, Franklin, Hopkins, Hunt, Kaufman, Lamar, Morris, Rockwall and Titus.
Texarkana — Northeast Texas Center; 1974; Bowie, Cass and Red River.
Tyler — Andrews Center; 1970; Henderson, Rains, Smith, Van Zandt and Wood.
Victoria — Gulf Bend Center; 1970; Calhoun, DeWitt, Jackson, Lavaca, Refugio and Victoria.
Waco — Heart of Texas Region Center; 1969; Bosque, Falls, Freestone, Hill, Limestone and McLennan.
Wichita Falls — Helen Farabee Regional Centers; 1969; Archer, Baylor, Childress, Clay, Cottle, Dickens, Foard, Hardeman, Haskell, Jack, King, Knox, Montague, Stone-wall, Throckmorton, Wichita, Wilbarger and Young. ☆

TSHA EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

The hallmark of TSHA's education program remains its student programs. These standards-based programs currently include the following:

Junior Historians of Texas



Since 1939, Junior Historians has fostered an interest in state and local history through activities, trips, research, and more. Usually organized into clubs or chapters, these elementary and secondary students serve their schools and communities while learning history. Chapters receive a variety of materials and benefits including newsletters, notification of upcoming opportunities,

and the group's journal, the *Texas Historian*, through their affiliation with TSHA. A collegiate version of this program exists as the Walter Prescott Webb Historical Society and its companion undergraduate journal *Touchstone*.

Texas History Day

Texas History Day, a yearlong program for students in Grades 6-12, is affiliated with National History Day. Students in the junior division (Grades 6-8) and the senior division (Grades 9-12) prepare projects based on an annual theme while developing research, communication, and critical thinking skills. Though primarily a teaching methodology, the contest aspect of the program coordinated by the TSHA helps provide motivation for Texas students who have consistently been recognized as some of the best in the nation.



Texas Quiz Show



The Texas Quiz Show is an annual academic competition about all things Texas. It includes an opportunity for students to share their knowledge through a televised game show. The program is designed to provide a fun and easy way to recognize Texas History Month, as required by public law in HB 294, while encouraging students to do additional research and reading in Texas history. Most questions are drawn from the *Texas Almanac* and *Handbook of Texas Online*.

Resources for Educators

In addition to student oriented programs, TSHA provides services to educators and others including a newsletter, workshops, travel seminars, lesson plans, a Speakers Bureau, and other resources. TSHA is proud to provide Teaching Texas, a new resource to assist educators in finding the multitude of resources available to teach social studies in Texas located at www.TeachingTexas.org.



For more information about all TSHA education programs, visit www.TSHAonline.org/education or call 940-369-5200.

Education



The University of Texas of the Permian Basin opened in 1969. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

**Texas Public Schools
UIL Winning Schools, 2011–2012, 2012–2013
Higher Education in Texas
Universities and Colleges**

Texas Public Schools

Source: Texas Education Agency; www.tea.state.tx.us

Enrollment in Texas public schools reached a peak of 4,978,120 students in 2011–2012, according to the Texas Education Agency. That is an increase of almost 44,503 students over the last year; enrollment was 4,933,617 in 2010–2011.

The seven largest districts (listed in descending order by average daily attendance) are:

School District	County	Enrollment
Houston	Harris	203,354
Dallas	Dallas	158,932
Cypress-Fairbanks	Harris	110,013
Northside	Bexar	100,159
Austin	Travis	86,516
Fort Worth	Tarrant	83,503
Fort Bend	Fort Bend	69,591

In Texas, there are 1,028 independent and common school districts and 199 charter operators. Independent school districts are administered by an elected board of trustees and deal directly with the Texas Education Agency. Common districts are supervised by elected county school superintendents and county trustees. Charter schools are discussed later in this article.

Brief History of Public Education

Public education was one of the primary goals of the early settlers of Texas, who listed in the **Texas Declaration of Independence** the failure to provide education as one of their grievances against Mexico.

As early as 1838, **President Mirabeau B. Lamar's** message to the Republic of Texas Congress advocated setting aside public domain for public schools. His interest caused him to be called the "**Father of Education in Texas.**" In 1839, Congress designated three leagues of land to support public schools for each Texas county and 50 leagues for a state university. In 1840, each county was allocated one more league of land.

The Republic, however, did not establish a public school system or a university. After Texas was admitted into the Union, the 1845 Texas State Constitution advocated public education, instructing the Legislature to designate at least 10 percent of the tax revenue for schools. Further delay occurred until Gov. Elisha M. Pease, on Jan. 31, 1854, signed the **bill setting up the Texas public school system.**

The public school system was made possible by setting aside \$2 million out of \$10 million Texas received for relinquishing its claim to land north and west of its present boundaries in the **Compromise of 1850** (see map on page 53).

During 1854, legislation provided for state apportionment of funds based upon an annual census. Also, railroads receiving grants were required to survey alternate sections to be set aside for public-school financing. The **first school census** that year showed 65,463 students; state fund apportionment was 62 cents per student.

When adopted in 1876, the present Texas Constitution provided: "All funds, lands, and other property heretofore set apart and appropriated for the support of public schools; all the alternate sections of land reserved by the state of grants heretofore made or that may here-

Texas School Enrollment and Expenditures per Student

School Year	Enrollment	Spending per student
2011–2012	4,978,120	unavailable
2010–2011	4,912,385	\$11,142
2009–2010	4,824,778	\$11,543
2008–2009	4,728,204	\$11,567
2007–2008	4,651,516	\$10,162
2006–2007	4,576,933	\$ 9,629
2005–2006	4,505,572	\$ 9,269
2004–2005	4,383,871	\$ 8,916
2003–2004	4,311,502	\$ 7,708
2002–2003	4,239,911	\$ 7,088
2001–2002	4,146,653	\$ 6,913

Graduates and Dropouts

School Year	Graduates	*Dropouts
2011–2012	292,636	36,276
2010–2011	290,581	34,363
2009–2010	280,520	33,235
2008–2009	264,275	40,923
2007–2008	252,121	45,796
2006–2007	241,193	55,306
2005–2006	240,485	51,841
2004–2005	239,716	18,290
2003–2004	244,165	16,434
2002–2003	238,109	15,117
2001–2002	225,167	16,622

*Grades 7–12.

Personnel and Salaries

Year/ Personnel Type	Personnel (Full-Time Equivalent)	Average Base Salaries
2011–2012 Personnel		
Teachers	324,213	\$48,375
Campus Administrators	18,657	\$70,578
Central Administrators	6,502	\$89,798
Professional Support*	58,709	\$56,189
Total Professionals	408,081	\$51,174
Certified Interpreters	309	\$28,677
Educational Aides	58,048	\$18,603
Auxiliary Staff	172,779	\$22,652
Total Staff	639,217	\$47,839
2010–2011 Personnel		
Teachers	334,876	\$48,638
Campus Administrators	18,757	\$70,819
Central Administrators	6,820	\$89,481
Professional Support*	59,959	\$57,045
Total Professionals	420,413	\$66,496
Certified Interpreters	324	\$29,387
Educational Aides	62,981	\$18,754
Auxiliary Staff	179,752	\$22,945
Total Staff	663,470	\$48,153

*Support staff includes supervisors, counselors, educational diagnosticians, librarians, nurses/physicians, therapists, and psychologists.



Matthew Broussard, above, of Impact Early College High School in Baytown portrays Abraham Lincoln in his Senior Individual Performance, "The Turning Point That Made America Forever Free," which placed first at National History Day in June 2013. Benjamin Offereins, left, of One Day Academy in Austin gives Ronald Reagan's "Tear Down This Wall!" speech in the Junior Group Performance, "Weakening the Wall: Hidden 20th Century Turning Points." That performance placed second at National History Day, and included fellow group members Anna Demotte, David Klingler, Charis Nelson, and Riley Priddy. The students had placed first in their divisions at the 33rd Texas History Day in May 2013, presented by the Texas State Historical Association since 1980.

after be made to railroads, or other corporations, of any nature whatsoever; one half of the public domain of the state, and all sums of money that may come to the state from the sale of any portion of the same shall constitute a **perpetual public school fund.**"

More than 52 million acres of the Texas public domain were allotted for school purposes. (See table, Distribution of the Public Lands of Texas on page 498.)

The Constitution also provided for one-fourth of occupation taxes and a poll tax of one dollar for school support, and it made provisions for local taxation.

No provision was made for direct ad valorem taxation for maintenance of an available school fund, but a maximum 20-cent state ad valorem school tax was adopted in 1883 and raised to 35 cents in connection with provision of **free textbooks** in the amendment of 1918.

In 1949, the **Gilmer-Aikin Laws** reorganized the state system of public schools by making sweeping changes in administration and financing. The Texas Education Agency, headed by the governor-appointed Commissioner of Education, administers the public-school system.

The policy-making body for public education is the 15-member State Board of Education, which is elected from separate districts for overlapping four-year terms. Current membership of the board may be found in the State Government section of this Almanac.

Significant Changes in Public Education

Members of the 68th Legislature passed a **historic education-reform bill** in the summer of 1984. House Bill 72 came in response to growing concern over deteriorating literacy among Texas' schoolchildren over two decades, reflected in students' scores on standardized tests.

Provisions of **HB 72** raised teachers' salaries, but tied those raises to **teacher performance**. It also introduced more stringent teacher certification and initiated competency testing for teachers.

Academic achievement was set as a priority in public education with stricter attendance rules; a **no-pass, no-play rule** prohibited students who are failing courses from participating in sports and other extracurricular activities for a six-week period; and national norm-referenced testing throughout all grades was instituted to assure parents of individual schools' performance through a common frame of reference.

No-pass, no-play now requires only a three-week suspension for a failing course grade, during which time the student can continue to practice, but not participate in extracurricular activities.

The 74th Legislature passed the **Public Schools Reform Act of 1995**, which increased local control of public schools by limiting the Texas Education Agency to recommending and reporting on educational goals; overseeing charter schools; managing the permanent, foundation, and available school funds; administering an accountability system; creating and implementing the student testing program; recommending educator appraisal and counselor evaluation instruments; and developing plans for special, bilingual, compensatory, gifted and talented, vocational, and technology education.

Texas students, beginning with the Class of 1987, have been required to pass an exit-level exam, along with their courses, in order to receive a diploma from a Texas public high school. Starting with the Class of 2015, Texas students must pass the State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR) end-of-course exams to meet graduation requirements.

Test results and graduation rates have been used to rate schools since the creation of the Texas accountability system in 1993.

Actions of the 83rd Legislature Affecting Public Schools

Efforts to restore the 2011 funding cuts to public education and a growing public backlash over the state’s standardized testing program dominated the public education agenda during the 2013 legislative session.

During the 2011 state budget crisis, lawmakers cut \$4 billion from the Foundation School Program, which is the main funding source for public schools, and another \$1.4 billion from other programs, primarily grant programs. **Lawmakers restored \$3.4 billion to the Foundation School Program during the 2013 legislative session.**

As a 2007 law that created the STAAR testing program began to take affect during the 2011–2012 school year, there was a growing public concern about the mandate that high school students must pass 15 end-of-course exams to meet high school graduation requirements. That was a significant increase from the previous testing program called the Texas Assessment of Knowledge and Skills (TAKS), which required students to pass four tests to meet graduation requirements.

For the first time, there was also a requirement that the test score must count for 15 percent of a student’s final course grade, which meant the test score could impact class rank.

Lawmakers reacted to these concerns by passing **House Bill 5**, which **reduced the number of end-of-course exams students must pass to graduate from 15 to five**. It also eliminated the 15-percent grading requirement and substantially changed high school diploma plans.

New laws also ushered in provisions that call for a **major expansion of publicly funded charter schools** and provided the Texas Education Agency with stronger measures that can be used to close poorly performing or financially troubled charter schools.

Charter Schools

Charter-school legislation in Texas provides for four types of charter schools: the home-rule school district charter, the campus or campus-program charter, the open-enrollment charter, and a university-sponsored charter.

As of July 2013, no district has expressed official interest in home-rule charter status, because of its complex developmental procedures. Houston, Dallas, Nacogdoches, San Antonio, Clear Creek, Colorado, Corpus Christi, and Spring Branch school districts have created campus charter schools, which are overseen by each school district’s board of trustees.

Open-enrollment charter schools are public schools released from some Texas education laws and regulations. Since the inception of the charter school movement in Texas, the charter contracts have been granted by the State Board of Education. **Senate Bill 2**, however, passed during the 2013 legislative session, shifted the authority to grant a charter to the commissioner of education. The State Board of Education, however, may veto any of his selections.

A charter contract is typically granted for five years and can be revoked if the school violates its charter.

Many charter schools have focused efforts on educating young people who are at risk of dropping out of school or who have dropped out and then returned to school. ☆

Permanent School Fund

The Texas public school system was established and the Permanent School Fund (PSF) set up by the Fifth Legislature, Jan. 31, 1854.

The 158-year-old PSF is managed by the State Board of Education and is the second-largest educational endowment in the United States. It is invested in global markets and broadly diversified.

Every year, a distribution is made from PSF to pay a portion of educational costs in each public school district. During the 2012–2013 biennium, which ended Aug. 31, 2013, more than \$2 billion was distributed. Since 1960, the PSF has distributed more than \$22 billion.

The PSF balance, as of Aug. 31, 2012, was \$28.8 billion, an increase of \$1.86 billion from the prior year.

The PSF also provides a guarantee for bonds issued by local school districts, allowing districts to pay lower interest rates. As of Aug. 31, 2012, PSF assets guaranteed \$53.6 billion in school district bonds to 800 public school districts in the state.

Permanent School Fund

Year	Total Investment Fund*	Total Income Earned by P.S.F.	Amount of P.S.F. Distributed to Schools
1854	\$ 2,000,000	...	\$ 40,587
1880	3,542,126	...	679,317
1900	9,102,873	\$ 783,142	3,002,820
1910	16,752,407	1,970,527	5,931,287
1920	25,698,282	2,888,555	18,431,716
1930	38,718,106	2,769,547	27,342,473
1940	68,299,082	3,331,874	34,580,475
1950	161,179,979	3,985,974	93,996,600
1960	425,821,601	12,594,000	164,188,461
1970	842,217,721	34,762,955	287,159,758
1980	2,464,579,397	166,475,426	3,042,476
1985	5,095,802,979	417,080,383	807,680,617
1988	6,493,070,622	572,665,253	882,999,623
1989	6,873,610,771	614,786,823	917,608,395
1990	7,328,172,096	674,634,994	700,276,846
1991	10,227,777,535	661,744,804	739,200,044
1992	10,944,944,872	704,993,826	739,494,967
1993	11,822,465,497	714,021,754	737,677,545
1994	11,330,590,652	716,972,115	737,008,244
1995	12,273,168,900	737,008,244	739,996,574
1996	12,995,820,070	739,996,574	692,678,412
1997	15,496,646,498	692,678,412	690,802,024
1998	16,296,199,389	690,802,024	661,892,466
1999	19,615,730,341	661,892,466	698,487,305
2000	22,275,586,452	698,487,305	NA
2001	19,021,750,040	794,284,231	NA
2002	17,047,245,212	764,554,567	NA
2003	18,037,320,374	896,810,915	NA
2004	19,261,799,285	54,922,310	825,059,655
2005	21,354,333,727	NA	879,981,967
2006	22,802,708,177	NA	841,878,709
2007	25,311,835,346	NA	843,136,949
2008	23,142,393,002	NA	716,534,543
2009	20,545,271,679	NA	716,533,764
2010	22,107,795,468	NA	60,700,000
2011	24,091,592,601	NA	1,092,809,024
2012	25,502,953,268	NA	1,020,886,905

*For years before 1991, includes cash, bonds at par and stocks at book value. For years beginning with 1991, includes cash, bonds and stocks at fair value.

University Interscholastic League Winning Schools for the 2011–2012 and 2012–2013 School Years

The **UIL Lone Star Cup** is awarded annually to five high schools, one in each of the five UIL classifications, based on their team performance in district and state championships. The winning schools in each classification receives the UIL Lone Star Cup trophy and a \$1,000 scholarship.

Year	Conference A	Conference AA	Conference AAA	Conference AAAA	Conference AAAAA
Lone Star Cup Champions					
2012–13	Weimar	Salado	Argyle	Cedar Park	Southlake Carroll
2011–12	Lindsay	White Oak	Argyle	Austin Lake Travis	Southlake Carroll

Winners in the academic, music, and the arts categories are listed first, then winners in some sports categories. **For other sports results, see page 210.** A dash (–) in the box means there was no competition in that conference in that category for that year. Source: University Interscholastic League. www.uilTEXAS.org/

Academics

Year	Conference A	Conference AA	Conference AAA	Conference AAAA	Conference AAAAA
Overall State Meet Academic Champions					
2012–13	Sabine Pass	Salado	Argyle	Pearland Dawson	Fort Bend Dulles
2011–12	Sabine Pass	White Oak	Argyle	Pearland Dawson	Fort Bend Dulles
Accounting					
2012–13	Stamford	Caddo Mills	Paris	Cleburne	Houston Cyprs. Woods
2011–12	Happy	Caddo Mills	Paris	Granbury	Lewisville
Accounting Team					
2012–13	Sabine Pass	Caddo Mills	Giddings	Cleburne	Keller
2011–12	Happy	Caddo Mills	Argyle	Granbury	Fort Bend Dulles
Calculator Applications					
2012–13	Whitharral	Elkhart	Argyle	Longview Pine Tree	Fort Bend Dulles
2011–12	Plains	Daingerfield	Fabens	Nederland	Fort Bend Dulles
Calculator Applications Team					
2012–13	Whitharral	Salado	Argyle	Longview Pine Tree	Houston North Shore
2011–12	Plains	Daingerfield	Argyle	Mission Vet. Memorial	Houston North Shore
Computer Applications					
2012–13	Chireno	Wall	Hamshire	Livingston	Klein
2011–12	Chireno	Mount Pleasant Chapel Hill	Hamshire	Roma	Houston Clear Lake
Computer Science					
2012–13	Sudan	Wall	Andrews	Austin LBJ	Fort Worth Paschal
2011–12	Sudan	Wall	Boerne	Pearland Dawson	Houston Cyprs. Woods
Computer Science Team					
2012–13	Booker	Wall	Needville	Austin LBJ	Houston Cyprs. Woods
2011–12	Port Aransas	Wall	Boerne	Austin LBJ	Katy Seven Lakes
Number Sense					
2012–13	Lindsay	Abernathy	Argyle	Whitehouse	Dallas Science Magnet
2011–12	Ackerly	Daingerfield	Argyle	Whitehouse	Fort Bend Dulles
Number Sense Team					
2012–13	Lindsay	Salado	Argyle	Pearland Dawson	Fort Bend Dulles
2011–12	Lindsay	Daingerfield	Argyle	Mission Vet. Memorial	Fort Bend Dulles
Mathematics					
2012–13	Lindsay	Elkhart	Argyle	Houston Reagan	Austin Westwood
2011–12	Haskell	Brock	Argyle	Pearland Dawson	Fort Bend Dulles
Mathematics Team					
2012–13	Latexo	Salado	Argyle	Houston Reagan	Fort Bend Dulles
2011–12	Latexo	Brock	Argyle	Port Lavaca Calhoun	Fort Bend Dulles
Science					
2012–13	Sundown	Whitney	Argyle	Dallas Highland Park	Dallas Science Magnet
2011–12	Canadian	Lago Vista	La Feria	Dallas Highland Park	Fort Bend Dulles
Science Team					
2012–13	Valley View	Whitney	Argyle	Dallas Highland Park	Fort Bend Dulles
2011–12	Valley View	Whitney	La Feria	Dallas Highland Park	Fort Bend Dulles
Social Studies					
2012–13	Sabine Pass	Paris	Liberty Hill	Hereford	McKinney Boyd
2011–12	Sabine Pass	Tolar	Hamshire	Aledo	Del Rio
Social Studies Team					
2012–13	Sabine Pass	Gainesville	Liberty Hill	Hereford	Southlake Carroll
2011–12	Sabine Pass	Tolar	Hamshire	Aledo	Irving MacArthur

Year	Conference A	Conference AA	Conference AAA	Conference AAAA	Conference AAAAA
Current Issues					
2012–13	Jayton	Sadler S&S Consol.	La Grange	Ennis	Grapevine
2011–12	Sabine Pass	Tolar	Van	Ennis	Plano
Current Issues Team					
2012–13	Sabine Pass	Sadler S&S Consol.	La Grange	Austin Vandegrift	College Station A&M
2011–12	Sabine Pass	Holliday	Van	Aledo	Katy Seven Lakes
Literary Criticism					
2012–13	Martin's Mill	Elkhart	Bridge City	Sulphur Springs	Katy Seven Lakes
2011–12	Martin's Mill	Elkhart	Bridge City	Denton Ryan	Katy Seven Lakes
Literary Criticism Team					
2012–13	Martin's Mill	Elkhart	Bridge City	Sulphur Springs	Denton Ryan
2011–12	Martin's Mill	Elkhart	Bridge City	Denton Ryan	Katy Seven Lakes
Poetry Interpretation					
2012–13	Jewett	Muleshoe	Princeton	Frisco Heritage	Austin Bowie
2011–12	Slidell	Kingsville Santa Gertrudis Academy	Athens	Carrollton Creekview	San Angelo Central
Prose Interpretation					
2012–13	Celeste	Holliday	Van	Denton Guyer	South Grand Prairie
2011–12	Trinidad	Big Sandy Harmony	Van	Royse City	South Grand Prairie
Ready Writing					
2012–13	Plains	Holliday	Burkburnett	Friendswood	Katy Taylor
2011–12	Cross Plains	Denver City	Borger	Friendswood	Sugar Land Clements
Speech Team					
2012–13	Farwell	Muleshoe	Lampasas	Denton Guyer	San Angelo Central
2011–12	Farwell	White Oak	Paris North Lamar	Trophy Club Nelson	Fort Bend Dulles
Informative Speaking					
2012–13	Summit Int'l	Salado	Paris North Lamar	Rosenberg Lamar	Helotes O'Connor
2011–12	Electra	Sonora	Paris North Lamar	Rosenberg Lamar	Helotes O'Connor
Persuasive Speaking					
2012–13	Stamford	Salado	Brownsboro	Houston Spring Woods	Plano West
2011–12	Stamford	White Oak	La Vernia	Trophy Club Nelson	Southlake Carroll
Lincoln-Douglas Debate					
2012–13	Three Rivers	Mount Pleasant Chapel Hill	La Vernia	Dripping Springs	San Marcos
2011–12	Lometa	Blanco	Canton	Trophy Club Nelson	Flower Mound Marcus
Cross Examination Team Debate					
2012–13	Farwell	Houston Academy Int'l	Tyler	Crosby	Pflugerville
2011–12	Farwell	Blanco	Paris North Lamar	Pflugerville	Fort Bend Dulles
Spelling & Vocabulary					
2012–13	Kennard	Henrietta	Jasper	Sulphur Springs	Harlingen South
2011–12	Lindsay	Idalou	Llano	Waxahachie	Katy Taylor
Spelling & Vocabulary Team					
2012–13	Gruver	Henrietta	Canton	Sulphur Springs	Katy Taylor
2011–12	Martin's Mill	Idalou	Llano	Sulphur Springs	Katy Seven Lakes
Journalism Team					
2012–13	Martin's Mill	White Oak	Fairfield	Lindale	Allen
2011–12	Moulton	White Oak	Lindale	Crosby	San Antonio Marshall
Editorial Writing					
2012–13	Stinnett	Tolar	Cooper Lubbock	Lindale	Duncanville
2011–12	Albany	Ponder	Carthage	Austin LBJ	Houston Taylor
Feature Writing					
2012–13	Channing	Buffalo	Carthage	Lindale	Grapevine
2011–12	Overton	Howe	La Vernia	Waller	San Antonior Marshall
Headline Writing					
2012–13	Nazareth	White Oak	La Vernia	Angleton	Austin Westlake
2011–12	Clarendon	Frona	Lindale	Texas City	San Antonior Marshall
News Writing					
2012–13	Martin's Mill	White Oak	Longview Spring Hill	Lindale	Klein Collins
2011–12	Muenster	Whitney	Longview Spring Hill	Kerrville	Bryan

Publications

Year	Yearbooks (Gold Awards)	Newspapers (Gold Awards)
2012–13	Burges, McKinney, Pleasant Grove, St. Mark's School of Texas, Texas, Thrall, Austin Westlake, White Oak.	Burges, Episcopal School of Dallas, Liberal Arts and Science Academy, Marcus, Pleasant Grove, St. Mark's School of Texas, Texas, Yavneh Academy of Dallas.
2011–12	Bellaire, Duncanville, McKinney, Pleasant Grove, St. Marks School of Texas, St. Thomas' Episcopal School, Texas, Austin Westlake.	Albany, Burges, Liberal Arts and Science Academy, Marcus, Pleasant Grove, St. Mark's School of Texas, Austin Westlake.

Music and Theater					
Year	Conference A	Conference AA	Conference AAA	Conference AAAA	Conference AAAAA
One-Act Play					
2012–13	Sabine Pass	Rogers	Fredericksburg	Canyon Randall	Fort Bend Travis
2011–12	Plains	Rogers	Salado	Mont Belvieu Barbers Hill	Austin
State Marching Band Contest					
2012–13	—	—	Argyle	—	Lewisville Marcus
2011–12	Sundown	Queen City	—	Cedar Park	—



Jonny Nguyen of Foster High School in Richmond wins the 2013 state wrestling championship in the 120-lb. 4A weight class. 1stPhoto Texas.

Athletics

Year	Conference A	Conference AA	Conference AAA	Conference AAAA	Conference AAAAA
Cross Country Team, Boys					
2012–13	Forsan	Luling	Decatur	Boerne Champion	Southlake Carroll
2011–12	Boys Ranch	Luling	Kaufman	Boerne Champion	Southlake Carroll
Cross Country Individual, Boys					
2012–13	Axtell	Amarillo Highland Park	Lytle	Friendswood	Lewisville Hebron
2011–12	Sanderson	Onalaska	Venus	Friendswood	Houston Cypress Woods
Cross Country Team, Girls					
2012–13	Hamlin	Bushland	Sanger	Dallas Highland Park	Southlake Carroll
2011–12	Gruver	Spearman	Lucas Lovejoy	Dallas Highland Park	Southlake Carroll
Cross Country Individual, Girls					
2012–13	Quanah	Crawford	Lorena	Leander Rouse	College Station A&M
2011–12	Seymour	Luling	Liberty Hill	Willis	College Station A&M
Golf Team, Boys					
2012–13	Weimar	Holliday	Andrews	Dallas Highland Park	Austin Lake Travis
2011–12	Rankin	Weimar	Fredericksburg	Austin Lake Travis	Conroe The Woodlands
Golf Individual, Boys					
2012–13	Normangee	Salado	Pleasanton	Dallas Highland Park	Belton
2011–12	Martin's Mill	Crawford	Smithville	Dallas Highland Park	Houston Cypress Creek
Golf Team, Girls					
2012–13	Memphis	Salado	Andrews	Northwest Nelson	Austin Lake Travis
2011–12	Memphis	Sonora	Andrews	Montgomery	Allen
Golf Individual, Girls					
2012–13	Memphis	East Bernard	Burkburnett	Dallas Wilson	San Antonio Johnson
2011–12	Memphis	Sonora	Burkburnett	Buda Hays	Austin Westlake
Tennis, Team					
2012–13	—	—	—	Dallas Highland Park	New Braunfels
2011–12	—	—	—	Dallas Highland Park	New Braunfels
Tennis, Boys Singles					
2012–13	Palito Blanco	Jim Ned	Abilene Wylie	McKinney North	Round Rock Westwood
2011–12	Mason	Ingram Moore	Abilene Wylie	McKinney North	San Antonio Churchill

Year	Conference A	Conference AA	Conference AAA	Conference AAAA	Conference AAAAA
Tennis, Boys Doubles					
2012–13	Mason	White Oak	Abilene Wylie	Dallas Highland Park	Houston Memorial
2011–12	Mason	Millsap	Abilene Wylie	Austin Lake Travis	New Braunfels
Tennis, Girls Singles					
2012–13	Junction	Franklin	Abilene Wylie	Dallas Highland Park	San Antonio Johnson
2011–12	Seymour	Florence	Abilene Wylie	Austin Lake Travis	Fort Bend Dulles
Tennis, Girls Doubles					
2012–13	Mason	Wall	Abilene Wylie	Dallas Highland Park	Klein
2011–12	Mason	Franklin	Argyle	Austin Lake Travis	New Braunfels
Tennis, Mixed Doubles					
2012–13	Menard	Tulia	Abilene Wylie	Dallas Highland Park	Austin Westlake
2011–12	Menard	Ingram Moore	Abilene Wylie	Dallas Highland Park	Austin Westlake
Track & Field, Boys Team					
2012–13	I: Munday II: Lenorah Grady	Edna	Celina	Lancaster	DeSoto
2011–12	Munday	Edna	Celina	Lancaster	DeSoto
Track & Field, Girls Team					
2012–13	I: Dallas Gateway II: Gail Borden Co.	Tatum	Frisco Lone Star	Houston Wheatley	DeSoto
2011–12	Snook	Univ. City Randolph	Waco Connally	Lancaster	DeSoto
Swimming & Diving, Team					
	Girls			Boys	
Year	AAAA	AAAAA	AAAA	AAAAA	
2012–13	Dallas Highland Park	Southlake Carroll	Dallas Highland Park	Southlake Carroll	
2011–12	Dallas Highland Park	Southlake Carroll	Houston Stratford	Southlake Carroll	
Wrestling, Boys					
2012–13	TEAM: Allen; AAAAA Weight Class 106: McKinney Boyd; 113: Keller Fossil Ridge; 120: Katy Morton Ranch; 126: Lewisville Flower Mound; 132: Amarillo Tascosa; 138: Allen; 145: El Paso Eastwood; 152: Allen; 160: Allen; 170: Grapevine; 182: Allen; 195: Allen; 220: Allen; 285: Katy Seven Lakes. AAAA Weight Class 106: Argyle; 113: Beeville Jones; 120: Richmond Foster; 126: Dripping Springs; 132: Canyon Randall; 138: El Paso Burges; 145: Frisco; 152: Dallas Highland Park; 160: Leander; 170: Friendswood; 182: Georgetown; 195: Canyon Randall; 220: Georgetown; 285: Frisco.				
2011–12	TEAM: Allen; Weight Class 106: Saginaw; 113: Canyon Randall; 120: Amarillo Tascosa; 126: Allen; 132: Lewisville Flower Mound; 138: South Grand Prairie; 145: Allen; 152: Converse Judson; 160: Klein Oak; 170: Allen; 182: Keller Central; 195: Allen; 220: Bryan; 285: Coppell.				
Wrestling, Girls					
2012–13	TEAM: Azle; AAAAA Weight Class 95: Allen; 102: Houston Cypress Creek; 110: Amarillo Tascosa; 119: Conroe The Woodlands; 128: Houston Cypress Woods; 138: Carrollton Turner; 148: Katy Cinco Ranch; 165: Houston Cypress Ridge; 185: Arlington Houston; 215: Keller Fossil Ridge. AAAA Weight Class 95: El Paso Austin; 102: Austin Lanier; 110: Saginaw; 119: El Paso Del Valle; 128: El Paso Hanks; 138: El Paso Jefferson; 148: Rio Grande City; 165: Frisco; 185: Frisco Liberty; 215: Azle.				
2011–12	TEAM: Amarillo Caprock; Weight Class 95: Amarillo Caprock; 102: Saginaw; 110: Colleyville Heritage; 119: Bushland; 128: Houston Cypress Creek; 138: El Paso Jefferson; 148: El Paso Montwood; 165: San Antonio Wagner; 185: Katy Taylor; 215: Amarillo Caprock.				

Competitors at the UIL track & field state meet May 2013 in Austin. Photo by Jeffrey Bishop, 1stPhoto Texas.





The Aggie Ring statue at Texas A&M University in College Station. Photo by Ron Billings; Texas A&M Forest Service.

Brief History of Higher Education in Texas

The first permanent institutions of higher education established in Texas were church-supported schools, although there were some earlier efforts:

- Rutgersville University was established in 1840 by Methodist minister Martin Ruter in Fayette County and was the predecessor of Southwestern University, Georgetown, established in 1843;

- Baylor University, now at Waco, was established in 1845 at Independence, Washington County, by the Texas Union Baptist Association; and

- Austin College, now at Sherman, was founded in 1849 at Huntsville by the Brazos Presbytery of the Old School Presbyterian Church.

Other historic Texas schools of collegiate rank included:

Larissa College, 1848, at Larissa, Cherokee County; McKenzie College, 1841, Clarksville; Chappell Hill Male and Female Institute, 1850, Chappell Hill; Soule University, 1855, Chappell Hill; Johnson Institute, 1852, Driftwood, Hays County; Nacogdoches University, 1845, Nacogdoches; Salado College, 1859, Salado, Bell County.

Add-Ran College, established at Thorp Spring, Hood County, in 1873, was the predecessor of present-day Texas Christian University, Fort Worth.

Texas A&M University and The University of Texas

The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas (now Texas A&M University), authorized by the Legislature in 1871, opened its doors in 1876 to become the first publicly supported institution of higher education.

In 1881, Texans established The University of Texas in Austin, with a medical branch in Galveston. The Austin institution opened Sept. 15, 1883, and the Galveston school opened in 1891.

First College for Women

In 1901, the 27th Legislature established the Girls Industrial College, which began classes at its campus in Denton in 1903. A campaign to establish a state industrial college for women was led by the State Grange and Patrons of Husbandry.

A bill was signed into law on April 6, 1901, creating the college. It was charged with a dual mission, which continues to guide the university today, to provide a liberal education and to prepare young women with a specialized education “for the practical industries of the age.”

In 1905 the name of the college was changed to the College of Industrial Arts; in 1934, it was changed to Texas State College for Women.

Since 1957 the institution, which is now the largest university principally for women in the United States, has been the Texas Woman’s University.

Historic, Primarily Black Colleges

A number of Texas schools were established primarily for blacks, although collegiate racial integration has long been the status quo.

The black-oriented institutions include state-supported Prairie View A&M University (originally established as Alta Vista Agricultural College in 1876) Prairie View; Texas Southern University, Houston; privately supported Huston-Tillotson College, Austin; Jarvis Christian College, Hawkins; Wiley College, Marshall; Paul Quinn College, originally located in Waco, now in Dallas; and Texas College, Tyler.

Predominantly black colleges that are important in the history of higher education in Texas, but which have ceased operations, include Bishop College, established in Marshall in 1881, then moved to Dallas; Mary Allen College, established in Crockett in 1886; and Butler College, originally named the Texas Baptist Academy, in 1905 in Tyler.

Recent Developments in Texas Higher Education

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board; www.theccb.state.tx.us/

State Appropriations

For the 2014–2015 biennium (Sept. 1, 2013 through Aug. 31, 2015), total appropriated funding for higher education is \$17.9 billion in All Funds, a decrease of \$5.4 billion from the 2012–2013 appropriated funding level of \$23.3 billion.

The All Funds budget, however, no longer includes patient income to health-related institutions of higher education (estimated at \$6.1 billion for the 2014–2015 biennium). Although these institutions will continue to receive these funds, they are no longer included in their appropriations pattern.

Considering only General Revenue and General Revenue–Dedicated, higher education funding will increase from \$15.1 billion in 2012–2013 to \$15.7 billion in 2014–2015, an increase of \$669 million or 4.4 percent.

Higher education for 2014–2015 will represent 9.1 percent of the statewide All Funds budget, and 15.5 percent of the statewide General Revenue and General Revenue–Dedicated budget. This compares to 12.3 percent of the All Funds budget and 16.1 percent of the General Revenue and General Revenue–Dedicated budget for 2012–2013.

Source: *Summary Tables for Senate Bill 1 Conference Committee Report, Legislative Budget Board.*

Enrollment

Enrollment in Texas public, independent, career, or private, colleges and universities in fall 2012 totaled 1,628,583 students, an increase of 28,996 from fall 2011.

Enrollment in the 38 **public universities** and all health-related institutions increased by 8,375 students to 600,108 students. Thirty-six universities reported enrollment increases, while two reported decreases.

The state's **public community college districts, Lamar State Colleges, and Texas State Technical College System**, which offer two-year degree programs, reported fall 2012 enrollments totaling 732,112 students, a decrease of 20,874 over fall 2011.

Enrollments for fall 2012 at the state's **independent and career colleges and universities** increased to 227,803 students, up 20,253 students from fall 2011.

Actions of the Regular Session of the 83rd Legislature

The 83rd Texas Legislature approved critical legislation that will change the way higher education does business. Innovative legislative strategies to improve student outcomes and increase institutional productiv-

ity were approved including:

- **SB 1** implements outcomes-based funding for community colleges (Student Success Points) and technical colleges (Returned Value Funding Model), and increases funding for the TEXAS Grant program to \$724 million, which represents the largest total dollar appropriation since the program began in 1999. Funding to expand graduate Medical Education was also appropriated.

- **SB 24** combines The University of Texas Brownsville and The University of Texas Pan American to create a new general academic teaching institution that includes a medical school.

- **SB 215** makes the TEXAS Grant program a university-only program and creates an additional pathway into the program for specific community college transfer students. The legislation also makes the B-On-Time loan program a university-only program and provides institutions with flexibility to set the award amount to maximize the number of zero-interest loans that can be issued.

SB 215 also implements a cap for the number of hours required for an associate's degree to no more than that required by licensure or accrediting requirements in an effort to improve time-to-degree (typically 60 semester credit hours).

- **SB 441** requires the Texas Workforce Commission to collaborate with the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board and public community and technical colleges to identify and develop methods to support competency-based, rapid-deployment education delivery models aligned with local and regional workforce needs.

- **SB 1210** requires students who receive tuition and fee exemption or waivers for higher education to meet basic academic progress requirements to maintain eligibility.

- **HB 5** makes substantial changes to the public high school curriculum and reduces the number of state assessments required from 15 to 5. Students must choose one of five endorsements to complete, in addition to the new Foundation Graduation Plan, upon entering 9th grade. All endorsements require four math credits and four science credits. A student may also graduate with a Distinguished Level of Achievement Plan which requires Algebra II and is required for Top 10 percent Automatic Admissions into a public university in Texas.

- **HB 29** requires public universities to offer a fixed tuition price plan under which the institution agrees not to increase tuition charges per semester credit hour.

- **HB 2036** creates the Texas 2036 Commission to identify future higher education and workforce needs.

- **HB 2549** requires the Coordinating Board and the Texas Education Agency to periodically review the College and Career Readiness Standards.

- **HB 2550** and **HB 1025** create new programs to help entities: plan for new Graduate Medical Education programs; fill unfiled positions; create new residencies; and develop innovative programs to increase the number of primary care physicians. ☆

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Universities and Colleges

Sources: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board and individual institutions. Dates of establishment may differ from Brief History on page 603 because schools use the date when authorization was given rather than date of first classes. For explanation of type of institution and other symbols, see notes at end of table. www.theccb.state.tx.us

Name of Institution — Location; (*type or ownership, if private sectarian institution); date of founding; president (unless otherwise noted)	Number of Faculty †	Enrollment		
		Fall Term 2012	Summer Sessions 2012 §	Extension or Continuing Ed.
Abilene Christian University — Abilene; (3—Church of Christ); 1906 (as Childers Classical Institute; as Abilene Christian College, 1914; as university, 1976); Dr. Phil Schubert	346	4,367	2,181	NA
ALAMO COLLEGES (9) — Dr. Bruce H. Leslie, chancellor. 1978 (as San Antonio Community College District; 1982, as Alamo Community College District; current name, 2009). System consists of following colleges and presidents:	2,567	58,857	26,957	2,256
Northeast Lakeview College — San Antonio; (7); 2007; Dr. Eric Reno	73	850	144	321
Northwest Vista College — San Antonio; (7); 1995; Dr. Jacqueline Claunch	680	15,992	7,084	356
Palo Alto College — San Antonio; (7); 1983; Dr. Michael Flores	315	8,568	4,110	551
St. Philip's College — San Antonio; (7); 1898; Dr. Adena Williams Loston	455	10,313	4,500	461
San Antonio College — San Antonio; (7); 1925; Dr. Robert E. Zeigler	1,044	23,134	11,119	567
Alvin Community College — Alvin; (7); 1949; Dr. A. Rodney Albright	238	5,190	2,547	0
Amarillo College — Amarillo; (7); 1929; Dr. Paul Matney, acting president	384	11,414	3,393	25,000
Amberton University — Garland; (3); 1971 (as Amber University; current name, 2001); Dr. Melinda H. Reagan	40	1,381	1,378	NA
Angelina College — Lufkin; (7); 1968; Dr. Larry Phillips	110	5,478	2,613	2,574
Angelo State University — San Angelo (See Texas Tech University)				
Arlington Baptist College — Arlington; (3—Baptist); 1939 (as Bible Baptist Seminary; name changed to current in 1965); Dr. D. L. Moody	22	260	65	60
Austin College — Sherman; (3—Presbyterian USA); 1849; Dr. Marjorie Hass	106	1,260	**	**
Austin Community College — Austin; (7); 1972; Dr. Richard M. Rhodes	1,842	40,152	24,407	16,002
Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary — Austin; (3—Presbyterian U.S.A.); 1902 (successor of Austin School of Theology, est. 1884); Dr. Theodore J. Wardlaw	17	195		
Baptist Missionary Association Theological Seminary — Jacksonville; (3—Baptist Missionary); 1955; Dr. Charley Holmes	15	145	NA	30
Baylor College of Medicine — Houston; (5); 1903 (in Dallas; moved to Houston, 1943; Baptist until 1969); Dr. Paul Klotman	3,696	1,525	NA	17,901
Baylor University — Waco; (3—Southern Baptist); 1845 (in Independence; merged with Waco University and moved to Waco, 1887); Kenneth W. Starr	823	15,364	4,789	NA
Bee County College — Beeville (See Coastal Bend College)				
Biinn College — Brenham; (7); 1883 (as academy; jr. college, 1927); Dr. Harold Nolte	1,420	17,945	10,926	**
Brazosport College — Lake Jackson; (7); 1967; Dr. Millicent M. Valek	86	4,095	2,434	1,088
Brookhaven College — Farmers Branch (See Dallas County Community College)				
Cedar Valley College — Lancaster (See Dallas County Community College District)				
Central Texas College — Killeen; (7); 1965; Dr. Thomas Klincar, chancellor	658	16,663	9,047	3,511
Cisco College — Cisco; (7); 1909 (as Cisco Junior College, a private institution; became state school in 1939; name changed to current in 2009); Dr. Colleen Smith	195	3,838	1,435	67
Clarendon College — Clarendon; (7); 1898 (as church school; became state school in 1927); Dr. Phil Shirley	77	1,343	483	220
Coastal Bend College — Beeville; (7); (1966 as Bee County College, name changed in 1999); Dr. Beatriz T. Espinoza	219	3,745	1,607	651
College of the Mainland — Texas City; (7); 1967; Dr. Beth Lewis	175	4,010	§ 2,095	2,514
College of Saints John Fisher & Thomas More, The — Fort Worth; (3—Roman Catholic); 1981 (as St. Thomas More Institute; as The College of St. Thomas More, 1991; name changed in 2012); Michael G. King, president; Dr. Taylor Marshall, chancellor	12	40	0	NA
Collin College — McKinney; (7); 1985 (as Collin County Community College); Dr. Cary A. Israel	1,186	27,424	17,747	5,114
Concordia University Texas — Austin; (3—Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod); 1926 (as Concordia Lutheran College; current name, 1995); part of Concordia University System. Dr. Thomas Cedel	358	2,584	1,256	314
Cooke County College — Gainesville (See North Central Texas College)				
Corpus Christi State University — (See Texas A&M University System)				
Cy-Fair College — Houston (See Lone Star College System)				
Dallas Baptist University — Dallas; (3—Baptist); 1898 (as Decatur Baptist College; moved to Dallas, name changed to Dallas Baptist College, 1965; became university, 1985); Dr. Gary R. Cook	568	5,622	2,279	NA
Dallas Christian College — Dallas; (3—Christian); 1950; Dr. Dustin D. Ruback	60	354	116	NA
DALLAS COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT (9) — Dr. Wright Lassiter, chancellor. System consists of following colleges and presidents:	3,323	84,684	48,188	20,262
Brookhaven College — Farmers Branch; (7); 1978; Dr. Thom D. Chesney	565	12,790	7,777	2,633
Cedar Valley College — Lancaster; (7); 1977; Dr. Jennifer B. Wimbish	249	6,403	3,376	685
Eastfield College — Mesquite; (7); 1970; Dr. Jean Conway	474	14,178	8,250	1,959
El Centro College — Dallas; (7); 1966; Dr. Paul J. McCarthy	471	11,296	5,541	6,240
Mountain View College — Dallas; (7); 1970; Felix A. Zamora	325	9,068	5,008	1,299
North Lake College — Irving; (7); 1977; Christa Slejko	463	11,397	6,365	2,876
Richland College — Dallas; (7); 1972; Dr. Kay Eggleston	776	19,552	11,871	4,570

Name of Institution — Location; (*type or ownership, if private sectarian institution); date of founding; president (unless otherwise noted)	Number of Faculty †	Enrollment		
		Fall Term 2012	Summer Sessions 2012 ‡	Extension or Continuing Ed.
Dallas Theological Seminary — Dallas; (3–Christian); 1924 (as Evangelical Theological College; current name, 1936); Dr. Mark L. Bailey	119	2,036	1,144	493
Del Mar College — Corpus Christi; (7); 1935; Dr. Mark Escamilla	314	11,022	7,256	2,188
Eastfield College — Mesquite (See Dallas County Community College District)				
East Texas Baptist University — Marshall; (3–Baptist); 1913 (as College of Marshall; as East Texas Baptist College, 1944; as university, 1984); Dr. Samuel (Dub) Oliver	64	1,290	NA	NA
East Texas State University — Commerce (See Texas A&M University System)				
East Texas State University at Texarkana — Texarkana (See Texas A&M University–Texarkana under Texas A&M University System)				
EI Centro College — Dallas (See Dallas County Community College District)				
EI Paso Community College — El Paso; (7); 1969; <i>five campuses</i> : Mission del Paso, Northwest, Rio Grande, Transmountain, and Valle Verde; Dr. Richard M. Rhodes	# 1,337	29,980	15,586	**
Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest — Austin; (3–Episcopal); 1952; Dr. Doug Travis	38	109	55	NA
Frank Phillips College — Borger; (7); 1948; includes campus in Perryton; Dr. Jud Hicks	73	1,182	594	994
Galveston College — Galveston; (7); 1967; Dr. W. Myles Shelton	70	2,194	1,643	154
Grayson College — Denison; (7); 1963; Dr. Jeremy McMillen	259	5,106	1,770	1,735
Hardin-Simmons University — Abilene; (3–Southern Baptist); 1891 (as Simmons College; as Simmons University, 1925; current name, 1934); Dr. Lanny Hall	157	2,301	1,123	NA
Hill College — Hillsboro; (7); 1923 (as Hillsboro Junior College; name changed to current, 1962); Dr. Sheryl Smith Kappus	195	4,389	1,512	161
Houston Baptist University — Houston; (3–Baptist); 1960; Dr. Robert B. Sloan Jr.	225	2,589	968	NA
HOUSTON COMMUNITY COLLEGE (9) — Renee Byas, J.D., acting chancellor. Houston; 1971. System consists of following colleges and presidents:	2,504	70,524	45,107	12,130
Central College — Houston; (7); Dr. William W. Harmon				
Coleman College for Health Sciences — Houston; (7); 2004; Dr. Betty Young				
Northeast College — Houston; (7); Dr. Margaret Ford Fisher				
Northwest College — Houston; (7); Dr. Zachary R. Hodges				
Southeast College — Houston; (7); Dr. Irene M. Porcarello				
Southwest College — Houston; (7); Dr. Orfelina (Fena) Garza				
Howard College — Big Spring; (7); 1945; Dr. Cheryl T. Sparks; (<i>three campuses</i> : Big Spring, Lamesa and San Angelo, and the Southwest Collegiate Institute for the Deaf , Mark J. Myers, provost)	309	4,555	**	**
Howard Payne University — Brownwood; (3–Baptist); 1889; Dr. William N. Ellis	120	1,130	162	44
Huston-Tillotson University — Austin; (3–United Church of Christ and United Methodist); 1952 (as Huston-Tillotson College, the merger of Tillotson College, 1875, and Samuel Huston College, 1876; current name, 2005); Dr. Larry L. Earvin	71	918	146	NA
International Bible College — San Antonio; (3–Christian); 1944; Rev. David W. Cook	15	75	NA	NA
Jacksonville College — Jacksonville; (8–Missionary Baptist); 1899; Dr. William Michael Smith	33	560	144	NA
Jarvis Christian College — Hawkins; (3); 1912; Dr. Cornell Thomas	**	603	**	**
Kilgore College — Kilgore; (7); 1935; Dr. William M. Holda	293	6,231	2,897	3,838
Kingwood College — Kingwood (See Lone Star College System)				
Lamar University and all branches (See Texas State University System)				
Laredo Community College — Laredo; (7); 1946; Dr. Juan L. Maldonado	337	9,170	4,480	3,545
Lee College — Baytown; (7); 1934; Dr. Dennis Brown	364	6,216	4,615	2,616
LeTourneau University — Longview; (3); 1946 (as LeTourneau Technical Institute; became 4-yr. college, 1961); Dr. Dale A. Lunsford	213	2,843	NA	NA
Lon Morris College — Jacksonville; (8–Methodist); 1854 (as Danville Academy; changed name in 1873 to Alexander Institution; name changed to present, 1923; filed for bankruptcy and was closed in 2012); last president: Dr. Miles McCall		Closed in 2012.		
LONE STAR COLLEGE SYSTEM (9) — Dr. Richard Carpenter, chancellor. 1973; formerly North Harris Montgomery Community College District. System consists of following colleges and presidents:	3,323	77,877	39,270	5,104
Lone Star College–Cy-Fair — Houston; (7); 2003; Dr. Audre Levy	875	18,906	9,516	747
Lone Star College–Kingwood — Humble; (7); 1984; Dr. Katherine Persson	537	11,947	6,232	1,201
Lone Star College–Montgomery — Conroe; (7); 1995; Dr. Austin A. Lane	582	13,250	6,919	1,268
Lone Star College–North Harris — Houston; (7); 1973; Dr. Stephen C. Head	790	18,756	8,651	901
Lone Star College–Tomball — Tomball; (7); 1986; Dr. Susan Karr	345	9,454	4,674	667
Lone Star College–University Park — Houston; (7); 2012; Shahryar Shojaardalan	194	5,564	3,278	320
Lubbock Christian University — Lubbock; (3–Church of Christ); 1957; Dr. L. Ken Jones	172	2,135	588	NA
McLennan Community College — Waco; (7); 1965; Dr. Johnette McKown	386	9,310	6,743	900
McMurry University — Abilene; (3–Methodist); 1923; Dr. John H. Russell	104	1,368	612	NA
Midland College — Midland; (7); 1972; Dr. Steve Thomas	284	7,094	6,136	15,000
Midwestern State University — Wichita Falls; (2); 1922; Dr. Jesse W. Rogers	342	5,916	3,837	261
Montgomery College — Conroe (See Lone Star College System)				
Mountain View College — Dallas (See Dallas County Community College District)				
Navarro College — Corsicana; (7); 1946; <i>four campuses</i> : Corsicana, Mexia, Midlothian and Waxahachie; Dr. Richard M. Sanchez	738	10,150	4,720	658
North Central Texas College — Gainesville; (7); 1924 (as Gainesville Jr. College; Cooke County College, 1960; present name, 1994); <i>five campuses</i> : Bowie, Corinth, Flower Mound, Gainesville, and Graham. Dr. Eddie Hadlock	437	10,234	4,106	2,491

Name of Institution — Location; (*type or ownership, if private sectarian institution); date of founding; president (unless otherwise noted)	Number of Faculty †	Enrollment		
		Fall Term 2012	Summer Sessions 2012 §	Extension or Continuing Ed.
Northeast Lakeview College — San Antonio (See Alamo Colleges)				
Northeast Texas Community College — Mount Pleasant; (7); 1984; Dr. Bradley W. Johnson	182	3,332	1,100	685
North Harris College — Houston (See Lone Star College System)				
North Lake College — Irving (See Dallas County Community College District)				
Northwest Vista College — San Antonio (See Alamo Colleges)				
Northwood University — Cedar Hill; (3); 1966; Dr. Kevin Fegan, pres. Texas Campus	26	839	100	NA
Oblate School of Theology — San Antonio; (3–Roman Catholic); 1903 (formerly Scholasticate); the Rev. Ronald Rolheiser	24	166	78	**
Odessa College — Odessa; (7); 1946; Dr. Gregory Williams	191	5,036	2,858	1,934
Our Lady of the Lake University of San Antonio — San Antonio; (3–Roman Catholic); 1895 (as school for girls; as senior college, 1911; as university, 1975); <i>two campuses</i> : San Antonio and Houston; Dr. Tessa Martinez Pollock	256	2,766		
Palo Alto College — San Antonio (See Alamo Colleges)				
Panola College — Carthage; (7); 1947 (as Panola Junior College; name changed, 1988); Dr. Gregory S. Powell	148	2,584	879	313
Paris Junior College — Paris; (7); 1924; Dr. Pamela Anglin	95	5,514	2,582	773
Parker College of Chiropractic — Dallas; (5); 1982; Dr. Dr. Fabrizio Mancini	92	882	981	424
Paul Quinn College — Dallas; (3–African Methodist Episcopal Church); 1872 (in Waco; moved to Dallas, 1990); Dr. Michael J. Sorrell	55	193		NA
Prairie View A&M University — Prairie View (See Texas A&M University System)				
Ranger College — Ranger; (7); 1926; Dr. William Campion	23	1,588	398	NA
Rice University — Houston; (3); chartered, 1891; opened, 1912 (as Rice Institute; as William Marsh Rice University, 1960); Dr. David W. Leebron	741	6,402	NA	5,432
Richland College — Dallas (See Dallas County Community College District)				
St. Edward's University — Austin; (3–Catholic); 1885; Dr. George E. Martin	522	5,095		1,886
St. Mary's University of San Antonio — San Antonio; (3–Roman Catholic); 1852; Dr. Charles L. Cotrell	351	3,988	1,153	**
St. Philip's College — San Antonio (See Alamo Colleges)				
Sam Houston State University — Huntsville (See Texas State University System)				
San Antonio College — San Antonio (See Alamo Colleges)				
SAN JACINTO COLLEGE DISTRICT (9) — Dr. Brenda Lang Hellyer, chancellor. System consists of following colleges and president:	1,296	33,022	15,953	1,499
Central — Pasadena; (7); Dr. Laurel V. Williamson	581	14,732	7,366	971
North — Houston; (7); Dr. Laurel V. Williamson	316	7,381	3,010	173
South — Houston; (7); Dr. Laurel V. Williamson	399	10,909	5,577	355
Schreiner University — Kerrville; (3–Presbyterian); 1923; Dr. Tim Summerlin	100	1,126	297	NA
South Plains College — Levelland; (7); 1957; Dr. Kevin Sharp	289	9,697	2,500	**
South Texas College — McAllen; (7); NA; Dr. Shirley A. Reed	760	30,825	10,775	1,678
South Texas College of Law — Houston; (3); 1923; Dr. Donald J. Guter	94	1,225	538	NA
Southern Methodist University — Dallas; (3–Methodist); 1911; Dr. R. Gerald Turner	1,155	10,893	4,257	1,160
Southwest Collegiate Institute for the Deaf — Big Spring (See Howard College)	20	120	NA	NA
Southwest Texas Junior College — Uvalde; (7); 1946; Dr. Ismael Sosa Jr.	**	5,935	**	**
Southwest Texas State University — San Marcos (See Texas State University System)				
Southwestern Adventist University — Keene; (3–Seventh-Day Adventist); 1893 (as Keene Industrial Academy; as Southwestern Junior College, 1916; as Southwestern Union College, 1963; as Southwestern Adventist College, 1980; as university, 1996); Dr. Eric Anderson	75	807	260	289
Southwestern Assemblies of God University — Waxahachie; (3–Assemblies of God); 1927 (in Enid, Okla., as Southwestern Bible School; moved to Fort Worth and merged with South Central Bible Institute, 1941; moved to Waxahachie as Southwestern Bible Institute, 1943; as Southwestern Assemblies of God College, 1963; as university, 1996); Dr. Kermit S. Bridges	96	2,030	**	NA
Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary — Fort Worth; (3–Southern Baptist); 1908; Dr. Kenneth Hemphill	91	3,005	1,179	26
Southwestern Christian College — Terrell; (3–Church of Christ); 1948 (as Southern Bible Institute in Fort Worth; moved to Terrell and changed name, 1950); Dr. Jack Evans Sr.	20	204	NA	NA
Southwestern University — Georgetown; (3–United Methodist); 1840 (merger of Rutgersville College, 1840; McKenzie College, 1841; Wesleyan College, 1846; and Soule University, 1855; first named Texas University; current name, 1875); Dr. Edward B. Burger	165	1,394	NA	NA
Stephen F. Austin State University — Nacogdoches; (2); 1921; Dr. Baker Pattillo	728	12,999	5,684	NA
Sul Ross State University — Alpine (See Texas State University System)				
Sul Ross State University–Rio Grande College — Uvalde (See Texas State University System)				
Tarleton State University — Stephenville (See Texas A&M University System)				
TARRANT COUNTY COLLEGE DISTRICT (9) — Erma Johnson Hadley, chancellor. Fort Worth; 1965 (as Tarrant County Junior College; name changed, 1999). System consists of following colleges and presidents:	1,925	67,128	33,715	10,356
Northeast Campus — Hurst; (7); Dr. Larry Darlage	510	17,415	8,292	2,825
Northwest Campus — Fort Worth; (7); Dr. Elva LeBlanc	381	13,817	6,784	3,769
South Campus — Fort Worth; (7); Dr. Peter Jordan	352	12,734	6,289	1,421

Name of Institution — Location; (*type or ownership, if private sectarian institution); date of founding; president (unless otherwise noted)	Number of Faculty †	Enrollment		
		Fall Term 2012	Summer Sessions 2012 ‡	Extension or Continuing Ed.
Southeast Campus — Arlington, (7); Dr. William Coppola	397	14,566	8,261	1,306
Trinity River Campus — Fort Worth, (7); Dr. Tahita Fulkerson	285	8,596	4,089	1,035
Temple College — Temple; (7); 1926; Dr. Glenda O. Barron	261	5,492	2,065	1,163
Texarkana College — Texarkana; (7); 1927; Dr. Alan Rasco	215	4,045	1,812	4,000
Texas A&I University — Kingsville (See Texas A&M University–Kingsville under Texas A&M University System)				
TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY SYSTEM (1) — Dr. John Sharp, chancellor. System consists of following colleges and presidents:	7,016	125,466	49,508	NA
Texas A&M University — College Station; (2); 1876 (as Agricultural and Mechanical of Texas; current name, 1963); includes College of Veterinary Medicine and College of Medicine at College Station; Dr. R. Bowen Loftin.	2,507	50,227	17,270	NA
Texas A&M University at Galveston — Galveston; (2); 1962 (as Texas Maritime Academy; as 4-yr. Moody College of Marine Sciences and Maritime Resources, 1971); Rear Admiral Robert Smith III, USN (Ret.)	160	2,015	751	NA
Prairie View A&M University — Prairie View; (2); 1876 (as Alta Vista Agricultural College; as Prairie View State Normal Institute, 1879; as Prairie View Normal and Industrial College; as Prairie View A&M College, 1947, as branch of Texas A&M University System; current name, 1973); Dr. George C. Wright	440	8,336	2,841	NA
Tarleton State University — Stephenville; (2); 1899 (as John Tarleton College; as state-run John Tarleton Agricultural College, 1917; as Tarleton State College, 1949; current name, 1973); includes campus in Killeen; Dr. F. Dominic Dottavio	560	10,279	4,522	NA
Texas A&M International University — Laredo; (2); 1970 (as Laredo State University; current name, 1993); Dr. Ray M. Keck III	303	7,213	2,878	NA
Texas A&M University–Corpus Christi — Corpus Christi; (2); 1973 (as upper-level Corpus Christi State University; current name, 1993; 4-year in 1994); Dr. Flavius C. Killebrew	568	10,508	5,080	NA
Texas A&M University–Kingsville — Kingsville; (2); 1925 (as South Texas Teachers College; as Texas College of Arts and Industries, 1929; as Texas A&I University, 1967; joined University of South Texas System, 1977; joined Texas A&M University System, 1993); Dr. Steven H. Tallant	410	7,234	2,615	NA
West Texas A&M University — Canyon; (2); 1910 (as West Texas State Normal College; as West Texas State Teachers College, 1923; as West Texas State College, 1949; as West Texas State Univ., 1963; current name, 1993); Dr. J. Patrick O'Brien	386	7,909	3,107	NA
Texas A&M University–Commerce — Commerce; (2); 1889 (as East Texas Normal College; as East Texas State Teachers College, 1923; as East Texas State College, 1957; university status conferred and named changed to East Texas State University, 1965; transferred to Texas A&M System, 1995); includes ETSU Metroplex Commuter Facility, Mesquite; Dr. Dan R. Jones	649	11,187	5,379	NA
Texas A&M University–Texarkana — Texarkana; (2); 1971 (as East Texas State University at Texarkana; transferred to Texas A&M System and name changed, 1996); Dr. Emily Fourmy Cutrer	140	1,903	833	NA
Texas A&M University–Central Texas — Killeen; (2); Dr. Marc A. Nigliazzo	147	2,253	1,519	NA
Texas A&M University–San Antonio — San Antonio; (2); Dr. Maria Hernandez Ferrier	206	4,116	1,610	NA
Texas A&M University Health Science Center — (4); Includes Baylor College of Dentistry, College of Medicine, Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences, Institute of Biosciences and Technology, School of Rural Public Health, and HSC Statelitte locations; Dr. E.J. Pederson, Interim President	540	2,286	1,103	NA
Texas Baptist Institute-Seminary — Henderson; (3–Calvary Baptist); 1948; Dr. Ray O. Brooks	16	50	NA	20
Texas Christian University — Fort Worth; (3–Disciples of Christ); 1873 (as AddRan Male and Female College at Thorp Spring; moved to Waco, 1895; as AddRan Christian University, 1889; current name, 1902; moved to Fort Worth, 1910); Dr. Victor J. Boschini Jr., chancellor	1,984	9,725	**2,604	**2,050
Texas Chiropractic College — Pasadena; (5); 1908; Dr. Richard G. Brassard	36	243	243	NA
Texas College — Tyler; (3–C.M.E.); 1894; Dr. Billy C. Hawkins	42	822	109	NA
Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine — Fort Worth (See University of North Texas Health Science Center at Fort Worth)				
Texas Lutheran University — Seguin; (3–Evangelical Lutheran); 1891 (as Evangelical Lutheran College in Brenham; as Lutheran College of Seguin, 1912; as Texas Lutheran College, 1932; as university, 1996); Dr. Stuart Dorsey	128	1,318	221	NA
Texas Southern University — Houston; (2); 1926 (as Houston Colored Junior College; as 4-yr. Houston College for Negroes, mid-1930s; as Texas State University for Negroes, 1947; present name, 1951); Dr. John M. Rudley	578	9,967	2,818	50
Texas Southmost College — Brownsville; (7); 1926 (as The Junior College of the Lower Rio Grande Valley; 1931 as Brownsville Junior College; current name, 1949); Dr. Lily F. Tercero		6,130		
TEXAS STATE TECHNICAL COLLEGE SYSTEM (6) — Dr. Michael L. Reeser, chancellor. System consists of following colleges and presidents:	580	11,392	6,826	743
Texas State Technical College–Harlingen — Harlingen; 1967; Dr. Cesar Maldonado	182	5,509	2,797	617
Texas State Technical College–Marshall — Marshall; 1991 (as extension center; as independent college, 1999); Dr. Randall Wooten	48	786	492	60
Texas State Technical College–Waco — Waco; 1965 (as James Connally Technical Institute; current name, 1969); Dr. Elton E. Stucky Jr.	261	4,287	2,951	NA
Texas State Technical College–West Texas — Abilene, Breckenridge, Brownwood and Sweetwater; 1970; Dr. Gail Lawrence	89	810	586	66

Name of Institution — Location; (*type or ownership, if private sectarian institution); date of founding; president (unless otherwise noted)	Number of Faculty †	Enrollment		
		Fall Term 2012	Summer Sessions 2012 §	Extension or Continuing Ed.
TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM (1) — Dr. Brian McCall, chancellor. System consists of following colleges and presidents:				
Lamar University — Beaumont; (2); 1923 (as South Park Junior College; as Lamar College, 1932; as Lamar State College of Technology, 1951; present name, 1971; transferred from Lamar University System, 1995); Dr. James M. Simmons	561	13,280	6,836	4,263
Lamar State College—Orange — Orange; (10); 1969 (transferred from Lamar University System, 1995; current name, 2000); Dr. J. Michael Shahan	97	2,649	694	97
Lamar State College—Port Arthur — Port Arthur; (10); 1909 (as Port Arthur College; joined Lamar University System, 1975; joined TSU System, 1995; current name, 2000); Dr. W. Sam Monroe	115	2,374	1,772	485
Lamar Institute of Technology — Beaumont; (10); (joined TSU System, 1995); Dr. Paul Szuch	162	3,243	889	650
Sam Houston State University — Huntsville; (2); 1879; Dr. James F. Gaertner	669	16,663	10,722	NA
Sul Ross State University — Alpine; (2); 1917 (as Sul Ross State Normal College; as Sul Ross State Teachers College, 1923; as Sul Ross State College, 1949; current name, 1969); Dr. R. Vic Morgan	148	2,047	1,024	NA
Sul Ross State University — Rio Grande College — Uvalde, Eagle Pass, Del Rio (2); 1973 (current name, 1995); Dr. R. Vic Morgan	30	1,092	1,020	NA
Texas State University—San Marcos — San Marcos; (2); 1903 (as Southwest Texas Normal School; as Southwest Texas State Normal College, 1918; as Southwest Texas State Teachers College, 1923; as Southwest Texas State College, 1959; as Southwest Texas State University, 1969; current name, 2003); Dr. Denise M. Trauth	1,300	32,572	17,011	1,759
TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY SYSTEM (1) —Kent Hance, chancellor. System consists of following colleges and presidents:				
Angelo State University — San Angelo; (2); 1928 (was part of Texas State University System; joined Texas Tech system, 2007); Dr. Brian J. May	356	6,888	3,719	NA
Texas Tech University — Lubbock; (2); 1923 (as Texas Technological College; current name, 1969); Dr. Guy Bailey	2,488	31,587	16,990	**
Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center — Lubbock; (4); 1972; Dr. John Charles Baldwin	596	2,272	**	NA
Texas Wesleyan University — Fort Worth; (3—United Methodist); 1891 (as college; current name, 1989); Dr. Frederick G. Slabach	274	3,204	1,207	NA
Texas Woman's University — Denton; (2); 1901 (as College of Industrial Arts; as Texas State College for Women, 1934; current name, 1957); Dr. Ann Stuart, chancellor	1,074	15,168	7,571	NA
Tomball College — Tomball (See Lone Star College System)				
Trinity University — San Antonio; (3—Presbyterian U.S.A.); 1869 (at Tehuacana; moved to Waxahachie, 1902; to San Antonio, 1942); Dr. Dennis Ahlburg	326	2,525	160	NA
Trinity Valley Community College — Athens; (7); 1946 (as Henderson County Junior College); includes campus at Terrell; Dr. Glendon S. Forgey	124	7,170	2,500	1,400
Tyler Junior College — Tyler; (7); 1926; Dr. Mike Metke	492	9,819	3,951	1,782
University of Central Texas — Killeen (See Tarleton State University under Texas A&M University System)				
University of Dallas — Irving; (3—Roman Catholic); 1956; Dr. Thomas Keefe	249	2,576	1,153	735
UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON SYSTEM (1) — Dr. Renu Khator, chancellor. System consists of following colleges and presidents:	3,615	67,151	27,261	
University of Houston — Houston; (2); 1927; Dr. Renu Khator	2,221	40,747	15,101	NA
University of Houston—Clear Lake — Houston; (2); 1974; Dr. William A. Staples	511	8,153	4,346	NA
University of Houston—Downtown — Houston; (2); 1948 (as South Texas College; joined University of Houston System, 1974); Dr. William V. Flores	673	13,916	5,475	NA
University of Houston—Victoria — Victoria; (2); 1973; Dr. Phil Castille	210	4,335	2,339	NA
University of the Incarnate Word — San Antonio; (3—Roman Catholic); 1881 (as Incarnate Word College; current name, 1996); Dr. Louis J. Agnese Jr.	581	8,442	3,275	NA
University of Mary Hardin—Baylor — Belton; (3—Baptist); 1845; Dr. Randy O'Rear	286	3,287	1,068	NA
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS SYSTEM (1) — Lee F. Jackson, chancellor. System consists of following colleges and presidents:				
University of North Texas — Denton; (2); 1890 (as North Texas Normal College; as North Texas State Teachers College, 1923; as North Texas State College, 1949; as university, 1961; current name, 1988); Dr. V. Lane Rawlins	1,998	35,778	15,025	18,075
University of North Texas Dallas Campus — Dallas; (2); (2000); Dr. John Ellis Price		2,084		
University of North Texas Health Science Center at Fort Worth — Fort Worth; (4); 1966 (as private college; part of North Texas State University, 1975; current name, 1993); Dr. Michael R. Williams		222	1,021	777
University of St. Thomas — Houston; (3—Roman Catholic); 1947; Dr. Robert Ivany	336	3,711	2,055	NA
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM (1) — Dr. Francisco G. Cigarroa, chancellor. System consists of following colleges and presidents:	§§ 18,371	215,606	**	**
University of Texas at Austin, The — Austin; (2); 1883; Dr. William C. Powers Jr.	3,280	52,186	**	**
University of Texas at Arlington, The — Arlington; (2); 1895 (as Arlington College; as state-run Grubbs Vocational College, 1917; as North Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1923; as Arlington State College, 1949; current name, 1967); Dr. Vistasp M. Karbhari	1,491	33,239	11,164	7,468
University of Texas at Brownsville, The — (2); 1973 (as branch of Pan American College; as University of Texas—Pan American at Brownsville, 1989; present name, 1991); Dr. Juliet V. Garcia	**	13,601	7,653	1,651

Name of Institution — Location; (*type or ownership, if private sectarian institution); date of founding; president (unless otherwise noted)	Number of Faculty †	Enrollment		
		Fall Term 2012	Summer Sessions 2012 §	Extension or Continuing Ed.
University of Texas at Dallas, The — Richardson; (2); 1961 (as Graduate Research of the Southwest; as Southwest Center for Advanced Studies, 1967; joined UT System with current name, 1969; full undergraduate program, 1975); Dr. David E. Daniel	890	19,727	**	NA
University of Texas at El Paso, The — El Paso; (2); 1913 (as Texas College of Mines and Metallurgy; as Texas Western College of UT, 1949; current name, 1967); Dr. Diana S. Natalicio	1,174	22,728	8,716	2,921
University of Texas–Pan American, The — Edinburg; (2); 1927 (as Edinburg Junior College; as 4-yr. Pan American College, 1952; as Pan American University, 1971; current name, 1991); Dr. Robert S. Nelsen	783	19,302	15,165	50
University of Texas of the Permian Basin, The — Odessa; (2); 1969 (as 2-yr., upper-level institution; expanded to 4-yr., 1991); Dr. W. David Watts	207	4,021	2,156	140
University of Texas at San Antonio, The — San Antonio; (2); 1969; Dr. Ricardo Romo	1,422	30,474	**	**
University of Texas at Tyler, The — Tyler; (2); 1971 (as Tyler State College; as Texas Eastern University, 1975; joined UT System, 1979); Dr. Rodney H. Mabry	434	6,858	2,169	NA
University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, The — Houston; (4); 1972; includes Dental Branch (1905); Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences (1963); Medical School (1970); School of Allied Health Sciences (1973); School of Nursing (1972); School of Public Health (1967); Division of Continuing Education (1958); Dr. Giuseppe N. Colasurdo	1,538	4,489	2,306	24,875
University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, The — San Antonio; (4) 1968; includes Dental School (1970); Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences (1970); Health Science Center (1972); Medical School (1959 as South Texas Medical School of UT; present name, 1966); School of Allied Health Sciences (1976); School of Nursing (1969); Dr. William L. Henrich	1,696	3,249	NA	NA
University of Texas Health Science Center at Tyler, The — Tyler; (4); 1949 (as East Texas Tuberculosis Sanatorium; as East Texas Chest Hospital, 1971; joined UT system with current name, 1977); Dr. Kirk A. Calhoun	88	6	NA	NA
University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, The — Houston; (4); 1941; Dr. Ronald DePinho	2,007	290	NA	2,252
University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston, The — Galveston; (4) 1891; includes Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences (1952); Medical School (1891); School of Allied Health Sciences (1968); School of Nursing (1890); Dr. David L. Callender	1,215	3,012	NA	NA
University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas, The — Dallas; (4); 1943 (as private institution; as Southwestern Medical College of UT, 1948; as UT Southwestern Medical School at Dallas, 1967; joined UT Health Science Center at Dallas, 1972); includes Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences (1947); School of Allied Health Sciences (1968); Southwestern Medical School (1943); Dr. Daniel K. Podolsky	2,146	2,424	NA	NA
Vernon College — Vernon; (7); 1970; includes Wichita Falls campus; Dr. Dusty R. Johnston	139	3,137	2,180	930
Victoria College, The — Victoria; (7); 1925; Dr. Thomas Butler	241	4,381	1,596	832
Wyaland Baptist University — Plainview; (3–Southern Baptist); 1910; Dr. Paul Armes	329	4,880	4,516	NA
Weatherford College — Weatherford; (7); 1869 (as branch of Southwestern University; as denominational junior college, 1922; as municipal junior college, 1949); Dr. Joseph Birmingham	225	5,632	2,319	1,012
Western Texas College — Snyder; (7); 1969; Dr. Barbara Beebe	72	2,192	1,099	876
Wharton County Junior College — Wharton; (7); 1946; Dr. Betty A. McCrohan	293	7,408	4,006	300
Wiley College — Marshall; (3–Methodist); 1873; Dr. Haywood L. Strickland	85	1,401	182	20

Key to Table Symbols

- *Type: (1) Public University System (6) Public Technical College System
- (2) Public University (7) Public Community College
- (3) Independent Senior College or University (8) Independent Junior College
- (4) Public Medical School or Health Science Center (9) Public Community College System
- (5) Independent Medical, Dental or Chiropractic School (10) Public Lower-Level Institution

NA — Not applicable

† Unless otherwise noted, faculty count includes professors, associate professors, adjunct professors, instructors and tutors, both full- and part-time, but does not include voluntary instructors.

‡ No reply received to questionnaire. Name of president and number of students enrolled in fall 2012 obtained from the institution's website or the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board website: www.txhighereddata.org/Interactive/Institutions.cfm.

Includes faculty and enrollment at all branches..

§ Figure may combine multiple summer sessions.

¶ Full-time faculty only.

** Information not supplied by institution.

†† Approximate count.

‡‡ Latest figures available from institution's website were for 2011–2012 school year.

§§§ Enrollment in online courses only.

~ Number of students in extension courses or continuing education for all of fiscal year 2012.



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Business



*A wind turbine blade is secured on a truck at the MFG Wind factory in Gainesville.
Photo courtesy of MFG Wind.*

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Texas Economy: A Slow Recovery

Source: Excepted from the State of Texas Annual Cash Report 2011, Comptroller of Public Accounts.

The Texas economy added 253,200 jobs in fiscal 2011 even though the year began and ended with a month of mild job losses. Energy-based industries charged ahead from the nation’s worst recession since the Second World War, while a few industries remain mired in fading growth momentum or experienced job losses.

Texas had, by the end of 2011, recovered 406,000 of the 433,400 jobs lost during the recession. Texas accounted for 19 percent of the nation’s jobs added in 2011. The total jobs added was more than any other state, and this fact contributed to an influx of people to Texas.

The state population increased by 227,500 in fiscal 2011. With that influx, the labor force grew more quickly than the supply of jobs, so the unemployment rate closed the year higher (at 8.5 percent) than it began (at 8.2 percent).

The Consumer Confidence Index, a monthly measure of the level of optimism consumers have in the economy, did not gather momentum in 2011. The index for the West South Central states, which includes Texas and three other states, began the year in September at 68, improved to levels above 80 in the late fall and winter of 2010, then dropped and closed at 72 in August.

Sales tax collections declined during the recession by 2.7 percent in fiscal 2009 and by a further 6.6 percent in fiscal 2010. Collections rebounded by a strong 9.4 percent in fiscal 2011, but much of the growth was related to oil and natural gas exploration and production activity.

Consumer spending appears to be playing a more limited role in the economic recovery, unlike previous recessions. Motor vehicle sales, however, were quite robust in fiscal 2011, as those sales to collections in-

creased by 12.7 percent, a reflection of the backlog of demand following a 23 percent drop in 2009 and a 2 percent increase in 2010.

Of the eleven major industries of the Texas economy, all except Information and Government experienced net job growth. Gaining industries included Mining and Logging, Construction, Manufacturing, Trade/Transportation/Utilities, Financial Activities, Professional and Business Services, Education and Health Services, Leisure and Hospitality, and Other Services.

Job growth in the goods-producing industries was 5.2 percent over the last years, markedly exceeding a 1.9 percent growth rate among the service-providing industries, owing largely to the strength of oil and natural gas drilling and energy-related machinery and drilling rig manufacturing.

Government, due to the loss of temporary 2010 Census staff, postal service layoffs, and school-related cutbacks lost 1 percent of its jobs during the year. The industry that added the most jobs was trade, transportation, and utilities, at 49,600, followed by professional and business services, at 49,100.

With growth spurred by demands from the energy industry, the value of manufacturing increased in 2011, from \$156.9 billion in 2010 to an estimated \$169.1 billion, according to the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and the state Comptroller’s estimates of gross domestic product.

Texas’ service-providing industries, which account for more than 84 percent of the state’s total nonfarm employment, underperformed in job-rate growth, but still accounted for 67 percent of the added jobs.

The information industry remained in the doldrums in 2011, contracting by a further 7,700 jobs in 2011. The sector includes old and new technologies, such as printing, publishing, cellular telephone providers, Internet providers and software services. ☆

Gross Domestic Product in Current Dollars

	Millions of \$ dollars			Percent of U.S. total			GDP* 2011	
	2007	2009	2011	2007	2009	2011		
United States	13,743,021	13,834,700	14,981,020	100.0	100.0	100.0	European Union	15,650,000
1. California	1,883,679	1,828,836	1,958,904	13.5	13.2	13.1	United States	15,290,000
2. Texas	1,140,030	1,129,537	1,308,132	8.2	8.2	8.7	India	4,585,000
3. New York	1,088,169	1,072,311	1,157,969	7.8	7.8	7.7	Japan	4,497,000
4. Florida	758,776	726,184	754,255	5.4	5.2	5.0	Germany	3,139,000
5. Illinois	630,277	623,128	670,727	4.5	4.5	4.5	Russia	2,414,000
6. Pennsylvania	534,620	537,233	578,839	3.8	3.9	3.9	Brazil	2,324,000
7. New Jersey	474,487	470,358	486,989	3.4	3.4	3.3	United Kingdom	2,290,000
8. Ohio	471,119	450,991	483,962	3.4	3.3	3.2	France	2,246,000
9. North Carolina	396,832	411,495	439,862	2.8	3.0	2.9	Italy	1,871,000
10. Virginia	389,319	404,955	428,909	2.8	2.9	2.9	Mexico	1,683,000
<i>Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.</i>							<i>*Estimated Gross Domestic Product in millions of U.S. dollars from the World Factbook of the CIA.</i>	

Texas Gross Domestic Product, 2003–2012, By Industry (in millions)

Industry	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing/Hunting	\$ 8,345	\$ 9,871	\$ 8,493	\$ 7,290	\$ 8,724	\$ 7,717	\$ 6,145	\$ 9,762	\$ 9,889	\$ 9,470
% change*	19.8	18.3	(14.0)	(14.2)	19.7	(11.5)	(20.4)	58.9	1.3	(4.2)
Natural Resources and Mining	59,851	69,286	83,554	97,471	111,471	145,122	86,498	97,086	118,629	137,622
% change	30.6	15.8	20.6	16.7	14.4	30.2	(40.4)	12.2	22.2	16.0
Construction	45,445	47,418	53,083	56,117	59,005	60,976	57,747	55,955	57,970	60,965
% change	7.0	4.3	11.9	5.7	5.1	3.3	(5.3)	(3.1)	3.6	5.2
Manufacturing	98,171	131,971	137,612	158,139	173,041	151,287	138,928	173,194	192,004	201,242
% change	1.6	34.4	4.3	14.9	9.4	(12.6)	(8.2)	24.7	10.9	4.8
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	161,431	170,650	181,079	196,465	210,414	217,974	207,280	217,670	229,814	141,874
% change	3.7	5.7	6.1	8.5	7.1	3.6	(4.9)	5.0	5.6	5.2
Information	37,676	40,586	42,216	43,910	47,646	45,452	43,683	42,381	44,900	47,435
% change	0.8	7.7	4.0	4.0	8.5	(4.6)	(3.9)	(3.0)	5.9	5.6
Financial Activities	133,401	135,190	142,816	151,970	163,052	181,704	181,212	193,232	199,389	204,666
% change	3.2	1.3	5.6	6.4	7.3	11.4	(0.3)	6.6	3.2	2.6
Professional and Business Services	80,005	87,564	97,003	107,008	120,844	130,796	124,657	133,997	144,666	156,173
% change	2.8	9.4	10.8	10.3	12.9	8.2	(4.7)	7.5	8.0	8.0
Educational and Health Services	53,447	57,783	59,376	63,422	67,928	73,130	79,255	85,408	90,001	94,269
% change	5.7	8.1	2.8	6.8	7.1	7.7	8.4	7.8	5.4	4.7
Leisure and Hospitality Services	29,409	30,911	32,882	35,003	37,519	37,806	38,142	40,777	43,511	46,501
% change	2.9	5.1	6.4	6.5	7.2	0.8	0.9	6.9	6.7	6.9
Other Private Services	20,633	21,321	22,499	23,832	25,478	27,231	27,856	29,470	31,208	32,713
% change	0.7	3.3	5.5	5.9	6.9	6.9	2.3	5.8	5.9	4.8
Government and Schools	96,675	101,130	107,943	113,784	122,229	130,078	138,137	143,967	146,146	147,174
% change	5.9	4.6	6.7	5.4	7.4	6.4	6.2	4.2	1.5	0.7
TOTAL	\$ 823,489	\$ 903,681	\$ 968,556	\$ 1,054,411	\$ 1,147,351	\$ 1,209,273	\$ 1,129,540	\$ 1,222,899	\$ 1,308,127	\$ 1,380,104
% change	5.3	9.6	7.2	8.9	8.8	5.4	(6.6)	8.3	7.0	5.5
TOTAL (in 2005 chained** dollars)	\$ 914,892	\$ 964,924	\$ 968,556	\$ 1,016,315	\$ 1,071,592	\$ 1,077,144	\$ 1,057,675	\$ 1,113,104	\$ 1,149,908	\$ 1,186,540
% change	2.4	5.5	0.4	4.9	5.4	0.5	(1.8)	5.2	3.3	3.2

*Percent change from the previous year. ** In 1996, the U.S. Department of Commerce introduced the chained-dollar measure. The new measure is based on the average weights of goods and services in successive pairs of years. It is "chained" because the second year in each pair, with its weights, becomes the first year of the next pair. Source: 2012 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the State of Texas.

Per Capita Income by County, 2011

Below are listed data for 2011 for total personal income and per capita income by county. Total income is reported in millions of dollars. The middle column indicates the percent of change in total personal income from 2010 to 2011.

In the far right column is the county's rank in the

state for per capita income. Sutton County is first with \$79,103. The lowest per capita income is in Starr County, along the Rio Grande, at \$19,235.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, 2012.

County	Total Income (\$ mil)	% change 10/11	Per capita income	Rank in State
United States	\$12,949,905	5.2	\$41,560	–
Metropolitan	11,271,658	5.2	43,169	–
Nonmetro	1,678,247	5.5	33,240	–
Texas	\$ 1,030,750	6.8	\$ 40,147	–
Metropolitan	927,352	6.9	41,035	–
Nonmetro	103,398	6.3	33,621	–
Anderson	\$ 1,689	7.8	\$ 28,966	218
Andrews	609	14.3	39,435	67
Angelina	2,930	5.0	33,423	148
Aransas	994	6.2	42,512	44
Archer	404	6.7	45,689	30
Armstrong	83	3.6	43,129	41
Atascosa	1,378	6.6	30,238	202
Austin	1,129	4.0	39,374	68
Bailey	254	13.0	35,115	125
Bandera	747	4.7	36,390	102
Bastrop	2,139	4.4	28,473	223
Baylor	136	12.3	36,307	104
Bee	857	8.0	26,697	235
Bell	12,678	7.4	40,222	57
Bexar	63,533	6.0	36,177	105
Blanco	499	6.1	47,043	26
Borden	25	– 13.6	40,693	54
Bosque	594	4.1	32,431	167
Bowie	3,281	3.7	35,360	122
Brazoria	12,376	6.1	38,677	77
Brazos	5,740	4.7	29,045	217
Brewster	367	6.2	39,139	69
Briscoe	46	– 18.0	27,769	230
Brooks	220	10.3	30,423	198
Brown	1,227	4.5	32,136	172
Burleson	592	3.0	34,291	135
Burnet	1,756	5.6	40,734	53
Caldwell	983	2.7	25,577	240
Calhoun	695	5.1	32,413	168
Callahan	452	5.1	33,412	149
Cameron	9,623	4.6	23,236	248
Camp	420	3.9	33,828	142
Carson	243	– 2.0	38,854	74
Cass	995	3.7	32,899	160
Castro	392	22.9	48,285	23
Chambers	1,741	7.9	48,969	17
Cherokee	1,479	4.8	28,923	220
Childress	159	– 5.9	22,754	249
Clay	470	6.1	43,795	36

County	Total Income (\$ mil)	% change 10/11	Per capita income	Rank in State
Cochran	104	– 19.4	33,329	151
Coke	107	7.7	32,525	166
Coleman	289	4.4	33,007	158
Collin	42,576	8.8	52,419	9
Collingsworth	98	– 1.1	31,836	176
Colorado	812	6.4	39,030	70
Comal	4,984	8.5	44,519	33
Comanche	507	7.0	36,476	100
Concho	92	1.8	22,631	250
Cooke	1,757	10.4	45,765	28
Coryell	2,826	6.8	36,932	97
Cottle	54	– 0.1	35,709	111
Crane	159	15.5	36,362	103
Crockett	134	15.6	35,950	107
Crosby	191	– 18.0	31,281	190
Culberson	73	4.1	30,522	197
Dallam	299	8.2	43,556	37
Dallas	109,692	4.9	45,402	31
Dawson	366	– 13.6	26,625	236
Deaf Smith	703	12.8	35,880	108
Delta	163	10.6	31,187	192
Denton	29,084	7.6	42,371	47
DeWitt	703	8.3	34,727	130
Dickens	65	– 4.5	27,118	233
Dimmit	348	25.5	34,379	133
Donley	134	8.3	36,670	99
Duval	411	12.9	35,227	124
Eastland	960	14.3	51,520	11
Ector	5,378	14.8	38,385	80
Edwards	66	19.7	33,662	146
Ellis	5,329	6.1	34,885	128
El Paso	24,696	7.2	30,088	206
Erath	1,207	6.9	31,532	184
Falls	504	4.7	28,073	228
Fannin	1,009	4.7	29,708	211
Fayette	989	7.2	39,970	63
Fisher	133	– 3.7	34,088	136
Floyd	228	– 4.6	35,673	113
Foard	45	16.2	33,685	145
Fort Bend	29,465	8.2	48,545	21
Franklin	350	2.0	33,141	154
Freestone	621	4.6	31,573	183
Frio	450	9.7	25,836	238
Gaines	521	0.1	28,934	219
Galveston	12,849	4.8	43,444	38
Garza	192	– 1.5	29,245	216
Gillespie	1,194	6.4	47,550	25

County	Total Income (\$ mil)	% change 10/11	Per capita income	Rank in State	County	Total Income (\$ mil)	% change 10/11	Per capita income	Rank in State
Glasscock	40	- 27.7	32,256	171	Lavaca	731	6.7	37,793	87
Goliad	215	3.9	29,735	210	Lee	636	10.7	38,172	95
Gonzales	622	1.8	31,270	191	Leon	594	6.7	35,114	126
Gray	885	6.9	38,903	72	Liberty	2,618	4.3	34,353	134
Grayson	4,056	5.3	33,404	150	Limestone	719	2.5	30,421	199
Gregg	5,320	7.1	43,222	39	Lipscomb	141	22.1	42,451	46
Grimes	845	8.7	31,418	185	Live Oak	412	18.2	36,016	106
Guadalupe	5,044	8.8	37,157	94	Llano	714	4.9	37,212	92
Hale	1,026	- 0.7	28,120	227	Loving	5	13.9	51,309	13
Hall	80	- 19.6	23,662	246	Lubbock	9,836	3.8	34,644	131
Hamilton	300	5.2	35,367	121	Lynn	150	- 28.8	25,406	242
Hansford	287	27.6	51,525	10	Madison	352	6.5	25,625	239
Hardeman	131	2.9	31,356	189	Marion	323	5.5	30,771	194
Hardin	2,148	6.3	38,882	73	Martin	158	- 12.7	32,061	173
Harris	204,593	8.3	48,935	18	Mason	142	11.1	35,561	115
Harrison	2,743	9.1	41,371	49	Matagorda	1,225	5.6	33,287	152
Hartley	292	29.4	48,920	19	Maverick	1,229	7.3	22,188	251
Haskell	170	- 8.9	28,444	224	McCulloch	324	16.6	39,026	71
Hays	5,364	8.8	32,700	163	McLennan	8,098	3.8	33,943	138
Hemphill	231	23.7	58,261	4	McMullen	36	31.1	52,810	8
Henderson	2,514	3.4	31,891	175	Medina	1,513	5.9	32,638	165
Hidalgo	17,248	4.5	21,620	252	Menard	68	11.4	30,157	204
Hill	1,142	4.2	32,266	170	Midland	9,144	14.6	65,173	2
Hockley	860	3.1	37,566	88	Milam	790	3.1	32,003	174
Hood	2,105	5.0	40,740	52	Mills	173	2.5	35,690	112
Hopkins	1,159	4.5	32,766	162	Mitchell	236	5.0	25,002	244
Houston	710	5.8	30,225	203	Montague	792	7.9	40,161	58
Howard	1,116	4.1	31,781	177	Montgomery	22,883	7.4	48,508	22
Hudspeth	102	6.8	29,923	207	Moore	748	10.9	34,060	137
Hunt	2,746	4.1	31,736	179	Morris	448	4.3	34,904	127
Hutchinson	825	4.5	37,298	90	Motley	44	7.6	35,515	117
Irion	89	11.3	54,975	7	Nacogdoches	1,927	3.3	29,441	213
Jack	342	9.1	37,903	86	Navarro	1,591	5.5	33,112	156
Jackson	476	8.5	33,937	140	Newton	405	6.5	28,040	229
Jasper	1,190	5.8	32,797	161	Nolan	503	4.9	32,914	159
Jeff Davis	81	6.8	35,273	123	Nueces	13,196	6.1	38,441	79
Jefferson	9,786	5.5	38,712	75	Ochiltree	453	14.5	43,016	42
Jim Hogg	197	12.4	37,442	89	Oldham	95	19.4	45,718	29
Jim Wells	1,645	14.7	39,800	65	Orange	3,148	5.7	38,163	32
Johnson	5,081	4.3	33,269	153	Palo Pinto	942	3.7	33,497	147
Jones	539	2.5	26,734	234	Panola	954	8.0	39,654	66
Karnes	409	6.8	27,377	231	Parker	4,962	13.2	41,914	48
Kaufman	3,572	6.4	33,901	141	Parmer	414	26.2	40,057	60
Kendall	2,007	10.2	57,707	5	Pecos	470	4.6	29,912	208
Kenedy	22	23.9	51,037	15	Polk	1,735	4.4	37,950	85
Kent	26	5.6	31,367	188	Potter	4,123	4.0	33,714	144
Kerr	2,119	4.8	42,572	43	Presidio	219	8.3	28,209	226
Kimble	171	24.5	37,017	96	Rains	333	4.2	30,131	205
King	16	62.2	62,071	3	Randall	4,934	6.7	40,001	61
Kinney	111	7.7	30,579	196	Reagan	126	9.4	37,180	93
Kleberg	1,086	7.5	33,734	143	Real	104	8.1	30,296	201
Knox	123	3.1	32,652	164	Red River	402	3.6	31,664	180
Lamar	1,657	4.5	33,092	157	Reeves	323	6.2	23,505	247
Lamb	423	- 1.3	29,840	209	Refugio	291	10.9	39,958	64
Lampasas	973	8.1	48,898	20	Roberts	41	19.2	50,759	16
La Salle	191	21.9	27,326	232	Robertson	600	5.4	35,859	109

County	Total Income (\$ mil)	% change 10/11	Per capita income	Rank in State	County	Total Income (\$ mil)	% change 10/11	Per capita income	Rank in State
Rockwall	4,155	9.2	51,116	14	Travis	45,925	6.2	43,198	40
Runnels	309	4.1	29,355	214	Trinity	416	4.5	28,395	225
Rusk	1,657	6.9	30,821	193	Tyler	641	5.3	29,607	212
Sabine	337	3.2	31,382	187	Upshur	1,420	8.7	35,663	114
San Augustine	255	1.3	28,703	221	Upton	151	11.2	45,030	32
San Jacinto	847	5.7	31,607	181	Uvalde	860	6.6	32,404	169
San Patricio	2,465	6.3	38,087	83	Val Verde	1,508	3.9	30,702	195
San Saba	189	8.0	31,384	186	Van Zandt	1,791	3.8	33,942	139
Schleicher	110	27.6	33,136	155	Victoria	3,716	8.4	42,452	45
Scurry	642	10.5	37,970	84	Walker	1,737	3.9	25,508	241
Shackelford	171	19.4	51,496	12	Waller	1,290	4.7	29,320	215
Shelby	818	1.7	31,737	178	Ward	415	13.4	38,699	76
Sherman	175	35.7	57,622	6	Washington	1,495	6.0	44,229	35
Smith	8,218	5.2	38,515	78	Webb	6,409	7.5	24,985	245
Somervell	311	4.3	36,809	98	Wharton	1,469	7.8	35,556	116
Starr	1,187	5.0	19,235	254	Wheeler	243	18.7	44,463	34
Stephens	386	10.6	40,449	55	Wichita	4,637	3.6	35,477	120
Sterling	42	11.7	35,840	110	Wilbarger	463	1.5	34,571	132
Stonewall	59	10.4	40,298	56	Willacy	585	5.9	26,462	237
Sutton	317	54.4	79,103	1	Williamson	17,741	10.0	40,067	59
Swisher	284	10.2	36,463	101	Wilson	1,524	8.9	34,810	129
Tarrant	75,777	5.9	40,965	51	Winkler	255	13.5	35,493	119
Taylor	4,929	5.6	37,132	95	Wise	2,124	4.5	35,494	118
Terrell	45	15.4	46,475	27	Wood	1,331	4.0	31,575	182
Terry	384	-8.9	30,313	200	Yoakum	329	-0.1	41,060	50
Throckmorton	77	16.6	48,144	24	Young	739	7.0	39,998	62
Titus	930	1.6	28,542	222	Zapata	359	15.1	25,162	243
Tom Green	4,169	6.5	37,279	91	Zavala	248	10.7	20,926	253

Average Work Hours and Earnings

The following table compares the **average weekly earnings**, **hours worked per week** and **average hourly wage** in Texas for production workers in selected industries in April 2013 and April 2012. Figures are provided by the Texas Workforce Commission.

Industry	Avg. Weekly Earnings		Avg. Weekly Hours		Avg. Hourly Earnings	
	April 13	April 12	April 13	April 12	April 13	April 12
Mining and Logging	\$ 1,137.65	\$ 1,204.22	41.1	44.8	\$ 27.68	\$ 26.88
Mining (including Oil & Gas)	1,151.64	1,123.22	42.0	45.2	27.42	24.85
Manufacturing	871.82	791.90	43.7	43.8	19.95	18.08
Durable Goods	954.22	848.06	44.3	44.8	21.54	18.93
Fabricated Metal Product Mfg.	805.92	759.73	45.2	46.1	17.83	16.48
Non-Durable Goods	711.85	681.34	42.6	41.8	16.71	16.95
Trade, Transportation, Utilities						
Wholesale Trade	838.42	818.48	40.7	39.9	20.60	19.19
Machinery, Equipment, Supplies	825.82	756.76	42.7	44.1	19.34	17.16
Retail Trade						
Auto Dealers/Parts	706.48	689.32	38.5	38.0	13.35	18.14
Building Material/Garden Equip.	404.18	446.24	31.8	34.7	12.71	12.86
Food/Beverage Stores	387.45	366.16	35.0	33.5	11.07	10.93
Gasoline Stations	340.34	355.13	30.4	33.0	11.17	10.17
Clothing/Accessories Stores	227.13	242.40	22.6	22.2	10.05	10.09
Information						
Telecommunications	858.96	991.06	36.0	37.3	23.86	26.57

Employment in Texas by Industry

Employment in Texas reached 11,159,600 in April 2013, up from 10,828,500 in April 2012. The following table shows Texas Workforce Commission estimates of the nonagricultural labor force by industry for April 2012 and 2013. The column at the extreme right shows the percent change during the year in the number employed. *Source: Texas Workforce Commission. Additional information available at the website www.twc.state.tx.us.*

Industry	2013	2012	Chng.	Industry	2013	2012	Chng.
(in thousands, 000)							
GOODS PRODUCING	1,763.6	1,701.6	3.6	Transportation/Utilities	444.2	445.2	-0.2
Mining	282.5	264.5	6.8	Utilities	46.9	48.0	-2.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	102.8	94.5	8.8	Transportation	397.3	397.2	0.0
Support Activities	171.4	159.9	7.2	Air	58.9	61.2	-3.8
Construction	617.8	576.2	7.2	Trucking	126.9	124.8	1.7
Manufacturing	862.1	859.6	0.3	Pipeline	16.2	16.2	0.0
Durable Goods	575.5	566.3	1.6	Support Activities	74.1	72.9	1.6
Wood Products	20.2	19.2	5.2	Couriers/Messengers	35.2	34.7	1.4
Furniture/Fixtures	22.0	21.7	1.4	Warehousing/Storage	46.5	46.7	-0.4
Primary Metals	22.8	22.0	3.6	Information	197.9	196.5	0.7
Fabricated Metal Industries	136.1	131.6	3.4	Publishing	39.6	40.5	-2.2
Machinery	106.0	102.8	3.1	Telecommunications	85.3	86.0	-0.8
Computers/Electronics	95.4	97.4	-2.1	Data Processing, Hosting	29.8	28.8	3.5
Electric/Appliances	19.5	18.7	4.3	Financial Activities	666.5	654.3	1.9
Transportation Equipment	92.1	91.8	0.3	Finance/Insurance	484.8	477.0	1.6
Misc. Manufacturing	28.6	29.0	-1.4	Credit Intermediation	252.2	248.8	1.4
Non-Durable Goods	286.6	293.3	-2.3	Securities/Investments	52.1	50.6	3.0
Food	81.7	85.6	-4.6	Insurance Carriers	169.76	167.6	1.3
Beverage/Tobacco	11.8	11.5	2.6	Real Estate/Rental	181.7	177.3	2.5
Paper	16.7	17.3	-3.5	Real Estate	121.7	120.7	0.8
Printing	25.5	26.2	-2.7	Rental/Leasing	57.1	54.4	5.0
Petroleum/Coal Products	25.1	24.7	1.6	Professional Services	1,452.7	1,395.6	4.1
Chemicals	75.6	73.1	3.4	Scientific/Tech	636.0	618.1	2.9
Rubber/Plastic	37.9	37.7	0.5	Management/Enterprises	88.4	86.6	2.1
				Administration/Support	699.6	663.0	5.5
SERVICE PROVIDING	9,396.0	9,126.9	2.9	Education/Health	1,501.9	1,452.3	3.4
Trade/Transport/Utilities	2,210.7	2,147.8	2.9	Educational Services	175.5	170.2	3.1
Wholesale Trade	556.9	535.8	3.9	Health Care	1,326.4	1,282.1	3.5
Merchants/Durable Goods	317.7	304.8	4.2	Ambulatory	646.5	618.0	4.6
Merchants/Non-Durable	167.8	162.3	3.4	Hospitals	306.1	299.5	2.2
Retail Trade	1,209.6	1,166.8	3.7	Residential Care	176.8	173.7	1.8
Building/Garden Supplies	100.4	95.2	5.5	Social Assistance	197.0	190.9	3.2
General Merchandise	264.3	261.1	1.2	Leisure/Hospitality	1,137.8	1,082.3	5.1
Food/Beverage Stores	213.1	208.6	2.2	Accommodations	113.8	106.9	6.5
Motor Vehicles/Parts	159.7	152.6	4.7	Food/Drinking Places	907.4	865.5	4.8
Clothing/Accessories	124.9	117.5	6.3	Amusements/Recreation	82.9	77.2	7.4
Furniture	36.0	36.5	-1.4	Other Services	389.4	377.9	3.0
Electronics/Appliances	41.2	41.1	0.2	Repair/Maintenance	119.7	114.1	4.9
Gasoline Stations	79.2	71.8	10.3	Personal/Laundry	99.2	96.1	3.2
Sporting/Books/Music	36.9	37.8	-2.4	Religious/Civic	170.5	167.7	1.7
Misc. Store Retailers	63.9	57.4	11.3	Total Government	1,839.1	1,820.2	1.0
Nonstore Retailers	20.4	20.1	1.5	Federal	198.6	20.7	-1.0
				State	372.4	368.7	1.0
				Local	1,268.1	1,250.8	1.4

Cost of Living Index for Selected Metro Areas

The comparison standard of all values is for the **United States set at 100**. Data are an annual average for 2010. The overall composite is excluding taxes. The column at the far right refers to miscellaneous goods and services.

Metro area	Overall	Groceries	Housing	Utilities	Transport	Health	Goods/Services
Austin	95.5	89.3	85.1	110.7	100.2	100.3	100.4
Brownsville	85.8	88.6	71.0	93.1	95.0	96.5	91.4
Corpus Christi	90.8	82.4	79.6	113.5	93.3	92.8	96.0
Dallas	91.9	96.2	70.7	105.5	100.9	103.8	100.4
El Paso	90.4	99.9	86.0	88.1	97.0	95.4	88.5
Fort Worth	91.1	89.8	78.0	106.2	97.6	93.8	96.1
Houston	92.2	85.1	82.0	97.7	99.2	94.6	99.9
Lubbock	89.1	90.0	80.4	74.8	97.6	98.3	97.1
San Antonio	95.7	84.9	95.3	82.8	100.7	99.9	102.2

Source: Statistical Abstract of the United States 2012.

Largest Banks Operating in Texas by Asset Size

Source: Texas Department of Banking, Dec. 31, 2012
Abbreviations: NA, not available; N.A. National Association.

	Name	City	Class	Assets	Loans
				(in thousands, 000)	
1	JP Morgan Chase Bank	New York NY	National	\$ 106,289,000	NA
2	Bank of America	Charlotte NC	National	79,784,000	NA
3	Comerica Bank	Dallas	State	62,252,151	\$ 46,056,142
4	Wells Fargo Bank South Central N.A.	Houston	National	43,962,000	11,626,000
5	Compass Bank	Birmingham AL	State	28,035,000	NA
6	Wells Fargo Bank	San Francisco CA	National	26,269,000	NA
7	Frost Bank	San Antonio	State	23,187,836	9,223,578
8	Prosperity Bank	El Campo	State	14,590,421	5,169,506
9	Amergy Bank N.A.	Houston	National	13,040,763	8,450,425
10	Texas Capital Bank N.A.	Dallas	National	10,532,135	6,785,535
11	Capital One	New Orleans LA	National	9,972,000	NA
12	International Bank of Commerce	Laredo	State	9,836,378	4,101,388
13	PlainsCapital Bank	Dallas	State	6,502,231	3,173,236
14	BOKF	Tulsa OK	National	4,604,000	NA
15	First Financial Bank N.A.	Abilene	National	4,472,275	2,077,167
16	Citibank	Las Vegas NV	National	4,177,000	NA
17	Regions Bank	Birmingham AL	State	3,985,000	NA
18	Woodforest National Bank	Houston	National	3,701,612	1,619,792
19	Viewpoint Bank N.A.	Plano	National	3,662,420	1,691,622
20	Amarillo National Bank	Amarillo	National	3,614,792	2,746,148
21	First National Bank	Edinburg	National	3,286,330	2,018,531
22	Southside Bank	Tyler	State	3,230,938	1,262,977
23	Broadway National Bank	San Antonio	National	2,807,891	1,074,237
24	TIB Independent BankersBank	Irving	State	2,587,134	602,894
25	First Victoria National Bank	Victoria	National	2,388,870	1,615,819
26	American National Bank of Texas	Terrell	National	2,237,970	1,200,637
27	Inter National Bank	McAllen	National	2,132,481	706,024
28	Lone Star National Bank	Pharr	National	2,117,190	1,236,953
29	City Bank	Lubbock	State	2,023,250	1,319,046
30	American Bank of Texas	Sherman	State	2,020,797	1,240,720
31	Happy State Bank	Happy	State	1,999,321	1,276,739
32	United Central Bank	Garland	State	1,862,389	1,008,525
33	Northern Trust	Miami FL	National	1,844,000	NA
34	Texas Bank and Trust Co.	Longview	State	1,731,654	1,197,955
35	Independent Bank	McKinney	State	1,728,782	1,369,514
36	CommunityBank of Texas N.A.	Beaumont	National	1,712,391	1,158,897
37	LegacyTexas Bank	Plano	State	1,704,740	1,114,291
38	Green Bank N.A.	Houston	National	1,669,536	1,204,689
39	Inwood National Bank	Dallas	National	1,513,302	927,448
40	Austin Bank, Texas N.A.	Jacksonville	National	1,407,763	990,685
41	Western National Bank	Odessa	National	1,396,236	644,020
42	Branch Banking & Trust	Winston-Salem NC	State	1,361,000	NA
43	North Dallas Bank & Trust Co.	Dallas	State	1,257,571	440,281
44	Northstar Bank of Texas	Denton	State	1,248,770	701,689
45	Extraco Banks N.A.	Temple	National	1,229,651	678,961
46	Patriot Bank	Houston	State	1,203,922	816,417
47	First State Bank Central Texas	Austin	State	1,182,864	559,480
48	Guaranty Bond Bank N.A.	Mount Pleasant	National	1,160,667	627,088
49	First United Bank	Dimmitt	State	1,158,513	586,063
50	Community National Bank	Midland	National	1,142,946	500,752

Deposits/Assets of Commercial Banks by County

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas as of Dec. 31, 2012.

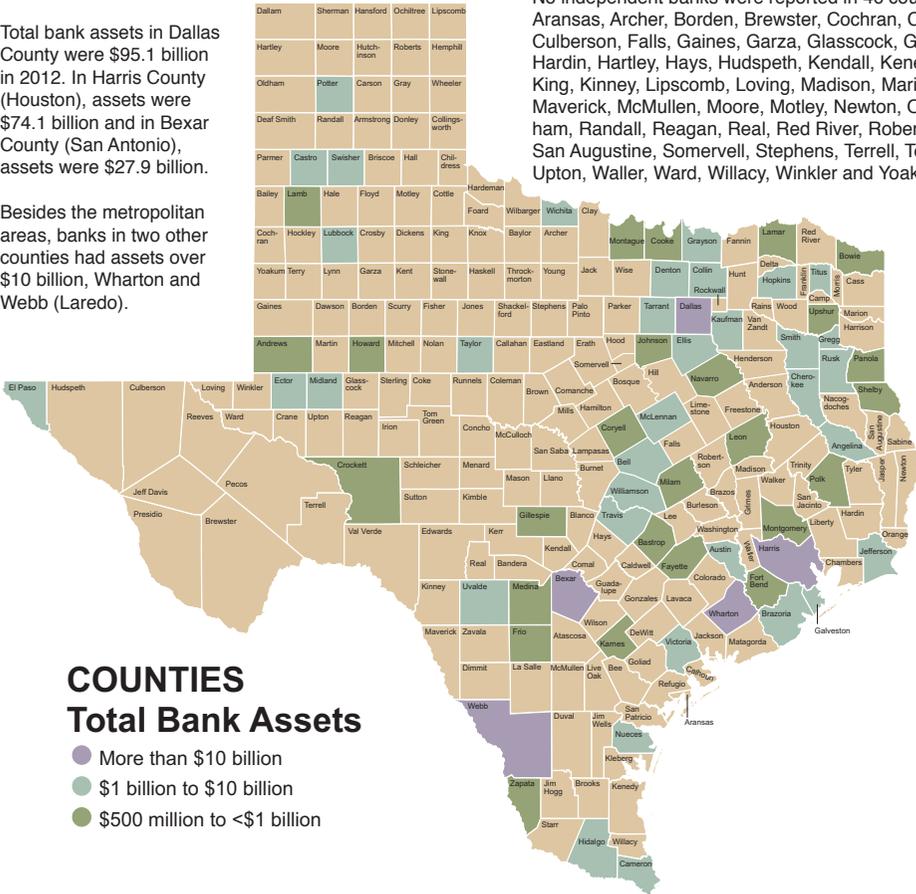
(thousands of dollars, 000)

County	Banks	Deposits	Assets	County	Banks	Deposits	Assets
Anderson	2	\$ 189,919	\$ 208,034	Edwards	1	\$ 53,490	\$ 61,597
Andrews	2	575,500	634,458	Ellis	5	865,555	1,005,146
Angelina	2	974,830	1,089,119	El Paso	3	1,365,233	1,562,427
Armstrong	1	107,896	124,478	Erath	3	285,026	319,510
Atascosa	3	293,263	333,342	Fannin	2	191,073	228,648
Austin	5	1,432,092	1,658,351	Fayette	4	886,685	992,636
Bailey	2	194,680	219,500	Fisher	1	72,484	82,700
Bandera	2	81,748	93,193	Floyd	1	95,869	107,599
Bastrop	2	454,837	528,173	Foard	1	30,538	34,128
Baylor	1	43,741	48,304	Fort Bend	1	531,116	603,547
Bee	1	280,809	303,249	Franklin	1	136,427	179,041
Bell	4	2,239,335	2,731,021	Frio	2	461,741	539,466
Bexar	6	23,765,044	27,922,132	Galveston	4	2,020,286	2,287,441
Blanco	2	226,723	256,127	Gillespie	1	566,932	690,740
Bosque	2	197,637	218,454	Gonzales	2	366,185	402,414
Bowie	3	544,627	619,811	Gray	1	27,646	31,583
Brazoria	8	1,177,368	1,372,623	Grayson	4	2,048,052	2,426,481
Brazos	1	282,526	318,439	Gregg	6	2,199,723	2,485,614
Briscoe	1	40,802	48,413	Grimes	2	262,387	295,307
Brooks	2	114,873	128,851	Guadalupe	3	348,965	394,386
Brown	2	419,963	485,566	Hale	2	426,313	472,775
Burleson	1	375,562	415,914	Hall	2	92,461	103,441
Burnet	2	209,129	244,196	Hamilton	1	40,890	45,983
Caldwell	2	213,529	240,101	Hansford	3	329,323	375,121
Calhoun	1	199,985	228,335	Hardeman	2	94,589	105,406
Cameron	5	1,080,012	1,352,061	Harris	31	64,405,491	74,138,357
Camp	1	297,974	367,276	Harrison	2	179,569	195,500
Carson	1	34,181	37,265	Haskell	1	62,700	70,784
Cass	4	336,664	411,565	Henderson	2	397,409	445,651
Castro	1	1,004,931	1,158,513	Hidalgo	8	6,589,561	8,253,883
Chambers	2	193,733	220,124	Hill	2	191,544	262,673
Cherokee	2	1,503,892	1,748,144	Hockley	2	181,171	194,776
Childress	1	73,537	79,701	Hood	2	420,980	469,670
Clay	1	89,119	99,886	Hopkins	2	898,058	1,003,961
Coke	1	41,655	47,237	Houston	3	147,524	164,969
Coleman	2	121,735	136,804	Howard	2	471,815	519,860
Collin	10	6,791,508	9,114,301	Hunt	1	35,732	39,387
Collingsworth	1	210,321	231,358	Irion	1	306,598	325,489
Colorado	4	380,015	442,683	Jack	1	197,386	219,525
Comanche	2	302,164	350,739	Jackson	1	57,821	63,345
Concho	2	156,425	175,379	Jasper	1	192,737	227,720
Cooke	2	727,337	835,113	Jeff Davis	1	76,434	84,638
Coryell	3	540,744	602,579	Jefferson	1	1,491,346	1,712,391
Cottle	1	42,742	46,964	Jim Hogg	1	118,585	138,463
Crockett	2	535,138	634,863	Jim Wells	1	308,767	367,124
Crosby	2	251,667	285,688	Johnson	2	575,026	691,920
Dallam	1	62,652	69,634	Jones	2	129,622	151,555
Dallas	34	74,625,066	95,139,820	Karnes	2	252,395	281,203
Dawson	1	245,920	275,757	Kaufman	2	2,045,045	2,261,516
Deaf Smith	1	130,265	143,942	Karnes	2	459,923	501,566
Delta	2	60,455	69,526	Kaufman	2	2,036,641	2,292,698
Denton	6	1,716,922	2,087,310	Kendall	1	90,299	104,862
DeWitt	2	292,255	337,252	Kerr	2	132,429	144,561
Dickens	1	40,114	44,936	Kimble	2	85,395	96,822
Dimmit	1	51,103	59,374	Kleberg	1	383,214	457,134
Donley	1	36,665	44,130	Lamar	4	458,660	556,205
Duval	2	113,085	122,676	Lamb	3	496,284	549,810
Ector	4	2,493,827	2,799,454	Lampasas	1	97,253	113,040

Total bank assets in Dallas County were \$95.1 billion in 2012. In Harris County (Houston), assets were \$74.1 billion and in Bexar County (San Antonio), assets were \$27.9 billion.

Besides the metropolitan areas, banks in two other counties had assets over \$10 billion, Wharton and Webb (Laredo).

No independent banks were reported in 46 counties: Aransas, Archer, Borden, Brewster, Cochran, Crane, Culberson, Falls, Gaines, Garza, Glasscock, Goliad, Hardin, Hartley, Hays, Hudspeth, Kendall, Kenedy, King, Kinney, Lipscomb, Loving, Madison, Marion, Maverick, McMullen, Moore, Motley, Newton, Oldham, Randall, Reagan, Real, Red River, Robertson, San Augustine, Somervell, Stephens, Terrell, Terry, Upton, Waller, Ward, Willacy, Winkler and Yoakum.



COUNTIES Total Bank Assets

- More than \$10 billion
- \$1 billion to \$10 billion
- \$500 million to <\$1 billion

County	Banks	Deposits	Assets
La Salle	1	\$ 87,827	\$ 95,030
Lavaca	2	438,000	498,268
Lee	1	144,122	172,593
Leon	3	619,428	698,044
Liberty	2	304,605	349,777
Limestone	3	241,223	273,515
Live Oak	2	402,683	446,432
Llano	2	242,327	271,884
Lubbock	9	4,655,656	5,373,334
Lynn	1	62,892	69,026
Martin	1	111,180	123,049
Mason	2	96,422	122,230
Matagorda	1	52,028	58,603
McCulloch	2	211,365	237,802
McLennan	11	2,743,979	3,104,244
Medina	4	460,337	529,139
Menard	1	28,691	32,957
Midland	4	2,658,567	2,936,169
Milam	3	618,630	693,299
Mills	1	196,766	225,318
Mitchell	2	160,952	177,451
Montague	1	503,162	580,414
Montgomery	2	492,746	546,383
Morris	3	195,292	236,333
Nacogdoches	1	416,146	484,725

County	Banks	Deposits	Assets
Navarro	5	\$ 531,670	\$ 615,080
Nolan	2	231,765	265,335
Nueces	4	1,710,813	1,900,329
Ochiltree	1	165,029	182,260
Orange	1	120,500	135,747
Palo Pinto	2	166,812	187,475
Panola	2	503,720	591,914
Parker	2	268,863	296,106
Parmer	1	120,287	134,533
Pecos	2	220,529	248,652
Polk	3	634,708	750,491
Potter	3	4,261,750	4,993,137
Presidio	1	84,892	99,630
Rains	1	84,090	106,026
Reeves	1	115,312	131,462
Refugio	2	332,927	371,270
Roberts	1	40,254	42,940
Rockwall	2	106,894	120,782
Runnels	4	268,143	298,354
Rusk	3	1,178,976	1,335,045
Sabine	1	48,144	56,444
San Jacinto	2	124,899	138,039
San Patricio	1	115,432	126,557
San Saba	1	43,906	52,318
Schleicher	1	61,309	69,247

County	Banks	Deposits	Assets
Scurry	2	\$ 249,359	\$ 278,175
Shackelford	1	418,190	469,054
Shelby	3	466,858	533,559
Sherman	1	189,789	211,335
Smith	5	3,345,860	4,640,718
Starr	1	65,396	83,691
Sterling	1	132,379	146,625
Stonewall	1	44,273	55,747
Sutton	1	310,608	352,672
Swisher	2	1,811,922	2,040,860
Tarrant	15	3,528,440	4,212,071
Taylor	4	3,850,950	4,634,412
Throckmorton	1	29,592	32,232
Titus	2	1,030,367	1,243,711
Tom Green	1	214,464	241,233
Travis	2	1,017,522	1,277,289
Trinity	1	49,356	54,459
Tyler	1	107,665	129,186
Upshur	3	439,984	521,426

County	Banks	Deposits	Assets
Uvalde	2	\$ 975,934	\$ 1,068,582
Val Verde	1	29,833	33,522
Van Zandt	3	209,775	239,570
Victoria	1	2,134,078	2,388,870
Walker	1	356,424	404,842
Ward	1	96,300	110,239
Washington	4	399,031	457,449
Webb	4	8,961,521	12,307,932
Wharton	4	12,584,857	15,625,050
Wheeler	1	116,465	124,881
Wichita	5	1,324,078	1,525,417
Wilbarger	1	218,807	258,788
Williamson	6	1,238,581	1,410,202
Wilson	1	34,083	40,681
Wise	3	385,879	427,150
Wood	2	294,790	364,221
Young	3	392,332	451,736
Zapata	2	505,358	613,897
Zavala	1	56,935	66,150

Texas Total Bank Resources and Deposits: 1905–2012

On Dec. 31, 2012, Texas had 520 national and state banks, the lowest number since the first decade of the 20th century. In 1986, the number of independent banks in the state peaked at 1,972. In 2012, total assets were the highest ever at nearly \$362 billion. Deposits peaked in 2012 at \$302 billion. *Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas*

Date	National Banks			State Banks			Combined Total		
	No. Banks	Assets (add 000)	Deposits (add 000)	No. Banks	Assets (add 000)	Deposits (add 000)	No. Banks	Assets (add 000)	Deposits (add 000)
Sept. 30, 1905	440	\$ 189,484	\$ 101,285	29	\$ 4,341	\$ 2,213	469	\$ 193,825	\$ 103,498
Nov. 10, 1910	516	293,245	145,249	621	88,103	59,766	1,137	381,348	205,015
Dec. 29, 1920	556	780,246	564,135	1,031	391,127	280,429	1,587	1,171,373	844,564
Dec. 31, 1930	560	1,028,420	826,723	655	299,012	231,909	1,215	1,327,432	1,058,632
Dec. 31, 1940	446	1,695,662	1,534,702	393	227,866	179,027	839	1,923,528	1,713,729
Dec. 31, 1950	442	6,467,275	6,076,006	449	1,427,680	1,338,540	891	7,894,955	7,414,546
Dec. 31, 1960	468	10,520,690	9,560,668	532	2,997,609	2,735,726	1,000	13,518,299	12,296,394
Dec. 31, 1970	530	22,087,890	18,384,922	653	8,907,039	7,958,133	1,183	30,994,929	26,343,055
Dec. 31, 1980	641	75,540,334	58,378,669	825	35,186,113	31,055,648	1,466	110,726,447	89,434,317
Dec. 31, 1985	1,058	144,674,908	111,903,178	878	64,349,869	56,392,634	1,936	209,024,777	168,295,812
Dec. 31, 1986	1,077	141,397,037	106,973,189	895	65,989,944	57,739,091	1,972	207,386,981	164,712,280
Dec. 31, 1987	953	135,690,678	103,930,262	812	54,361,514	47,283,855	1,765	190,052,192	151,214,117
Dec. 31, 1988	802	130,310,243	106,740,461	690	40,791,310	36,655,253	1,492	171,101,553	143,395,714
Dec. 31, 1989	687	133,163,016	104,091,836	626	40,893,848	36,652,675	1,313	174,056,864	140,744,511
Dec. 31, 1990	605	125,808,263	103,573,445	578	45,021,304	40,116,662	1,183	170,829,567	143,690,107
Dec. 31, 1991	579	123,022,314	106,153,441	546	46,279,752	41,315,420	1,125	169,302,066	147,468,861
Dec. 31, 1992	562	135,507,244	112,468,203	529	40,088,963	35,767,858	1,091	175,596,207	148,236,061
Dec. 31, 1993	502	139,409,250	111,993,205	510	44,566,815	39,190,373	1,012	183,976,065	151,183,578
Dec. 31, 1994	481	140,374,540	111,881,041	502	47,769,694	41,522,943	983	188,144,234	153,403,984
Dec. 31, 1995	456	152,750,093	112,557,468	479	49,967,946	42,728,454	935	202,718,039	155,285,922
Dec. 31, 1996	432	152,299,695	122,242,990	445	52,868,263	45,970,674	877	205,167,958	168,213,664
Dec. 31, 1997	417	180,252,942	145,588,677	421	54,845,186	46,202,808	838	235,098,128	191,791,485
Dec. 31, 1998	402	128,609,813	106,704,893	395	50,966,996	42,277,367	797	179,576,809	148,982,260
Dec. 31, 1999	380	128,878,607	99,383,776	373	52,266,148	42,579,986	753	181,144,755	141,963,762
Dec. 31, 2000	358	112,793,856	88,591,657	351	53,561,550	43,835,525	709	166,355,406	132,427,182
Dec. 31, 2001	342	85,625,768	72,812,548	344	59,047,520	47,843,799	686	144,673,288	120,656,347
Dec. 31, 2002	332	95,308,420	79,183,418	337	62,093,220	49,715,186	669	157,401,640	128,898,604
Dec. 31, 2003	316	75,003,613	62,567,943	337	61,448,617	49,790,333	653	136,452,230	112,358,276
Dec. 31, 2004	311	82,333,800	67,977,669	328	69,127,411	54,950,601	639	151,461,211	122,928,270
Dec. 31, 2005	302	96,505,262	77,688,463	324	76,697,256	61,257,128	626	173,202,518	138,945,591
Dec. 31, 2006	286	97,936,270	79,389,737	322	83,910,356	66,132,394	608	181,846,626	145,522,131
Dec. 31, 2007	282	107,260,539	83,637,302	330	154,283,181	114,537,280	612	261,543,720	198,174,582
Dec. 31, 2008	267	108,816,852	84,802,191	327	164,658,101	\$115,186,285	594	273,474,953	199,988,476
Dec. 31, 2009	263	153,639,579	109,552,071	318	162,958,865	120,962,911	581	316,598,444	230,514,982
Dec. 31, 2010	253	149,498,073	120,827,780	314	162,772,458	\$127,925,865	567	312,270,531	248,753,645
Dec. 31, 2011	250	159,621,331	129,799,399	302	169,525,070	137,180,187	552	329,146,401	266,979,586
Dec. 31, 2012	227	\$156,392,247	\$139,945,006	293	\$205,788,318	\$169,156,089	520	\$362,180,565	\$302,101,095

Texas State Banks

Consolidated Statement, Foreign and Domestic
 Offices, as of Dec. 31, 2012
 Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

Number of Banks	293
<i>(thousands of dollars, 000)</i>	

Assets

Cash and balances due from banks:	
Non-interest-bearing balances	
and currency and coin	\$ 5,265,281
Interest-bearing balances	15,138,459
Held-to-maturity securities	13,152,180
Available-for sale securities	42,634,008
Federal funds sold in domestic offices	1,397,276
Securities purchases under agreements to resell	7,169
Loans and lease financing receivables:	
Loans and leases held for sale	1,977,895
Loans and leases, net of unearned income	113,118,533
Less: allowance for loan and lease losses	1,580,037
Loans and leases, net	111,538,037
Trading Assets	666,989
Premises and fixed assets	3,338,029
Other real estate owned	669,536
Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries	
and associated companies	67,259
Direct/indirect investments in real estate ventures	798
Intangible assets:	
Goodwill	3,440,796
Other	207,021
Other assets	6,287,126
Total Assets	\$ 205,788,318

Liabilities

Deposits:	
In domestic offices	\$ 167,646,046
Non-interest-bearing	57,213,192
Interest-bearing	110,432,854
In foreign offices, edge & agreement subsidiaries	
and IBFs	1,510,043
Non-interest-bearing	196,331
Interest-bearing balances	1,313,712
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under	
agreements to repurchase:	
funds in domestic offices	707,418
securities sold under agreement to repurchase	2,779,079
Trading liabilities	475,459
Other borrowed money (mortgages/leases)	5,748,376
Subordinated notes and debentures	2,057,830
Other liabilities	2,235,123
Total Liabilities	\$ 183,159,774

Equity Capital

Perpetual preferred stock	\$ 7,984
Common stock	628,229
Surplus (exclude surplus related to	
preferred stock)	11,355,639
Retained earnings	10,409,378
Accumulated other comprehensive income	220,898
Other equity capital components	-1,543
Total bank equity capital	22,620,585
Minority interest in cons. subsidiaries	7,959
Total Equity Capital	\$ 22,628,544

Total liabilities, minority interest and equity capital **\$ 205,788,318**

Texas National Banks

Consolidated Statement, Foreign and Domestic
 Offices, as of Dec. 31, 2012
 Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

Number of Banks	227
<i>(thousands of dollars, 000)</i>	

Assets

Cash and balances due from banks:	
Non-interest-bearing balances	
and currency and coin	\$ 4,185,824
Interest-bearing balances	9,854,895
Held-to-maturity securities	2,631,474
Available-for sale securities	21,869,596
Federal funds sold in domestic offices	17,079,541
Securities purchases under agreements to resell	8,321
Loans and lease financing receivables:	
Loans and leases held for sale	22,126,551
Loans and leases, net of unearned income	73,437,856
Less: allowance for loan and lease losses	1,702,255
Loans and leases, net	71,735,601
Trading Assets	44,300
Premises and fixed assets	1,977,821
Other real estate owned	565,979
Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries	
and associated companies	22,748
Direct/indirect investments in real estate ventures	478
Intangible assets:	
Goodwill	1,320,227
Other	105,771
Other assets	2,863,120
Total Assets	\$ 156,392,247

Liabilities

Deposits:	
In domestic offices	\$ 132,353,841
Non-interest-bearing	57,381,451
Interest-bearing	74,972,390
In foreign offices, edge & agreement subsidiaries	
and IBFs	591,163
Non-interest-bearing	0
Interest-bearing balances	591,163
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under	
agreements to repurchase:	
funds in domestic offices	400,117
securities sold under agreement to repurchase	977,598
Trading liabilities	60,979
Other borrowed money (mortgages/leases)	5,420,633
Subordinated notes and debentures	80,000
Other liabilities	822,578
Total Liabilities	\$ 140,706,909

Equity Capital

Perpetual preferred stock	\$ 251,750
Common stock	483,541
Surplus (exclude surplus related to	
preferred stock)	8,794,111
Retained earnings	5,760,005
Accumulated other comprehensive income	406,038
Other equity capital components	-21,547
Total bank equity capital	15,673,898
Minority interest in consolidated subsidiaries	11,440
Total Equity Capital	\$ 15,685,338

Total liabilities, minority interest and equity capital **\$ 156,392,247**

Credit Unions: End of Year 2012

	#Credit Unions	State Charter	Federal Charter	Members	Percent of Pop.*	Savings (000)	Loans (000)	Assets (000)
Texas	518	193	325	7,848,434	30.1	\$67,128,838	\$48,109,297	\$76,937,073
U.S.	7,070	2,802	4,268	95,968,179	30.2	\$897,286,397	\$614,635,491	\$1,043,086,244

* Percent of population, each member counted once for every credit union they belong to. Source: Credit Union National Association.

Year	U.S. Credit Union History				Texas Credit Union History			
	# Credit Unions	Members	Savings (\$ millions)	Loans (\$ millions)	# Credit Unions	Members	Savings (\$ millions)	Loans (\$ millions)
2011	7,351	93,933,798	845,898	586,616	535	7,848,434	\$ 67,129	\$ 48,109
2010	7,605	92,619,205	804,357	580,035	550	7,539,545	58,912	44,873
2009	7,831	91,997,528	770,055	587,125	561	7,402,875	55,070	42,161
2008	8,088	90,735,249	697,972	580,101	571	7,197,177	49,335	39,092
2007	8,538	89,053,757	650,879	522,904	595	6,993,043	44,018	35,984
2006	8,853	87,895,738	613,297	492,635	610	6,880,403	41,228	33,894
2005	9,198	86,987,764	591,388	449,891	625	6,832,172	40,273	32,745
2000	10,860	78,865,715	380,858	295,251	714	6,454,376	28,400	22,562
1995	12,230	69,305,876	278,813	198,337	819	5,360,020	20,306	14,701
1990	14,549	61,610,057	201,082	141,889	954	4,379,982	13,875	8,946
1980	21,465	43,930,569	61,724	48,703	1,379	3,202,066	4,818	3,691
1970	23,687	22,775,511	15,411	14,068	1,435	1,452,416	1,034	951
1960	20,094	12,025,393	4,976	4,376	1,159	688,517	282	265
1950	10,586	4,617,086	862	679	484	179,956	38	35

Source: Credit Union National Association.

Credit Unions in Texas

Source: Texas Credit Union Department, National Credit Union Administration and Credit Union National Association.

Credit unions are chartered at federal and state levels. The National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) is the regulatory agency for the federal-chartered credit unions in Texas.

The Texas Credit Union Department is the regulatory agency for the state-chartered credit unions. It was established in 1969 as a separate agency by the 61st Legislature. In 2012, it supervised 193 active state-chartered credit unions.

These state-chartered credit unions served 3 million Texans and had approximately \$28.3 billion in assets in 2011.

The department is supervised by the nine-member Texas Credit Union Commission, which is appointed by the governor to staggered terms of six years, with the terms of one-third of the members expiring Feb. 15 of each odd-numbered year.

The Texas Credit Union League has been the state association for federal and state chartered credit unions since October 1934.

The league's address is 4455 LBJ Freeway Ste. 909, Farmers Branch, 75244-5998.

The address for the Texas Credit Union Department is 914 East Anderson Lane, Austin, 78752-1699. Their Web site is www.tclud.state.tx.us. ☆

Distribution of Consumer Savings

\$ billions. End-of-Year 2012

	Savings	Market share
Commercial banks	\$ 6,976.2	73.4%
Money Market Mutual Funds	871.5	9.2%
Credit Unions	897.3	9.4%
Savings Institutions	582.8	6.1%
US Savings Securities	182.5	1.09%
Total	\$ 9,510.3	

Credit Outstanding by Lenders

	Outstanding	Market share
Commercial banks	\$ 1,126.7	40.1%
Pool of Securitized Assets	58.2	2.1%
Finance Companies	678.3	24.1%
Credit Unions	278.7	9.9%
Student Loans	526.8	18.7%
Savings Institutions	91.2	3.2%
Nonfinancial business	53.1	1.9%
Total	\$ 2,813.0	

Source: Credit Union National Association.

Savings and Loan Associations in Texas

This table includes all thrifts that are not also classified as banks under federal law: that is, it includes federal savings and loan associations and federal savings banks. *Source: Texas Department of Savings and Mortgage Lending.*

Year ending	Number of Inst.	Total Assets	Mortgage Loans	Cash/ Securities	Deposits	FHLB/ Borrowed Money	†Net Worth
in thousands of dollars (000)							
Dec. 31, 2012	12	\$ 64,448,340	\$ 41,967,892	\$ 20,925,955	\$ 57,004,423	\$ 579,846	\$ 5,645,916
Dec. 31, 2011	12	57,857,491	40,757,220	15,671,590	50,819,345	657,598	5,079,133
Dec. 31, 2010	19	53,980,441	17,005,657	14,230,550	46,935,007	987,211	4,840,466
Dec. 31, 2009	19	46,524,327	17,810,587	9,702,023	40,272,742	973,610	4,254,794
Dec. 31, 2008	22	87,572,855	49,816,471	31,763,898	52,606,655	27,137,730	6,582,759
Dec. 31, 2007	21	74,346,114	38,795,098	15,444,116	43,442,843	23,264,570	5,628,255
Dec. 31, 2006	20	64,692,927	22,908,898	12,709,276	39,661,286	18,817,750	4,993,335
Dec. 31, 2005	19	55,755,096	42,027,293	9,140,789	30,565,411	11,299,136	4,228,103
Dec. 31, 2004	20	51,000,806	40,740,030	6,648,858	26,526,138	12,786,086	3,647,046
Dec. 31, 2003	21	45,941,356	16,840,610	17,362,664	23,954,623	10,725,209	3,130,442
Dec. 31, 2002	24	43,940,058	31,604,285	4,900,880	23,264,510	11,662,118	3,189,629
Dec. 31, 2001	24	42,716,060	35,823,258	9,542,688	22,182,152	15,531,159	3,608,222
Dec. 31, 2000	25	55,709,391	43,515,610	1,512,444	28,914,234	17,093,369	4,449,097
Dec. 31, 1999	25	45,508,256	40,283,186	2,615,072	26,369,005	14,790,241	3,802,977
Dec. 31, 1998	30	40,021,239	35,419,110	5,236,596	21,693,469	15,224,654	3,101,795
Dec. 31, 1997	32	40,284,148	33,451,365	4,556,626	21,854,620	15,190,014	3,089,458
Dec. 31, 1996	37	54,427,896	27,514,639	5,112,995	28,053,292	20,210,616	4,345,257
Dec. 31, 1995	45	52,292,519	27,509,933	5,971,364	28,635,799	15,837,632	3,827,249
Dec. 31, 1994	50	50,014,102	24,148,760	6,790,416	29,394,433	15,973,056	3,447,110
Dec. 31, 1990 §	131	72,041,456	27,475,664	20,569,770	56,994,387	17,738,041	-4,566,656
Conservatorship	51	14,952,402	6,397,466	2,188,820	16,581,525	4,304,033	-6,637,882
Privately Owned	80	57,089,054	21,078,198	18,380,950	40,412,862	13,434,008	2,071,226
Dec. 31, 1989 §	196	90,606,100	37,793,043	21,218,130	70,823,464	27,158,238	-9,356,209
Conservatorship	81	22,159,752	11,793,445	2,605,080	25,381,494	7,103,657	-10,866,213
Privately Owned	115	68,446,348	25,999,598	18,613,050	45,441,970	20,054,581	1,510,004
Dec. 31, 1988	204	110,499,276	50,920,006	26,181,917	83,950,314	28,381,573	-4,088,355
Dec. 31, 1985	273	91,798,890	* 60,866,666	10,426,464	72,806,067	13,194,147	3,903,611
Dec. 31, 1980	318	34,954,129	\$ 27,717,383	\$ 3,066,791	\$ 28,439,210	\$ 3,187,638	\$ 1,711,201

Texas Savings Banks

The savings bank charter was approved by the Legislature in 1993 and the first savings bank was chartered in 1994. Savings banks operate similarly to savings and loans associations in that they are housing-oriented lenders. Under federal law a savings bank is categorized as a commercial bank and not a thrift. Therefore savings-bank information is also reported with state and national bank information. *Source: Texas Department of Savings and Mortgage Lending.*

in thousands of dollars (000)							
Dec. 31, 2012	30	\$ 10,142,623	\$ 6,816,212	\$ 2,630,941	\$ 7,610,074	\$ 699,816	\$ 1,674,039
Dec. 31, 2011	30	9,530,011	6,132,972	2,650,324	7,247,147	568,547	1,543,269
Dec. 31, 2010	29	8,559,443	4,568,866	4,164,611	6,720,417	332,684	1,329,943
Dec. 31, 2009	29	8,372,892	4,283,372	1,237,215	6,330,896	307,494	1,201,409
Dec. 31, 2008	28	3,988,377	1,980,651	538,162	3,119,082	411,119	434,893
Dec. 31, 2007	26	9,967,678	6,471,833	1,027,709	6,162,709	2,328,467	1,372,231
Dec. 31, 2006	22	9,393,482	6,444,178	836,821	5,721,314	2,453,577	1,138,780
Dec. 31, 2005	19	8,720,497	5,605,678	985,535	5,308,639	1,967,673	1,352,882
Dec. 31, 2004	22	12,981,650	6,035,081	1,654,978	8,377,409	3,000,318	1,482,078
Dec. 31, 2003	23	17,780,413	8,396,606	3,380,565	11,901,441	3,315,544	2,422,317
Dec. 31, 2002	24	15,445,211	7,028,139	3,147,381	10,009,861	3,422,600	1,910,660
Dec. 31, 2001	25	11,956,074	5,845,605	1,305,731	8,742,372	1,850,076	1,270,273
Dec. 31, 2000	25	11,315,961	9,613,164	514,818	8,644,826	1,455,497	1,059,638
Dec. 31, 1999	28	13,474,299	8,870,291	4,101,480	7,330,776	4,822,372	1,188,852
Dec. 31, 1998	23	12,843,828	7,806,738	193,992	7,299,636	4,477,546	1,067,977
Dec. 31, 1997	17	7,952,703	6,125,467	892,556	5,608,429	1,615,311	745,515
Dec. 31, 1996	15	7,872,238	6,227,811	856,970	5,329,919	1,930,378	611,941
Dec. 31, 1995	13	7,348,647	5,644,591	1,106,557	4,603,026	2,225,793	519,827
Dec. 31, 1994	8	\$ 6,347,505	\$ 8,225,012	\$ 3,139,573	\$ 3,227,886	\$ 2,628,847	\$ 352,363

* Beginning in 1982, net of loans in process. † Net worth includes permanent stock and paid-in surplus general reserves, surplus and undivided profits. § In 1989 and 1990, the Office of Thrift Supervision, U.S. Department of the Treasury, separated data on savings and loans (thrifts) into two categories: those under the supervision of the Office of Thrift Supervision (Conservatorship Thrifts) and those still under private management (Privately Owned).

Insurance in Texas

Source: 2012 Annual Report, Texas Dept. of Insurance.

The Texas Department of Insurance reported that on Aug. 31, 2012, there were 2,652 firms licensed to handle insurance business in Texas and 386,922 insurance agents.

From 1957 to 1993, a three-member State Board of Insurance administered legislation relating to the insurance industry. This board, appointed by the governor, hired a commissioner of insurance. The establishment of the system followed discovery of irregularities in some firms. It succeeded two previous regulatory groups, established in 1913 and changed in 1927.

Under reforms in 1993-94, the board was replaced by the Texas Department of Insurance with a Com-

missioner of Insurance appointed by the governor for a two-year term in each odd-numbered year and confirmed by the Texas Senate.

On Sept. 1, 2005, legislation passed by the 79th Legislature took effect, transferring functions of the Texas Workers' Compensation Commission to the Texas Department of Insurance and creating within it the Division of Worker's Compensation.

Also established was the office of Commissioner of Workers' Compensation, appointed by the governor, to enforce and implement the Texas Workers' Compensation Act. The division consists of five sections: dispute resolution, field services, legal/compliance, medical advisor, and workplace and medical services.

Companies in Texas

The following table shows the number and kinds of insurance companies licensed in Texas on Aug. 31, 2012.

Type of Insurance	Texas	Non-Texas	Non-U.S.	Total
Stock Life	100	432	4	536
Mutual Life	2	27	0	29
Stipulated Premium Life	29	0	0	29
Life Port of Entry	0	0	2	2
Stock Fire	1	3	0	4
Stock Fire & Casualty	103	669	4	776
Mutual Fire & Casualty	2	47	1	50
Stock Casualty	12	150	0	162
Mexican Casualty	0	0	13	13
Lloyds	52	0	0	52
Reciprocal Exchanges	7	16	0	23
Fraternal Benefit Societies	6	23	1	30
Title Insurance	5	18	0	23
Non-Profit Legal Services	2	0	0	2
Health Maintenance Org.	49	2	0	51
Risk Retention Groups	1	0	0	1
Multiple Employer Welfare	4	2	0	6
Joint Underwriting Assoc.	0	2	0	2
Third Party Administrators	246	481	7	734
Workers' Comp. Self Ins.	6	0	0	6
Continuing Care Retirement	27	4	0	31
Retirement System.Pension	0	1	0	1
Gov. Created Life/Health	1	0	0	1
Gov..Created Fire/Casualty	3	0	0	3
Mutual Fire Companies	1	0	0	1
Mortgage Guaranty Ins. Co.	2	22	0	24
Total	662	1,907	32	2,601
Local Mutual Associations	2	0	0	2
Local Mutual Burial Ass.	2	0	0	2
Exempt Associations	6	0	0	6
Non-Profit Hospital Service	1	0	0	1
County Mutual Fire	23	0	0	23
Farm Mutual Fire	17	0	0	17
Total	51	0	0	51
Grand Total	713	1,906	32	2,652

Premium Rates Compared

Auto Insurance: Average for Coverage by State, 2011

The U.S. average is \$1,200. Vermont has the least expensive at \$ 787. Selected states below:

1. Kentucky \$ 1,677
2. Florida 1,506
3. Nevada..... 1,500
4. California..... 1,481
5. Maryland 1,438
6. Connecticut 1,433
- 7. Texas 1,407**
8. New Mexico 1,392
9. Arkansas 1,378
10. Oklahoma..... 1,378

In dollars, twelve-month rates. Information not available from some states. Source: homeinsurance.com.

Homeowners Insurance: Average Premiums by State, 2012

The U.S. average is \$ 894. Oregon has the least expensive at \$ 521. Selected states below:

1. Oklahoma \$ 1,877
2. Louisiana 1,657
3. Mississippi 1,424
4. Kansas 1,337
5. Missouri 1,204
- 6. Texas..... 1,181**
7. Tennessee 1,179
8. Kentucky..... 1,119
9. Florida 1,094
10. Minnesota..... 1,077

In dollars, twelve-month rates. Information not available from some states. Source: homeinsurance.com.

Texas Premiums, Payments				Capital/Surplus of Texas Companies
Year	Total Premiums	Claim Payments	Ratio	
2011	\$ 108.7 billion	\$ 77.3 billion	71.1	\$ 931.0 billion
2010	\$ 102.9 billion	\$ 70.8 billion	68.8	\$ 933.8 billion
2009	\$ 101.8 billion	\$ 76.6 billion	75.2	\$ 903.0 billion
2008	\$ 101.9 billion	\$ 74.5 billion	73.1	\$ 806.2 billion

Texas Top 5 Auto Insurers / 2011		
Company	Premiums	% of market
1. State Farm IL Group	\$ 2,730,890,174	20.07
2. Farmers (Zurich Ins. Group)	\$ 1,624,595,236	11.94
3. Allstate Ins. Group	\$ 1,549,849,189	11.39
4. Progressive Group	\$ 1,179,940,079	8.67
5. USAA Group	\$ 982,478,696	7.22

Texas Top 5 Homeowners Insurers / 2011		
Company	Premiums	% of market
1. State Farm IL Group	\$ 1,679,790,797	28.12
2. Allstate Ins. Group	\$ 742,601,190	12.43
3. Farmers (Zurich Ins. Group)	\$ 722,657,709	12.10
4. USAA Group	\$ 490,685,251	8.21
5. Liberty Mutual Group	\$ 362,965,808	6.08

Texas Top 5 Accident/Health Insurers / 2011		
Company	Premiums	% of market
1. Blue Cross/Shield Group	\$ 7,847,952,746	20.54
2. United Healthcare Group	\$ 7,253,210,108	18.98
3. Humana Group	\$ 2,895,745,508	7.58
4. Aetna Group	\$ 2,508,256,260	6.56
5. Amerigroup	\$ 1,613,949,398	4.22

Texas Top 5 Life Insurers / 2011		
Company	Premiums	% of market
1. Metropolitan Group	\$ 768,052,607	7.86
2. New York Life Group	\$ 551,872,358	5.65
3. Northwestern Mutual Group	\$ 453,100,740	4.64
4. Prudential of Am. Group	\$ 428,106,630	4.38
5. Lincoln National Group	\$ 412,060,998	4.22

Personal Auto	
Companies in state	204
Groups in state	69
New Companies	8
Vehicles (liability)	16,155,066
Total Premiums	\$13,607,166,151

Homeowners Insurance	
Companies in state	131
Groups in state	59
New Companies	6
Homeowner policies	4,168,059
Total Premiums	\$5,974,451,903

Health Insurance	
Companies in state	466
Groups in state	178
New Companies	2
Population est. 2011	25,592,089
Texans with insurance	19,512,569
Texans without insurance	6,079,520
Total Premiums	\$38,214,895,480

Life Insurance	
Companies in state	478
Groups in state	177
New Companies	5
Total Premiums	\$9,774,161,648

Ten-year history, number of insurance companies operating in Texas

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Life/Health										
Texas	206	196	190	186	175	170	161	161	157	153
Non-Texas	580	561	552	546	529	520	514	504	499	485
Non-U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
subtotal	786	757	742	732	704	690	675	665	656	645
Property/Casualty										
Texas	244	245	250	248	252	250	250	243	238	236
Non-Texas	916	915	917	926	932	942	948	948	947	935
Non-U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
subtotal	1,160	1,160	1,167	1,174	1,184	1,192	1,198	1,191	1,185	1,189
Other*										
Texas	362	348	352	341	341	348	353	350	332	324
Non-Texas	456	462	479	485	471	486	504	515	512	487
Non-U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
subtotal	818	810	831	826	812	834	857	865	844	818
Grand Total	2,764	2,727	2,740	2,732	2,700	2,716	2,730	2,721	2,685	2,652**

*Other includes: Non-profit legal services corporations, third party administrators, continuing care retirement communities and health maintenance organizations.

**Does not include 194 premium finance companies and their 10 branch offices.

Construction: Texas Non-Residential Contract Awards

The chart below shows the total value of non-residential construction contract awards in Texas by month in billions of dollars (000,000). The change over the period April 2012 to April 2013 to the previous year was a decrease of 6.2 percent.

Month	Total Awards	Month	Total Awards	Month	Total Awards
September 2008	\$ 2.296	April 2010	1.422	November 2011	1.405
October 2008	1.630	May 2010	1.430	December 2011	1.014
November 2008	1.819	June 2010	1.376	January 2012	1.028
December 2008	1.517	July 2010	0.982	February 2012	0.855
January 2009	1.458	August 2010	1.096	March 2012	1.170
February 2009	1.402	September 2010	2.795	April 2012	1.032
March 2009	1.011	October 2010	0.911	May 2012	1.005
April 2009	1.424	November 2010	0.594	June 2012	1.440
May 2009	2.052	December 2010	2.340	July 2012	1.241
June 2009	1.699	January 2011	0.983	August 2012	1.289
July 2009	1.542	February 2011	0.942	September 2012	1.400
August 2009	1.220	March 2011	1.307	October 2012	1.297
September 2009	1.542	April 2011	1.606	November 2012	1.114
October 2009	1.742	May 2011	1.216	December 2012	1.097
November 2009	1.105	June 2011	1.692	January 2013	1.103
December 2009	1.064	July 2011	0.975	February 2013	0.809
January 2010	1.364	August 2011	1.717	March 2013	1.175
February 2010	0.787	September 2011	0.938	April 2013	0.967
March 2010	1.031	October 2011	0.869		

Source: Texas State Comptroller, 2013.

State Expenditures for Highways

The chart below shows net expenditures for state highway construction and maintenance by fiscal year and percent change from the previous year.

Year	Net Expenditures	Percent change
2007	\$ 5,359,397,359	4.4
2008	\$ 5,208,591,565	- 2.8
2009	\$ 4,252,879,534	- 18.3
2010	\$ 3,353,467,064	- 21.1
2011	\$ 3,774,008,186	12.5
2012	\$ 4,186,493,637	10.9

Source: Texas Annual Cash Report 2012.

Federal Funds for Highways

The chart below shows fiscal 2010 disbursement of Federal Highway Administration funds for construction and maintenance in thousands of dollars. The column at right shows dollars per capita.

State	Highway Funds	
	Total	Per capita
U.S. Total	\$ 38,537,124	\$ 125
1. California	3,601,243	97
2. Texas	3,217,538	128
3. Florida	1,919,230	102
4. New York	1,669,277	86
5. Pennsylvania	1,644,105	129
6. Illinois	1,368,945	110
7. Ohio	1,341,597	116
8. Georgia	1,303,753	135
9. Michigan	1,056,502	107
10. North Carolina	1,053,512	110
11. Virginia	1,013,632	127
12. New Jersey	991,243	113

Source: Federal Highway Administration, 2012.

Texas Single-Family Building Permits

Year	No. of Dwelling Units		Avg. Value per Unit (\$)	
	Units	% change	Value	% change
1980	67,870	-	\$ 51,900	-
1981	66,161	- 2.5	55,700	7.3
1982	78,714	19.0	53,800	- 3.4
1983	103,252	31.2	63,400	17.8
1984	84,565	- 18.1	68,000	7.3
1985	67,964	- 19.6	71,000	4.4
1986	59,143	- 13.0	72,200	1.7
1987	43,975	- 25.6	77,700	7.6
1988	35,908	- 18.3	83,900	8.0
1989	36,658	2.1	90,400	7.7
1990	38,233	4.3	95,500	5.6
1991	46,209	20.9	92,800	- 2.8
1992	59,543	28.9	95,400	2.8
1993	69,964	17.5	96,400	1.0
1994	70,452	0.7	99,500	3.2
1995	70,421	0.0	100,300	0.8
1996	83,132	18.1	102,100	1.8
1997	82,228	- 1.1	108,900	6.7
1998	99,912	21.5	112,800	3.6
1999	101,928	2.0	118,800	5.3
2000	108,782	6.7	127,100	7.0
2001	111,915	2.9	124,700	- 1.9
2002	122,913	9.8	126,400	1.4
2003	137,493	11.9	128,800	1.9
2004	151,384	10.1	137,600	6.8
2005	166,203	9.8	144,300	4.9
2006	163,032	- 1.9	155,100	7.5
2007	120,366	- 26.2	169,000	9.0
2008	81,107	- 32.6	174,100	3.0
2009	68,230	- 15.9	167,900	- 3.6
2010	68,170	- 0.1	179,200	6.7
2011	67,254	- 1.3	191,100	6.6
2012	81,926	21.8	\$ 192,300	0.6

Real Estate Center at Texas A&M University, 2013.

Commercial Fishing in Texas

Total coastwide landings in 2011 were more than 98 million pounds, valued at more than \$289 million. Shrimp accounted for most of the weight and value of all seafood landed (see chart a bottom).

The Coastal Fisheries Division of the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department manages the marine fishery resources of Texas’ four million acres of saltwater, including the bays and estuaries and out to nine nautical miles in the Gulf of Mexico.

The division works toward sustaining fisheries populations at levels that are necessary to ensure replenishable stocks of commercially and recreationally important species.

It also focuses on habitat conservation and restoration and leads the agency research on all water-related issues, including assuring adequate in-stream flows for rivers and sufficient freshwater inflows for bays and estuaries. ☆

Landings by State 2011			
Rank	States	Pounds (000)	Dollars (000)
	Total, U.S.	9,867,108	\$ 5,337,897
1	Alaska	5,353,133	1,893,135
2	Massachusetts	255,798	565,238
3	Maine	269,923	424,718
4	Louisiana	1,285,875	333,619
5	Washington	210,672	331,404
6	Texas	98,111	239,082

Source: National Maritime Fisheries Service, 2012.

Top Fishing Ports for Texas in 2010				
Rank	Landing Weight		Landed Value	
	Port	Pounds (000)	Port	Dollars (000)
1	Brownsville–Port Isabel	22,000	Brownsville–Port Isabel	\$ 52,500
2	Port Arthur	19,000	Port Arthur	47,400
3	Palacios	13,000	Palacios	31,900
4	Galveston	13,000	Galveston	28,000

Source: NOAA Fisheries: Office of Science & Technology, 2012.

U.S. Ports in 2010		
Rank	Fishery Landed Value	
	Port	Dollars (000,000)
1	New Bedford, MA	\$ 306.0
2	Dutch Harbor–Unalaska, AK	163.1
3	Kodiak, AK	128.1
4	Naknek-King Salmon AK	100.9
5	Cordova AK	84.3
15	Brownsville–Port Isabel, TX	52.5

Source: NOAA Fisheries, 2012.



A oyster boat returns to Fulton. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Species	2007		2009		2011	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Shrimp, Brown	42,841,648	\$ 84,258,622	65,297,755	\$ 86,812,353	59,394,882	\$132,776,779
Shrimp, White	27,160,444	56,847,983	23,590,484	40,846,270	26,569,032	78,425,676
Oyster, Eastern	5,187,631	17,759,573	2,733,150	9,375,720	3,943,434	12,789,121
Shrimp, Dendrobranchiata	1,051,026	3,127,202	790,484	3,071,621	906,113	3,479,744
Snapper, Red	1,214,664	3,769,518	850,932	2,398,100	947,594	3,253,688
Crab, Blue	3,309,044	2,660,051	2,844,263	2,454,370	2,892,587	2,845,073
Drum, Black	1,684,400	1,656,699	1,610,103	1,377,472	1,795,460	1,448,169
Snapper, Vermilion	664,095	1,535,104	561,013	1,232,502	464,810	1,274,214
Croaker, Atlantic	54,926	417,341	63,393	484,016	79,273	621,598
Total, including others	84,937,097	\$174,346,556	99,497,064	\$150,231,931	98,111,129	\$289,081,531

Source: National Ocean Economics Program and National Maritime Fisheries Service, 2012.

Tourism Impact Estimates by County, 2011

This analysis covers most travel in Texas including business, pleasure, shopping, to attend meetings and other destinations. Visitor **spending** is for purchases including lodging taxes and other applicable local and state taxes.

Earnings are wages and salaries of employees and income of proprietors of businesses that receive travel

expenditures. Employment associated with these businesses are listed under **jobs**.

Local tax receipts are from hotel taxes, local sales taxes, auto rental taxes, etc, as separate from state tax receipts.

Source: Office of the Governor, Economic Development and Tourism.

County	Spending	Earnings	Jobs	Local tax
	(\$000)	(\$000)		(\$000)
Anderson	\$ 50,880	\$ 11,860	660	\$ 780
Andrews	18,170	4,170	300	310
Angelina	128,120	25,060	1,320	1,650
Aransas	107,290	30,340	1,450	2,130
Archer	1,910	330	20	20
Armstrong	1,490	90	10	0
Atascosa	44,370	11,810	450	850
Austin	41,630	8,420	410	350
Bailey	5,620	1,600	110	110
Bandera	30,760	18,930	1,290	690
Bastrop	136,210	51,940	1,780	3,150
Baylor	7,070	700	30	30
Bee	46,370	13,460	610	930
Bell	396,100	101,550	4,620	7,130
Bexar	5,949,090	1,574,290	54,340	132,630
Blanco	13,330	3,380	180	250
Borden	110	10	0	0
Bosque	14,040	6,370	180	240
Bowie	192,100	28,850	1,660	2,320
Brazoria	287,080	72,440	3,730	4,420
Brazos	356,920	88,580	4,540	6,210
Brewster	49,980	23,870	1,140	1,050
Briscoe	1,460	150	10	0
Brooks	14,770	1,910	100	170
Brown	48,600	14,200	620	950
Burleson	13,700	3,570	160	150
Burnet	69,700	23,040	970	1,490
Caldwell	31,180	6,520	200	310
Calhoun	37,210	10,000	430	780
Callahan	3,830	900	50	50
Cameron	698,420	160,600	7,740	14,760
Camp	18,280	1,430	80	70
Carson	7,430	420	30	20
Cass	23,330	5,590	340	270
Castro	3,130	510	30	20
Chambers	29,310	5,450	220	660
Cherokee	37,350	7,580	440	450
Childress	14,500	3,250	230	440
Clay	23,910	1,480	100	30
Cochran	940	190	10	10
Coke	3,750	730	50	20
Coleman	7,170	1,290	70	110
Collin	1,093,760	353,150	12,160	23,680
Collingsworth	2,390	330	20	10
Colorado	60,610	11,860	480	610
Comal	323,580	88,890	3,300	6,660
Comanche	13,500	2,120	120	130
Concho	1,380	830	30	20
Cooke	64,800	15,750	620	1,030
Coryell	43,540	11,030	530	610

County	Spending	Earnings	Jobs	Local tax
	(\$000)	(\$000)		(\$000)
Cottle	2,200	220	10	10
Crane	1,750	340	20	30
Crockett	33,840	3,320	240	200
Crosby	1,540	390	30	10
Culberson	38,870	4,260	170	340
Dallam	15,490	5,110	270	330
Dallas	7,427,850	2,476,820	66,200	187,870
Dawson	19,010	3,340	230	220
Deaf Smith	15,650	2,940	160	220
Delta	1,310	230	10	10
Denton	600,470	167,540	5,580	12,360
DeWitt	54,290	12,010	520	650
Dickens	540	150	10	10
Dimmit	20,570	2,810	140	310
Donley	6,160	1,680	100	120
Duval	14,520	1,580	90	220
Eastland	17,110	4,070	240	360
Ector	311,290	82,600	2,870	7,150
Edwards	1,090	240	10	10
Ellis	144,730	31,830	950	2,170
El Paso	1,384,260	348,220	12,330	22,430
Erath	45,990	10,800	480	650
Falls	9,490	1,880	90	140
Fannin	12,410	1,690	90	100
Fayette	40,220	7,420	400	500
Fisher	1,100	150	10	10
Floyd	5,220	480	30	10
Foard	390	90	10	0
Fort Bend	402,280	108,530	3,730	7,670
Franklin	8,440	1,390	90	90
Freestone	54,830	5,610	460	490
Frio	25,060	6,220	310	540
Gaines	12,780	2,090	130	130
Galveston	745,850	200,930	8,610	19,720
Garza	11,230	3,470	120	110
Gillespie	82,440	23,820	1,000	2,220
Glasscock	270	40	0	0
Goliad	10,800	1,700	70	130
Gonzales	26,300	4,290	220	310
Gray	48,600	13,230	620	850
Grayson	202,790	30,440	1,430	2,170
Gregg	230,220	53,620	2,630	3,460
Grimes	18,420	4,710	230	270
Guadalupe	144,860	49,480	1,610	2,880
Hale	51,050	11,630	770	800
Hall	2,510	260	10	20
Hamilton	5,920	1,220	60	90
Hansford	1,800	270	20	30
Hardeman	7,080	1,090	80	90
Hardin	40,070	8,140	480	530



The Alamo, the most popular tourist attraction in the state. Photo by Muhgee (CC).

Travelers' Top Destinations, 2011

Most visited sites by all travelers as percent of total. *Source: Survey for Office of Governor.*

Rank	Destination	Percent
1.	Alamo	32.59
2.	Hill Country	15.05
3.	Galveston Island	13.54
4.	Fiesta Texas	12.51
5.	Cowboys Stadium	10.38
6.	San Marcos Outlet Malls	9.80
7.	SeaWorld of Texas	9.19
8.	Rangers Ballpark in Arlington	7.83
9.	Six Flags Over Texas	7.57
10.	San Antonio Zoo	7.39
11.	Fort Worth Stockyards	7.38
12.	Dallas Zoo	7.03
13.	State Capitol	6.79
14.	Houston Zoo	6.52
15.	South Padre Island	6.40

Top Places of Origin, 2011

The leading places of origin for visitors to Texas. *Source: Survey for Office of Governor.*

Rank	State	Percent
1.	California	11.2
2.	Oklahoma	7.4
3.	Louisiana	7.4
4.	New Mexico	5.4
5.	Missouri	5.1
6.	New York	4.0
7.	Florida	3.9
8.	Virginia	3.7
9.	Arizona	3.7

Rank	Metro Area	Percent
1.	Los Angeles	7.9
2.	Albuquerque–Santa Fe	4.6
3.	Oklahoma City	3.9
4.	St. Louis	3.4
5.	New York	3.3

County	Spending	Earnings	Jobs	Local tax
	(\$000)	(\$000)		(\$000)
Harris	9,656,190	4,347,830	94,350	227,770
Harrison	100,790	14,850	690	590
Hartley	1,090	190	10	10
Haskell	4,570	1,030	70	100
Hays	250,480	69,200	2,560	4,450
Hemphill	13,620	2,330	110	450
Henderson	123,520	18,410	490	890
Hidalgo	1,132,150	304,100	14,580	19,450
Hill	63,200	9,390	510	520
Hockley	26,380	6,520	370	280
Hood	60,190	14,280	540	1,020
Hopkins	68,020	10,430	510	520
Houston	38,290	6,130	300	240
Howard	100,910	14,490	720	1,310
Hudspeth	6,400	380	20	0
Hunt	105,350	21,480	680	1,090
Hutchinson	38,480	7,540	360	510
Irion	12,460	320	20	0

County	Spending	Earnings	Jobs	Local tax
	(\$000)	(\$000)		(\$000)
Jack	5,340	820	40	60
Jackson	12,580	2,270	110	200
Jasper	35,190	9,000	480	590
Jeff Davis	8,920	3,500	110	0
Jefferson	491,520	100,210	5,250	7,580
Jim Hogg	5,800	1,350	70	60
Jim Wells	88,970	23,850	1,150	970
Johnson	145,730	23,030	910	1,630
Jones	8,640	1,910	100	90
Karnes	23,310	3,970	160	200
Kaufman	142,200	19,400	670	1,250
Kendall	71,470	17,590	870	1,080
Kenedy	880	310	20	0
Kent	810	120	10	0
Kerr	84,690	32,020	1,410	1,630
Kimble	18,080	2,350	160	230
King	50	10	0	0
Kinney	4,960	1,560	90	50

County	Spending	Earnings	Jobs	Local tax	County	Spending	Earnings	Jobs	Local tax
	(\$000)	(\$000)		(\$000)		(\$000)	(\$000)		(\$000)
Kleberg	57,720	13,860	570	810	Refugio	25,600	2,340	110	190
Knox	3,690	500	30	30	Roberts	1,220	30	0	0
La Salle	11,660	3,870	190	250	Robertson	21,480	4,050	250	450
Lamar	66,440	16,580	700	890	Rockwall	85,870	20,170	710	1,770
Lamb	13,800	1,620	100	90	Runnels	7,660	1,310	80	70
Lampasas	13,690	2,490	150	170	Rusk	41,030	6,560	330	470
Lavaca	19,630	4,630	180	370	Sabine	11,190	1,830	110	30
Lee	24,590	4,980	210	190	S. Augustne	9,100	2,270	130	110
Leon	35,950	4,900	280	420	San Jacinto	11,790	2,260	150	50
Liberty	48,760	14,090	410	590	San Patricio	113,190	25,650	1,110	2,010
Limestone	19,340	2,490	140	300	San Saba	3,930	880	60	30
Lipscomb	2,690	170	10	10	Schleicher	440	110	10	10
Live Oak	39,040	4,820	240	550	Scurry	34,810	11,120	600	560
Llano	91,240	35,930	2,150	1,960	Shackelford	2,230	1,610	100	40
Loving	20	0	0	0	Shelby	43,420	11,050	720	850
Lubbock	649,940	200,390	7,190	9,570	Sherman	6,220	450	40	20
Lynn	1,090	220	20	10	Smith	326,610	70,730	3,340	4,920
Madison	9,620	2,050	110	180	Somervell	15,980	3,660	150	360
Marion	7,450	1,810	130	110	Starr	28,290	5,110	240	410
Martin	19,790	1,410	80	30	Stephens	6,400	1,520	80	100
Mason	2,430	540	50	30	Sterling	2,730	190	20	10
Matagorda	48,270	15,910	830	1,120	Stonewall	1,000	240	20	10
Maverick	62,630	13,840	670	1,290	Sutton	8,930	2,300	170	260
McCulloch	18,580	2,370	180	260	Swisher	3,760	740	40	30
McLennan	455,130	97,450	4,850	6,250	Tarrant	4,276,950	2,813,290	60,920	79,640
McMullen	850	160	10	0	Taylor	409,110	71,320	3,380	7,300
Medina	46,820	7,330	350	440	Terrell	1,260	220	10	0
Menard	3,130	330	20	20	Terry	10,570	3,030	200	250
Midland	368,900	75,530	3,290	5,980	Throckmrtton	4,060	180	10	0
Milam	30,750	6,270	310	320	Titus	55,650	9,540	490	700
Mills	3,270	540	30	40	Tom Green	188,910	55,940	2,960	2,640
Mitchell	8,740	1,520	60	90	Travis	3,607,610	1,101,560	39,050	91,670
Montague	20,190	4,700	360	340	Trinity	11,410	6,000	300	150
Montgomery	477,120	199,660	5,420	11,040	Tyler	10,220	2,150	140	110
Moore	44,030	6,560	410	790	Upshur	22,390	2,770	140	160
Morris	5,400	850	50	40	Upton	2,810	680	50	50
Motley	800	90	10	0	Uvalde	72,0040	13,400	700	1,280
Nacogdoches	93,410	24,340	1,410	2,150	Val Verde	53,670	15,000	670	1,050
Navarro	44,290	9,930	520	640	Van Zandt	51,860	8,490	420	470
Newton	4,790	640	30	40	Victoria	208,180	38,550	1,620	3,310
Nolan	26,230	8,240	430	810	Walker	94,560	17,200	970	980
Nueces	933,030	252,680	11,450	23,300	Waller	45,110	5,280	170	430
Ochiltree	27,330	5,010	320	640	Ward	18,720	5,490	330	460
Oldham	10,430	740	50	50	Washington	95,240	13,110	640	840
Orange	111,140	21,340	1,020	1,150	Webb	549,1109	123,940	5,460	8,900
Palo Pinto	79,290	12,800	570	590	Wharton	32,260	8,150	440	510
Panola	21,220	4,210	250	550	Wheeler	30,300	5,790	360	540
Parker	113,480	19,850	740	1,180	Wichita	207,620	46,240	2,990	3,860
Parmer	5,360	590	30	30	Wilbarger	21,240	4,560	260	360
Pecos	52,170	7,020	490	1,140	Willacy	25,750	3,370	140	170
Polk	54,950	14,310	650	520	Williamson	479,880	111,090	4,260	9,270
Potter	675,860	137,960	7,120	13,100	Wilson	29,900	5,460	250	270
Presidio	9,040	1,710	60	220	Winkler	4,260	650	40	50
Rains	6,630	1,660	60	50	Wise	59,770	16,300	690	1,040
Randall	114,110	18,410	1,050	1,140	Wood	27,220	7,830	370	250
Reagan	3,200	700	50	10	Yoakum	4,720	920	60	60
Real	4,750	1,410	60	40	Young	28,010	8,110	380	420
Red River	5,230	1,230	40	40	Zapata	15,600	2,690	180	130
Reeves	64,660	10,970	790	1,450	Zavala	11,620	1,740	90	190

Telecommunications Trends to High-Speed, Wireless

The chart below shows the move to wireless communications, and the decline in the number of telephone land lines in Texas and nationwide. The chart also shows the

growth of high-speed Internet use in the state and in the United States. *Sources: Trends in Telephone Service, Federal Communications Commission, June 2012.*

	2000	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Mobile Wireless Telephone Subscribers (in thousands)						
Texas	6,705	10,776	14,424	18,792	21,008	23,482
U.S.	90,643	147,624	192,053	238,230	261,284	290,304
Local Telephone Lines						
Texas	13,657,444	12,717,073	10,945,498	9,692,891	8,948,577	7,046,000
U.S.	188,499,586	173,140,710	157,041,487	135,121,037	122,596,593	92,958,000
High-Speed Lines for Internet (in thousands)						
Texas	253	1,571	2,943	6,856	7,484	17,487
U.S.	4,107	22,995	42,518	100,922	102,043	206,124



In Beaumont an evacuee has his armband scanned as part of computer tracking during Hurricane Gustav in 2008. FEMA photo.

High-Speed Lines by Technology as of June 2011 (in thousands)									
	DSL	Cable Modem	Traditional Wireline	Fiber	Satellite	Fixed Wireless	Mobile Wireless	Power Line	Total
Texas	2,943	2,578	*	383	*	63	11,325	0	17,487
U.S.	31,610	46,698	772	5,476	1,204	644	119,556	6	206,124

* Data withheld to maintain firm confidentiality.

Type of Computer in Household: 2010 (in thousands)								
	Population that lives in household with computer		Desktop or laptop ¹		Handheld ²		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Texas	18,561	79.0	17,834	76.0	5,676	24.2	343	1.5
U.S.	237,744	81.4	232,346	79.6	62,008	21.2	2,056	5.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, June 2012. ¹Desktops, laptops, netbooks or notebook computers. ²Handheld computers, smart mobile phones or other handheld wireless computers.

Texas Electric Grids: Demand and Capacity

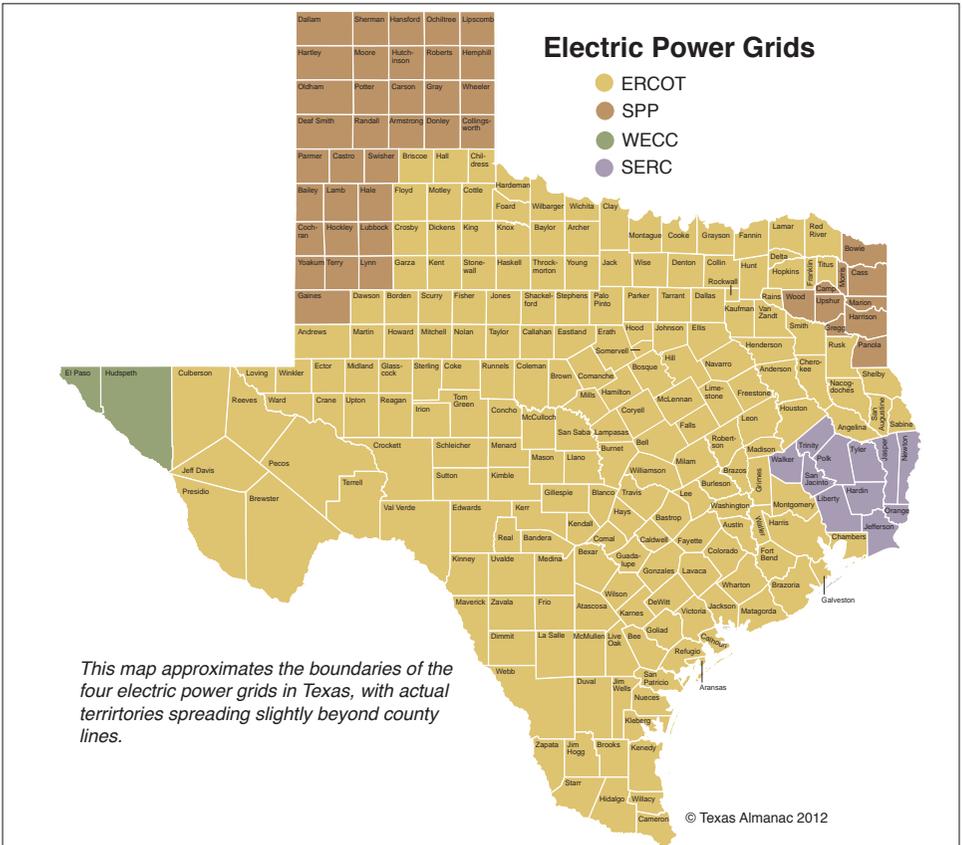
- The Electric Reliability Council of Texas (**ERCOT**) operates the electric grid for 75 percent of the state.
- The Panhandle, South Plains and a small corner of Northeast Texas are under the Southwest Power Pool (**SPP**).
- El Paso and the far western corner of the Trans Pecos are under the Western Electric Coordinating Council (**WECC**).
- The southeast corner of Texas is under the **SERC** Reliability Corporation.

The councils were first formed in 1968 to ensure adequate bulk power supply.

	History (in megawatts)					Projections			
	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
ERCOT demand	55,833	58,531	61,214	61,049	62,378	68,392*	63,880	65,790	68,381
capacity	76,849	73,850	70,664	74,274	73,857	73,199	74,902	75,063	77,223
% margin*	27.3	20.7	13.4	17.8	12.8	6.6*	14.7	12.4	11.4
SPP demand	38,298	39,383	41,982	42,906	51,942	51,783	52,337	53,802	54,140
capacity	47,233	48,000	45,831	48,110	63,337	66,224	66,638	67,879	68,369
% margin	18.9	18.0	8.4	10.8	18.0	21.8	21.5	20.7	20.8
WECC demand	117,032	121,205	139,402	130,916	126,944	126,586	127,446	128,925	130,801
capacity	142,624	155,455	162,288	167,860	158,407	171,032	180,001	186,410	188,386
% margin	17.9	22.0	14.1	22.0	19.9	26.0	29.2	30.8	30.6
SERC demand	154,459	153,024	196,196	196,711	160,896	158,323	159,852	162,247	164,805
capacity	172,485	182,861	223,630	228,169	200,511	203,220	205,834	207,560	208,362
% margin	10.5	16.3	12.3	13.8	19.8	22.1	22.3	21.8	20.9
U.S. demand	696,376	692,908	776,479	744,151	747,836	730,391	745,384	757,464	768,528
capacity	833,380	875,870	891,226	909,504	924,922	939,403	957,151	970,127	977,798
% margin	16.4	20.9	12.9	18.2	19.1	22.2	22.1	21.9	21.4

*Capacity Margin is the amount of unused available capability of an electric power system at **summer peak** load as a percentage of capacity resources. Source: Federal Energy Information Administration, Annual Report 2011.

*Actual on Aug. 3, 2011 – ed. Source: ERCOT website.





The Horse Hollow site in Nolan County, the state's second largest wind farm. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Wind Energy Continues Expansion in State

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2012

Texas continues to lead the nation in installed wind capacity and generation. In 2012, Texas had 21 percent of the nation's installed wind capacity, reaching 10,648 megawatts. Iowa was second in installed wind capacity, at 4,524 megawatts.

With Texas' significant increase, wind generation was responsible for 7.0 percent of total electricity generation in the state in 2010, and dipping slightly to 6.9 in 2011.

By the middle of 2012, U.S. installed wind capacity had grown to 49,802 MW.

The Texas plains continues to see rapid growth in wind farms, while more recently expansion has began offshore on the Gulf Coast. In all, Texas has six of the ten largest wind generation projects in the country. Roscoe Wind Farm, which stretches across Nolan, Mitchell, Scurry and Fisher counties, is the largest in the state, with a capacity of 782 MW. It is second in the nation to Alta Wind farm in California at 981 MW. ☆

Installed Wind Capacity in megawatts (MW)		
YEAR	Texas	U.S.
2012	10,648	49,802
2011	10,394	46,919
2010	10,089	40,267
2009	9,403	34,863
2008	7,427	24,651
2007	4,296	16,596
2006	2,739	11,575
2005	1,995	9,149
2000	181	2,566

Source: U.S. Department of Energy and the Office of Governor Economic Development & Tourism, July 2012.

2010 Renewable Energy as Portion of Net Generation of Electricity

[in thousand megawatthours.]

State	Total All	Total Renewable	% Renewable	Hydroelectric	Wind
1. Washington	103,473	74,905	72.4	68,288	4,745
2. California	204,126	58,881	28.8	33,431	6,079
3. Oregon	55,127	35,299	64.0	30,542	3,920
4. New York	136,962	30,286	22.1	25,472	2,596
5. Texas	411,695	28,967	7.0	1,262	26,251
6. Alabama	152,151	11,081	7.3	8,704	-
7. Montana	29,791	10,442	35.1	9,415	930
8. Iowa	57,509	10,309	17.9	948	9,170
9. Idaho	12,025	10,168	84.6	9,154	441
10. Tennessee	82,349	9,125	11.1	8,138	41
United States	4,125,060	427,376	10.4	260,203	94,652

No data reported. Source: Energy Information Administration, 2012.

Texas Oil Production History

The table shows the year of oil or gas discovery in each county, oil production in 2011 and 2012 and total oil production from date of discovery to Jan. 1, 2013. **The 16 counties omitted have not produced oil.**

The table has been compiled by the Texas Almanac from information provided in past years by the Texas Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Assoc., which used data from the U.S. Bureau of Mines and the Texas state comptroller. Since 1970, production figures have been compiled from records of the Railroad Commission of Texas. The figures in the final column are cumulative of all previously published figures. The change in sources, due to different techniques, may create some discrepancies in year-to-year comparisons among counties.

County	Year of Discovery	Production in Barrels*		Total Production to Jan. 1, 2013	County	Year of Discovery	Production in Barrels*		Total Production to Jan. 1, 2013
		2011	2012				2011	2012	
Anderson	1928	690,883	664,766	305,537,453	Crockett	1925	5,233,051	5,144,521	403,829,032
Andrews	1929	28,394,032	30,800,289	2,986,777,273	Crosby	1955	739,973	825,652	29,390,516
Angelina	1936	9,023	6,384	969,736	Culberson	1953	319,234	601,673	26,350,976
Aransas	1936	230,702	205,425	87,770,002	Dallas	1986	1	0	232
Archer	1911	1,090,355	1,119,140	502,546,047	Dawson	1934	3,650,694	3,521,248	411,826,719
Atascosa	1917	2,788,208	5,749,037	162,635,609	Delta	1984	0	0	65,089
Austin	1915	711,916	545,003	118,712,217	Denton	1937	490,464	361,686	10,013,126
Bandera	1995	1,934	1,496	35,128	DeWitt	1930	9,797,157	22,749,895	104,488,283
Bastrop	1913	114,698	95,926	18,090,759	Dickens	1953	861,105	763,501	26,332,927
Baylor	1924	95,543	105,444	58,798,345	Dimmit	1943	10,083,896	17,005,396	140,272,328
Bee	1929	583,936	442,171	112,031,446	Donley	1967	398	224	2,265
Bell	1980	0	0	446	Duval	1905	989,980	940,327	595,827,170
Bexar	1889	109,622	115,207	36,761,622	Eastland	1917	251,355	271,198	158,979,631
Borden	1949	3,517,293	3,242,085	434,456,106	Ector	1926	23,631,331	23,851,049	3,252,224,514
Bosque	2006	120	0	309	Edwards	1946	22,673	8,198	594,933
Bowie	1944	59,079	55,993	6,936,513	Ellis	1953	519	536	843,099
Brazoria	1902	2,011,973	2,713,605	1,290,199,364	Erath	1917	17,734	14,121	2,255,545
Brazos	1942	1,827,456	2,310,045	152,004,976	Falls	1937	7,391	6,236	877,845
Brewster	1969	0	0	56	Fannin	1980	0	73	13,354
Briscoe	1982	0	0	4,046	Fayette	1943	1,357,976	1,351,478	162,175,450
Brooks	1935	896,251	795,238	178,282,795	Fisher	1928	820,354	816,648	254,045,081
Brown	1917	155,256	134,372	54,220,622	Floyd	1952	1,588	1,565	168,057
Burleson	1938	2,043,111	1,659,486	207,814,424	Foard	1929	101,710	120,616	24,891,749
Caldwell	1922	1,479,978	1,711,707	290,193,055	Fort Bend	1919	1,837,698	1,775,706	706,009,250
Calhoun	1935	294,812	264,305	107,210,574	Franklin	1936	299,708	514,532	179,959,315
Callahan	1923	214,065	207,438	87,601,142	Freestone	1916	162,277	156,677	46,681,251
Cameron	1944	3,940	1,827	476,815	Frio	1934	1,787,941	2,866,743	153,858,537
Camp	1940	178,652	177,184	30,691,547	Gaines	1935	24,679,705	24,782,609	2,379,421,235
Carson	1921	236,333	220,422	182,005,495	Galveston	1922	862,818	584,640	462,371,428
Cass	1936	277,201	249,150	116,395,159	Garza	1926	3,088,592	2,982,259	362,379,156
Chambers	1916	1,233,522	1,705,713	917,595,861	Glasscock	1925	7,403,812	10,390,641	306,828,077
Cherokee	1926	292,262	291,038	72,996,336	Goliad	1930	391,388	393,466	87,483,757
Childress	1961	19,224	15,649	1,757,334	Gonzales	1902	8,217,872	22,504,808	76,126,580
Clay	1917	532,133	523,141	208,905,931	Gray	1925	1,057,796	1,053,983	681,285,373
Cochran	1936	3,681,771	3,591,499	532,725,707	Grayson	1930	1,368,400	1,603,016	265,584,500
Coke	1942	701,882	715,429	228,037,135	Gregg	1931	2,479,188	2,408,025	3,306,640,306
Coleman	1902	283,644	294,826	96,826,633	Grimes	1952	809,378	834,979	20,937,562
Collin	1963	0	0	53,000	Guadalupe	1922	988,887	988,121	212,796,045
Collingsworth	1936	4,011	6,682	1,259,959	Hale	1946	2,185,795	1,935,612	195,810,776
Colorado	1932	467,823	382,402	44,581,456	Hamilton	1938	1,441	1,481	161,319
Comanche	1918	32,786	30,730	6,076,996	Hansford	1937	258,158	251,769	40,871,566
Concho	1940	350,455	318,720	29,007,797	Hardeman	1944	785,166	836,873	91,246,452
Cooke	1924	4,626,734	2,881,740	408,100,470	Hardin	1893	1,704,351	1,776,353	454,163,530
Coryell	1964	0	0	1,100	Harris	1905	1,488,471	1,445,690	1,387,942,248
Cottle	1955	136,995	148,959	5,641,170	Harrison	1928	1,031,041	1,025,549	98,260,019
Crane	1926	8,789,930	8,822,985	1,815,958,779					

*Total includes condensate production.

County	Year of Discovery	Production in Barrels*		Total Production to Jan. 1, 2013
		2011	2012	
Hartley	1937	348,663	291,463	9,391,578
Haskell	1929	395,735	457,179	119,379,488
Hays	1956	0	0	296
Hemphill	1955	2,750,426	2,157,493	51,063,953
Henderson	1934	271,131	259,105	180,317,424
Hidalgo	1934	1,662,709	1,267,754	129,510,964
Hill	1929	1,132	643	80,605
Hockley	1937	15,872,478	15,377,237	1,772,977,059
Hood	1958	257,647	235,282	2,206,288
Hopkins	1936	254,883	229,169	91,605,591
Houston	1934	730,759	865,229	62,553,725
Howard	1925	7,268,517	7,361,218	860,080,821
Hudspeth	2008	0	0	59
Hunt	1942	0	0	2,024,660
Hutchinson	1923	749,358	740,826	536,877,391
Irion	1928	3,039,913	3,661,082	119,685,490
Jack	1923	1,060,907	1,360,124	210,824,070
Jackson	1934	929,556	791,549	689,415,970
Jasper	1928	909,965	723,613	40,001,718
Jeff Davis	1980	0	0	20,866
Jefferson	1901	4,347,127	2,613,134	567,326,120
Jim Hogg	1921	111,027	96,356	113,843,180
Jim Wells	1931	133,956	142,808	463,873,800
Johnson	1962	31,327	32,290	452,798
Jones	1926	700,262	682,846	226,397,600
Karnes	1930	16,661,436	39,077,185	168,098,469
Kaufman	1948	87,947	87,966	25,206,275
Kenedy	1947	285,466	184,123	41,295,031
Kent	1946	4,395,264	4,125,688	603,593,423
Kerr	1982	0	0	78,946
Kimble	1939	352	288	100,485
King	1943	1,409,182	1,387,729	190,740,369
Kinney	1960	0	0	402
Kleberg	1919	447,004	478,129	339,753,162
Knox	1946	183,015	193,485	63,771,646
Lamb	1945	437,838	21,386,120	58,875,977
Lampasas	1985	0	386,022	42,126,612
La Salle	1940	7,455,571	0	111
Lavaca	1941	699,812	1,904,776	37,041,888
Lee	1939	1,039,316	1,067,127	143,537,905
Leon	1936	868,448	1,434,488	69,940,607
Liberty	1904	2,454,170	1,994,788	553,097,984
Limestone	1920	139,789	134,598	120,717,921
Lipscomb	1956	2,570,130	2,438,701	74,766,486
Live Oak	1930	5,247,826	7,476,579	101,754,662
Llano	1978	0	0	647
Loving	1921	2,474,194	2,489,950	123,574,868
Lubbock	1941	1,478,933	1,430,327	80,207,620
Lynn	1950	363,787	575,600	21,450,082
Madison	1946	1,528,144	2,546,524	40,784,748
Marion	1910	172,854	155,767	57,001,955
Martin	1945	16,873,420	20,394,281	393,903,058
Matagorda	1901	942,539	726,777	288,605,339
Maverick	1929	1,159,985	952,088	62,425,802
McCulloch	1938	53,449	48,733	2,329,363
McLennan	1902	1,357	1,326	346,650
McMullen	1922	4,979,047	10,906,854	128,613,131

County	Year of Discovery	Production in Barrels*		Total Production to Jan. 1, 2013
		2011	2012	
Medina	1901	106,099	106,866	11,492,467
Menard	1946	185,190	204,762	8,470,263
Midland	1945	18,294,900	21,619,319	728,533,624
Milam	1921	449,143	610,983	24,216,385
Mills	1982	0	0	28,122
Mitchell	1920	4,023,890	4,071,808	253,395,124
Montague	1919	4,819,959	2,920,733	310,335,494
Montgomery	1931	1,138,568	1,050,688	783,513,802
Moore	1926	276,006	293,734	32,193,287
Morris	2004	1,555	1,385	15,899
Motley	1957	28,080	23,348	11,232,126
Nacogdoches	1866	238,697	186,542	6,690,051
Navarro	1894	369,147	361,099	221,087,060
Newton	1937	906,318	766,382	69,348,258
Nolan	1939	1,534,763	1,675,377	208,281,655
Nueces	1930	1,457,256	1,016,228	571,462,494
Ochiltree	1951	4,035,295	4,164,226	177,753,699
Oldham	1957	166,730	663,935	15,510,554
Orange	1913	1,134,570	939,956	165,683,215
Palo Pinto	1902	380,923	349,300	26,530,896
Panola	1917	1,932,796	1,852,162	110,079,717
Parker	1942	197,936	187,392	4,798,831
Parmer	1963	0	0	144,000
Pecos	1926	9,978,566	9,607,110	1,843,162,216
Polk	1930	1,555,408	1,421,143	136,244,747
Potter	1925	151,751	169,845	11,155,472
Presidio	1980	264	0	4,641
Rains	1955	11	0	148,911
Reagan	1923	8,943,309	10,168,458	558,320,324
Real	2003	333	550	27,623
Red River	1951	104,971	102,275	8,760,681
Reeves	1939	3,067,801	4,301,921	91,360,288
Refugio	1920	3,635,420	3,322,454	1,350,459,251
Roberts	1945	1,657,214	1,531,146	56,825,534
Robertson	1944	1,165,877	1,312,862	35,223,788
Runnels	1927	451,958	429,084	151,477,924
Rusk	1930	2,475,961	2,497,773	1,850,388,773
Sabine	1981	5,240	8,482	4,957,048
S. Augustine	1947	124,283	107,095	2,927,188
San Jacinto	1940	408,325	385,576	28,645,394
San Patricio	1930	827,442	652,866	493,572,583
San Saba	1982	467,118	0	499,480
Schleicher	1934	699,201	411,745	91,597,542
Scurry	1923	14,447,818	14,929,925	2,152,676,114
Shackelford	1910	699,201	638,306	187,648,356
Shelby	1917	234,193	159,830	5,531,885
Sherman	1938	61,136	58,446	9,924,360
Smith	1931	1,220,582	1,427,764	275,908,480
Somervell	1978	18,248	11,117	69,545
Starr	1929	1,695,568	1,399,384	311,109,389
Stephens	1916	2,152,099	2,136,015	357,110,262
Sterling	1947	1,055,168	998,739	96,854,937
Stonewall	1938	1,197,696	1,653,761	270,974,855
Sutton	1948	101,373	187,365	8,613,751
Swisher	1981	0	0	6

*Total includes condensate production.

County	Year of Discovery	Production in Barrels*		Total Production to Jan. 1, 2013
		2011	2012	
Tarrant	1969	29,289	30,452	243,339
Taylor	1929	414,468	379,175	147,878,241
Terrell	1952	86,364	73,562	10,234,700
Terry	1940	4,269,308	4,121,414	471,605,197
Throckmton	1925	576,360	612,553	226,154,470
Titus	1936	438,205	463,627	214,894,832
Tom Green	1940	461,976	439,370	96,545,653
Travis	1934	4,177	3,403	770,330
Trinity	1946	68,652	58,459	1,441,931
Tyler	1937	2,272,536	1,993,484	64,786,296
Uphshur	1931	566,007	406,919	291,850,205
Upton	1925	19,228,770	21,263,326	949,903,471
Uvalde	1950	0	0	1,814
Val Verde	1935	1,035	720	151,583
Van Zandt	1929	513,576	498,220	556,096,381
Victoria	1931	640,507	547,382	258,752,762
Walker	1934	2,916	5,093	556,602
Waller	1934	434,239	468,964	33,532,672
Ward	1928	12,053,605	11,984,179	821,582,263

County	Year of Discovery	Production in Barrels*		Total Production to Jan. 1, 2013
		2011	2012	
Washington	1915	368,938	336,162	34,752,078
Webb	1921	6,457,325	6,847,525	182,141,543
Wharton	1925	1,675,451	1,507,005	356,808,560
Wheeler	1910	8,048,530	7,308,908	131,664,524
Wichita	1910	2,192,557	2,132,485	844,725,088
Wilbarger	1915	778,543	742,612	269,187,385
Willacy	1936	612,763	450,807	119,846,015
Williamson	1915	9,442	7,569	9,612,919
Wilson	1941	1,299,976	1,722,363	53,454,257
Winkler	1926	3,220,994	3,232,307	1,102,248,139
Wise	1942	1,349,808	1,235,908	110,192,315
Wood	1940	3,269,061	3,469,991	1,229,031,467
Yoakum	1936	21,309,070	21,258,056	2,246,487,688
Young	1917	1,174,208	1,229,469	319,448,233
Zapata	1919	198,187	149,254	49,885,008
Zavala	1937	732,021	1,927,325	53,204,569

Source: Railroad Commission, 2011–12 production reports.

*Total includes condensate production.

Rig Counts and Wells Drilled by Year

Year	Rotary rigs active*		Permits	Texas wells completed		Wells drilled**
	Texas	U.S.	Texas	Oil	Gas	Texas
1982	994	3,117	41,224	16,296	6,273	27,648
1985	680	1,980	30,878	16,543	4,605	27,124
1986	313	964	15,894	10,373	3,304	18,707
1987	293	1,090	15,297	7,327	2,542	13,121
1988	280	936	† 13,493	6,441	2,665	12,261
1989	264	871	12,756	4,914	2,760	10,054
1990	348	1,009	14,033	5,593	2,894	11,231
1991	315	860	12,494	6,025	2,755	11,295
1992	251	721	12,089	5,031	2,537	9,498
1993	264	754	11,612	4,646	3,295	9,969
1994	274	775	11,030	3,962	3,553	9,299
1995	251	723	11,244	4,334	3,778	9,785
1996	283	779	12,669	4,061	4,060	9,747
1997	358	945	13,933	4,482	4,594	10,778
1998	303	827	9,385	4,509	4,907	11,057
1999	226	622	8,430	2,049	3,566	6,658
2000	343	918	12,021	3,111	4,580	8,854
2001	462	1,156	12,227	3,082	5,787	10,005
2002	338	830	9,716	3,268	5,474	9,877
2003	449	1,032	12,664	3,111	6,336	10,420
2004	506	1,192	14,700	3,446	7,118	11,587
2005	614	1,381	16,914	3,454	7,197	11,154
2006	746	1,649	18,952	4,761	8,534	12,764
2007	834	1,769	19,994	5,084	8,643	13,778
2008	898	1,880	24,073	6,208	10,361	16,615
2009	432	1,086	12,212	5,860	8,706	14,585
2010	659	1,541	18,029	5,392	4,071	9,477
2011	838	1,875	22,480	5,380	3,008	8,391
2012	899	1,919	22,479	10,936	3,580	15,060

Texas Railroad Commission. *Source for rig count: Baker Hughes Inc. This is an annual average from monthly reports.

†Totals shown for 1988 and after are number of drilling permits issued; data for previous years were total drilling applications received.

**Wells drilled are oil and gas well completions and dry holes drilled/plugged.

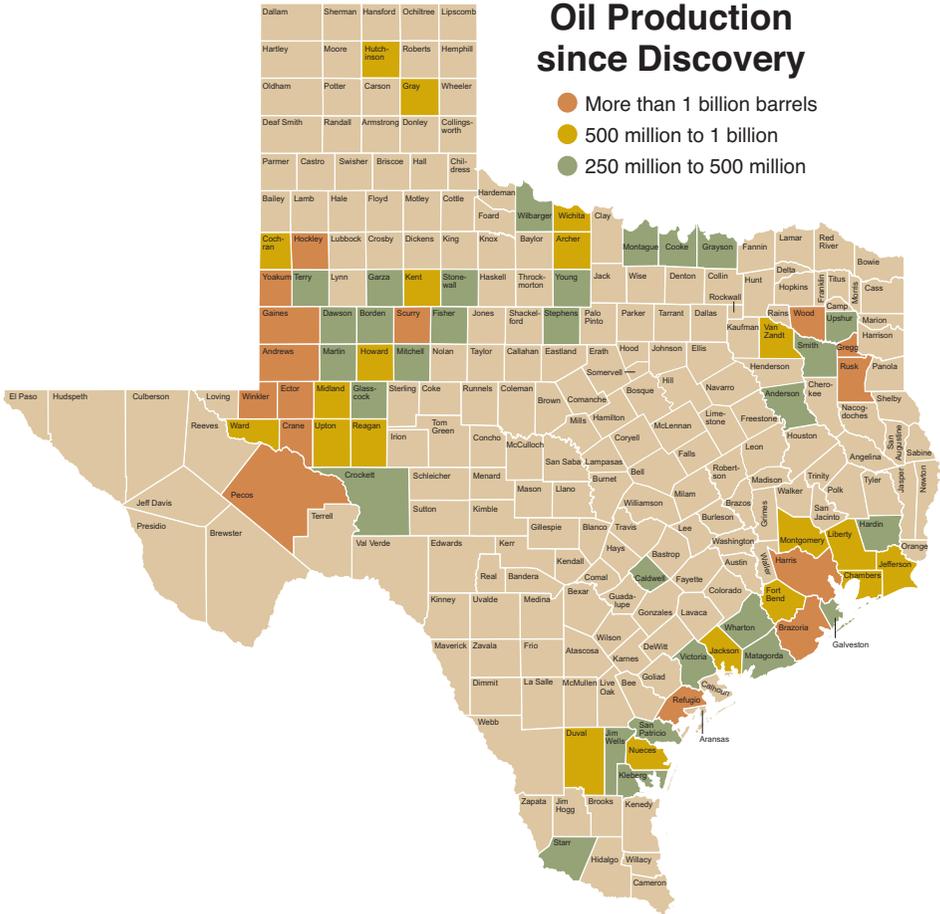
Top Oil Producing Counties since Discovery

There are 35 counties that have produced more than 500 million barrels of oil since discovery. The counties are ranked below. The column at right lists the number of regular producing oil wells in the county in February 2013.

Rank	County	Barrels	Oil Wells
1.	Gregg	3,306,640,306	3,297
2.	Ector	3,252,224,514	6,438
3.	Andrews	2,986,777,273	8,628
4.	Gaines	2,379,421,235	3,699
5.	Yoakum	2,246,487,688	3,544
6.	Scurry	2,152,676,114	2,582
7.	Rusk	1,850,388,773	1,932
8.	Pecos	1,843,162,216	3,108
9.	Crane	1,815,958,779	4,214
10.	Hockley	1,772,977,059	4,224
11.	Harris	1,387,942,248	321
12.	Refugio	1,350,459,251	636
13.	Brazoria	1,290,199,364	271
14.	Wood	1,229,031,467	651
15.	Winkler	1,102,248,139	1,716
16.	Upton	949,903,471	3,965
17.	Chambers	917,595,861	185
18.	Howard	860,080,821	3,710

Rank	County	Barrels	Oil Wells
19.	Wichita	844,725,088	5,690
20.	Ward	821,582,263	3,026
21.	Montgomery	783,513,802	149
22.	Midland	728,533,624	5,404
23.	Fort Bend	706,009,250	346
24.	Jackson	689,415,970	197
25.	Gray	618,285,373	2,877
26.	Kent	603,593,423	580
27.	Duval	595,827,170	674
28.	Nueces	571,462,494	188
29.	Jefferson	567,326,120	169
30.	Reagan	558,320,324	4,559
31.	Van Zandt	556,096,381	322
32.	Liberty	553,097,984	628
33.	Hutchinson	536,877,391	2,969
34.	Cocharan	532,725,707	1,896
35.	Archer	502,546,047	3,081

Source: Texas Railroad Commission.



Oil and Gas Production by County, 2012

In 2012 in Texas, the total onshore natural gas production from gas wells was 5,928,915,721 thousand cubic feet (MCF) and total onshore crude oil production was 534,066,661 barrels (BBL). Total condensate was 62,063,089 barrels. Total casinghead production was 1,199,859,654 MCF. **Counties not listed in the chart below had no production in 2012.** *Source: Texas Railroad Commission.*

County	Oil (BBL)	Casing-head (MCF)	GW Gas (MCF)	Condensate (BBL)
Anderson	611,677	2,001,993	3,808,945	53,089
Andrews	30,762,777	41,245,131	985,799	37,512
Angelina	759	10,965	11,301,450	5,625
Aransas	103,911	746,303	4,592,528	101,514
Archer	1,119,040	559,241	13,915	100
Atascosa	5,722,953	4,446,502	3,508,904	26,084
Austin	500,083	167,186	4,038,889	44,920
Bandera	1,488	0	48,164	8
Bastrop	92,126	99,197	115,792	3,800
Baylor	105,444	167	0	0
Bee	301,253	530,342	18,837,197	140,918
Bexar	115,207	36	0	0
Borden	3,242,085	3,938,880	0	0
Bosque	0	0	4,358	0
Bowie	46,700	11,421	93,428	9,293
Brazoria	2,279,643	1,938,467	14,439,673	433,962
Brazos	2,284,630	5,018,635	2,359,115	25,415
Brooks	192,581	417,068	29,070,375	602,657
Brown	132,459	363,659	808,729	1,913
Burleson	1,631,959	6,932,374	1,472,980	27,527
Caldwell	1,711,707	350,293	11,093	0
Calhoun	156,992	241,243	3,665,454	107,313
Callahan	203,214	389,665	600,694	4,224
Cameron	122	0	993,125	1,705
Camp	177,168	0	337,690	16
Carson	213,992	1,350,631	11,788,544	6,430
Cass	235,587	254,452	527,945	13,563
Chambers	1,551,990	791,600	2,766,434	153,723
Cherokee	167,672	305,242	19,952,172	123,366
Childress	15,649	0	0	0
Clay	519,155	411,742	135,594	3,986
Cochran	3,590,554	2,036,495	200,638	945
Coke	713,775	3,802,566	248,751	1,654
Coleman	291,005	576,699	706,504	3,821
Collingsworth	6,682	73,578	1,163,263	0
Colorado	142,065	280,009	13,557,342	240,337
Comanche	28,432	129,515	520,063	2,298
Concho	316,714	188,718	337,683	2,006
Cooke	2,806,987	19,407,182	1,556,031	74,753
Cottle	100,082	33,371	3,804,792	48,877
Crane	8,736,913	41,411,351	8,558,031	86,072
Crockett	4,870,053	7,654,232	69,085,697	274,468
Crosby	825,652	127,014	0	0
Culberson	415,203	254,116	4,464,583	186,470
Dallas	0	0	7,180,195	0
Dawson	3,521,248	1,877,036	0	0
Denton	26,342	732,871	232,453,036	335,344
DeWitt	14,699,426	32,085,320	73,543,936	8,050,469
Dickens	763,501	4,278	0	0
Dimmit	11,025,892	22,643,928	42,543,234	5,979,504
Donley	0	0	12,232	224
Duval	841,982	266,565	20,904,617	98,345
Eastland	231,241	680,859	2,825,814	39,957

County	Oil (BBL)	Casing-head (MCF)	GW Gas (MCF)	Condensate (BBL)
Ector	23,833,839	49,209,036	5,492,109	17,210
Edwards	7,641	0	9,713,874	557
Ellis	536	0	8,168,087	0
Erath	1,980	21,950	5,947,501	12,141
Falls	6,236	0	0	0
Fannin	73	0	0	0
Fayette	1,182,934	6,444,517	8,577,032	168,544
Fisher	815,070	1,710,769	89,273	1,578
Floyd	1,565	0	0	0
Foard	120,616	6,624	153,070	0
Fort Bend	1,610,774	1,904,045	10,665,715	164,932
Franklin	475,864	166,113	2,012,722	38,668
Freestone	62,393	136,217	194,652,221	94,284
Frio	2,840,362	4,644,179	1,215,675	26,381
Gaines	24,761,554	21,249,284	7,755,356	21,055
Galveston	452,235	567,407	4,435,804	132,405
Garza	2,982,259	486,806	0	0
Glasscock	10,380,559	35,987,482	691,197	10,082
Goliad	243,530	324,302	14,997,564	149,936
Gonzales	22,498,039	25,838,477	653,192	6,769
Gray	1,053,076	2,464,365	7,336,222	907
Grayson	1,572,138	4,076,749	2,463,044	30,878
Gregg	2,205,864	2,472,945	35,275,043	202,161
Grimes	596,027	1,199,485	13,296,261	238,952
Guadalupe	988,121	49,976	0	0
Hale	1,935,612	1,675,856	0	0
Hamilton	736	0	143,209	745
Hansford	233,298	1,080,593	14,162,677	18,471
Hardeman	836,873	251,496	0	0
Hardin	1,247,565	1,638,120	7,989,664	528,788
Harris	1,160,704	1,021,254	16,221,153	284,986
Harrison	308,417	1,601,994	144,529,603	717,132
Hartley	291,463	32,385	1,636,055	0
Haskell	457,179	383,266	0	0
Hemphill	393,960	3,240,285	126,848,210	1,763,533
Henderson	225,150	5,041,685	13,377,661	33,955
Hidalgo	20,035	23,388	96,434,501	1,247,719
Hill	642	0	18,936,270	1
Hockley	15,375,593	8,943,362	80,779	1,644
Hood	33	19,836	53,423,122	235,249
Hopkins	228,063	131,770	167,475	1,106
Houston	704,573	474,525	5,305,841	160,656
Howard	7,352,853	13,910,571	359,036	8,365
Hutchinson	728,691	4,429,244	7,270,995	12,135
Irion	3,632,063	17,280,649	2,131,911	29,019
Jack	1,176,205	9,292,202	11,679,867	183,919
Jackson	587,164	617,293	6,269,756	204,385
Jasper	143,298	408,260	15,897,733	580,315
Jefferson	732,763	1,038,738	37,148,376	1,880,371
Jim Hogg	27,620	3,377	8,869,908	68,736
Jim Wells	107,238	258,966	3,725,827	35,570
Johnson	0	0	453,786,191	32,290
Jones	682,262	419,789	10,345	584

County	Oil (BBL)	Casing-head (MCF)	GW Gas (MCF)	Condensate (BBL)
Karnes	36,394,077	51,681,989	24,675,458	2,683,108
Kaufman	87,966	34,461	0	0
Kenedy	60,605	207,780	24,931,886	123,518
Kent	4,125,688	6,952,492	0	0
Kimble	288	0	44,293	0
King	1,385,046	1,262,306	427,516	2,683
Kleberg	358,590	921,592	13,893,365	119,539
Knox	193,485	140,134	0	0
La Salle	19,952,542	38,784,561	59,658,894	1,433,578
Lamb	386,022	268,933	0	0
Lampasas	0	0	42,115	0
Lavaca	1,639,065	1,730,595	26,404,493	265,711
Lee	1,016,078	6,291,089	1,544,427	51,049
Leon	1,370,224	1,355,302	79,466,755	64,264
Liberty	1,206,478	1,007,937	23,621,920	788,310
Limestone	84,970	1,812	70,322,898	49,628
Lipscomb	1,365,004	13,800,777	42,379,368	1,073,697
Live Oak	5,702,574	13,574,192	32,278,415	1,774,005
Loving	2,308,953	6,991,382	38,542,057	180,997
Lubbock	1,430,327	86,274	0	0
Lynn	575,600	188,538	0	0
Madison	2,489,391	3,119,416	2,489,156	57,133
Marion	103,321	142,738	2,548,329	52,446
Martin	20,393,663	35,291,448	18,752	618
Matagorda	326,104	608,241	19,217,020	400,673
Maverick	864,764	480,361	2,609,544	87,324
McCulloch	48,733	0	48	0
McLennan	1,326	0	7,219	0
McMullen	9,571,601	12,859,150	41,161,083	1,335,253
Medina	106,866	2,051	61,947	0
Menard	204,681	33,240	96,315	81
Midland	21,416,973	55,287,813	8,267,589	202,346
Milam	609,777	343,189	99,334	1,206
Mills	0	0	3,278	0
Mitchell	4,071,808	306,365	0	0
Montague	2,662,872	42,040,109	7,112,357	257,861
Montgomery	1,002,033	1,816,295	4,712,776	48,655
Moore	290,371	1,988,756	29,318,513	3,363
Morris	1,385	0	0	0
Motley	23,348	0	0	0
Nacogdoches	4,523	103,271	181,650,616	182,019
Navarro	328,013	497,060	804,745	33,086
Newton	501,040	1,245,518	4,620,454	265,342
Nolan	1,672,732	2,131,910	430,131	2,645
Nueces	418,110	909,463	23,102,811	598,118
Ochiltree	4,012,022	17,368,866	14,165,088	152,204
Oldham	663,935	425,478	102,393	0
Orange	462,664	1,002,622	9,455,881	477,292
Palo Pinto	258,269	4,745,383	11,169,606	91,031
Panola	341,601	2,453,044	257,070,876	1,510,561
Parker	4,498	363,515	95,928,568	182,894
Pecos	9,503,721	137,733,669	106,475,157	103,389
Polk	646,704	599,423	17,581,840	774,439
Potter	169,796	168,365	10,347,767	49
Rains	0	0	3,285,770	0
Reagan	10,139,777	46,817,122	1,892,695	28,681
Real	550	4,329	51,585	0
Red River	102,275	3,579	0	0
Reeves	4,260,976	8,547,024	20,330,135	40,945
Refugio	3,233,033	11,628,033	3,556,384	89,421

County	Oil (BBL)	Casing-head (MCF)	GW Gas (MCF)	Condensate (BBL)
Roberts	721,366	4,994,038	47,267,882	809,780
Robertson	1,305,630	766,488	132,272,717	7,232
Runnels	425,036	1,667,595	243,197	4,048
Rusk	1,859,198	2,027,540	98,548,667	638,575
Sabine	7,376	56,650	10,259,831	1,106
S. Augustine	30,712	500,020	121,381,836	76,383
San Jacinto	130,141	150,995	7,214,051	255,435
San Patricio	399,228	722,277	7,682,352	253,638
Schleicher	341,379	1,357,006	10,721,450	70,366
Scurry	14,929,925	34,955,887	0	0
Shackelford	624,442	736,185	1,683,513	13,864
Shelby	75,391	1,837,640	101,816,601	84,439
Sherman	55,046	56,379	17,278,195	3,400
Smith	1,303,922	1,074,077	19,636,997	123,842
Somervell	0	0	7,939,115	11,117
Starr	332,482	773,730	69,336,356	1,066,902
Stephens	2,085,826	3,174,037	10,470,105	50,189
Sterling	974,703	6,861,987	3,376,199	24,036
Stonewall	1,653,761	8,060,112	0	0
Sutton	140,331	36,508	45,242,504	47,034
Tarrant	0	0	816,784,711	30,452
Taylor	378,947	131,739	71,482	228
Terrell	9,052	291,809	36,653,778	64,510
Terry	4,121,414	912,845	0	0
Throckmorton	610,727	961,391	167,523	1,826
Titus	463,627	1,711	0	0
Tom Green	432,275	1,068,509	618,031	7,095
Travis	3,403	0	0	0
Trinity	56,271	31,717	361,687	2,188
Tyler	336,445	532,692	18,335,333	1,657,039
Upshur	125,034	41,926	28,523,952	281,885
Upton	20,821,851	62,755,931	24,775,142	441,475
Uvalde	0	0	1,129	0
Val Verde	663	2,324	7,597,200	57
Van Zandt	495,109	244,846	3,483,642	3,111
Victoria	494,472	427,423	5,392,807	52,910
Walker	1,553	0	573,902	3,540
Waller	442,604	99,631	2,720,714	26,360
Ward	11,918,215	24,367,520	20,117,405	65,964
Washington	250,364	1,722,089	9,335,600	85,798
Webb	272,802	624,334	314,571,863	6,574,723
Wharton	1,048,829	712,667	27,818,277	458,176
Wheeler	2,148,220	8,602,869	174,230,802	5,160,688
Wichita	2,132,485	280,524	0	0
Wilbarger	742,612	39,670	5,288	0
Willacy	302,100	226,409	10,792,884	148,707
Williamson	7,569	0	0	0
Wilson	1,722,119	748,083	12,546	244
Winkler	3,181,764	10,092,476	16,232,608	50,543
Wise	276,754	4,726,650	231,537,554	959,154
Wood	3,450,048	7,835,214	4,807,776	19,943
Yoakum	21,258,056	24,887,006	374,545	0
Young	1,210,980	1,548,297	1,236,803	18,489
Zapata	33,269	30,185	141,027,936	115,985
Zavala	1,927,195	790,254	459,086	130

Source: Texas Railroad Commission.

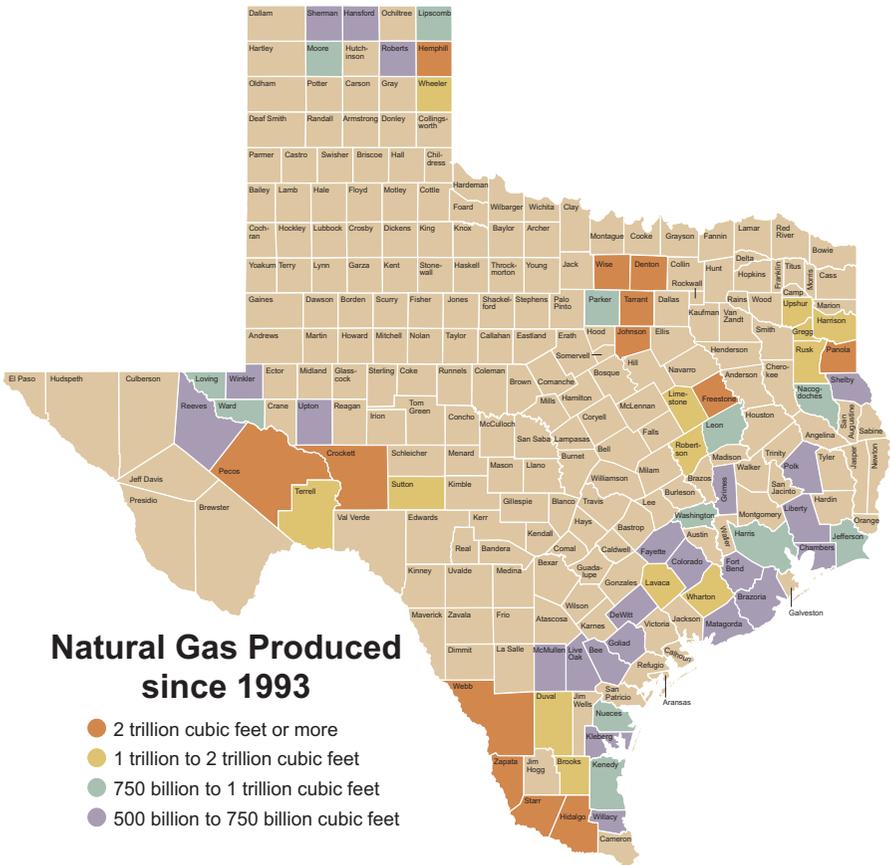
Top Gas Producing Counties, 1993–2012

The top 37 natural gas-producing counties are listed in the chart below. The fourth column at the right lists the number of producing gas wells in the county in February 2013. Sixty-one counties have produced more than 500 billion cubic feet of natural gas since 1993 (see map). (MCF is thousand cubic feet.)

Rank	County	Gas (MCF)	Gas Wells
1.	Zapata	5,786,645,255	3,087
2.	Webb	5,698,840,820	5,087
3.	Panola	5,253,510,524	5,206
4.	Hidalgo	4,684,726,222	1,425
5.	Tarrant	3,965,195,972	3,706
6.	Pecos	3,675,271,216	1,392
7.	Freestone	3,593,374,137	3,059
8.	Johnson	3,172,162,824	3,299
9.	Wise	2,762,851,258	4,362
10.	Starr	2,684,795,366	1,259
11.	Crockett	2,254,547,885	5,895
12.	Denton	2,184,980,297	2,885
13.	Hemphill	2,096,085,903	2,605
14.	Robertson	1,972,945,938	942
15.	Rusk	1,852,755,539	2,589
16.	Harrison	1,814,968,475	2,607
17.	Wheeler	1,674,498,682	1,894
18.	Lavaca	1,353,939,320	476
19.	Sutton	1,378,912,603	5,966

Rank	County	Gas (MCF)	Gas Wells
20.	Nacogdoches	1,306,582,074	1,483
21.	Limestone	1,284,078,546	1,172
22.	Terrell	1,253,648,719	673
23.	Duval	1,212,246,121	530
24.	Brooks	1,164,523,247	423
25.	Gregg	1,097,416,909	985
26.	Wharton	1,089,960,334	439
27.	Upshur	1,023,325,215	769
28.	Moore	991,322,022	1,265
29.	Leon	975,568,710	553
30.	Loving	911,068,791	210
31.	Harris	901,873,769	143
32.	Lipscomb	886,748,796	1,316
33.	Nueces	885,813,339	690
34.	Kenedy	869,326,313	195
35.	Ward	834,488,627	260
36.	Jefferson	815,642,178	155
37.	Parker	786,310,720	1,798

Source: Texas Railroad Commission.



Offshore Production History – Oil and Gas

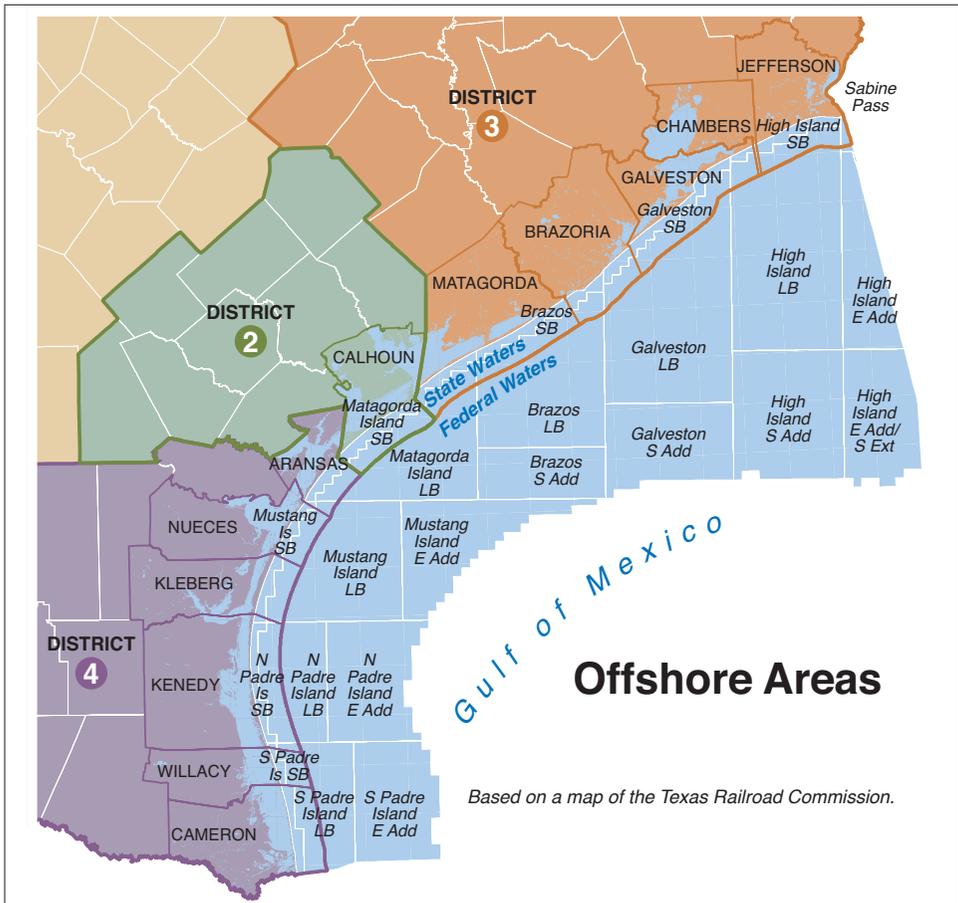
The cumulative offshore natural gas production as of Jan. 1, 2013, was **4,118,556,109** thousand cubic feet (Mcf). The cumulative offshore oil production was **40,315,107** barrels.

Production in Recent Years

YEAR	Crude Oil BBL	Casing-head Mcf	Gas Well Gas Mcf	Condensate BBL
1998	586,999	611,882	60,080,329	233,044
1999	448,207	431,690	48,816,099	132,827
2000	548,046	335,415	44,086,237	220,309
2001	530,261	408,163	53,526,532	475,387
2002	1,144,389	2,404,329	54,988,278	405,577
2003	760,824	1,370,696	52,572,194	436,442
2004	442,462	325,345	46,539,253	396,096
2005	450,378	389,301	28,589,312	452,049
2006	310,625	262,049	26,870,964	295,034
2007	232,602	124,942	30,051,725	410,375
2008	210,897	120,986	42,029,079	393,594
2009	480,514	1,673,140	37,235,149	918,357
2010	477,080	1,159,787	27,577,237	843,630
2011	522,307	925,166	23,573,021	566,413

2012 Production by Area

Offshore Area	Crude Oil BBL	Casing-head Mcf	Gas Well Gas Mcf	Condensate BBL
Brazos-LB	0	0	789,670	475
Brazos-SB	0	0	290,296	168
Galveston-LB	264,771	468,996	1,953,310	196,201
Galveston-SB	0	0	0	0
High Island-LB	83,459	97,929	6,391,463	113,524
High Island-SB	0	0	0	0
Matagorda Is.-LB	233,099	410,376	2,377,422	2,743
Matagorda Is.-SB	0	0	136,668	0
Mustang Is.-LB	0	0	1,076,653	14,318
Mustang Is.-SB	12,210	19,237	3,220,643	92,172
N. Padre Is.-LB	0	0	241,808	9,097
Sabine Pass	0	0	0	0
Total	593,539	996,538	16,477,933	428,698



Offshore Areas

Based on a map of the Texas Railroad Commission.

Receipts by Texas from Tidelands

The Republic of Texas had proclaimed its Gulf boundaries as three marine leagues, recognized by international law as traditional national boundaries. These boundaries were never seriously questioned when Texas joined the Union in 1845. But, in 1930 a congressional resolution authorized the U.S. Attorney General to file suit to establish offshore lands as prop-

erties of the federal government. Congress returned the disputed lands to Texas in 1953, and the U.S. Supreme Court confirmed Texas' ownership in 1960. In 1978, the federal government also granted states a "fair and equitable" share of the revenues from offshore leases within three miles of the states' outermost boundary. States did not receive any such revenue until 1986.

The following table shows receipts from tidelands in the Gulf of Mexico by the Texas General Land Office to Aug. 31, 2012. It does not include revenue from bays and other submerged area owned by Texas. Source: General Land Office.

From	To	Total	Bonus	Rental	Royalty	Lease
6-09-1922	9-28-1945	\$ 924,363.81	\$ 814,055.70	\$ 61,973.75	\$ 48,334.36	...
9-29-1945	6-23-1947	296,400.30	272,700.00	7,680.00	16,020.30	...
6-24-1947	6-05-1950	7,695,552.22	7,231,755.48	377,355.00	86,441.74	...
6-06-1950	5-22-1953	55,095.04	—	9,176.00	45,919.04	...
5-23-1953	6-30-1958	54,264,553.11	49,788,639.03	3,852,726.98	623,187.10	...
7-01-1958	8-31-1959	771,064.75	—	143,857.00	627,207.75	...
9-01-1959	8-31-1963	9,571,949.20	6,400,726.53	471,083.91	2,700,138.76	...
9-01-1963	8-31-1964	3,656,236.75	2,435,244.36	525,315.00	695,677.39	...
9-01-1964	8-31-1965	54,654,576.96	53,114,943.63	755,500.12	784,583.21	...
9-01-1965	8-31-1966	22,148,825.44	18,223,357.84	3,163,475.00	761,992.60	...
9-01-1966	8-31-1967	8,469,680.86	3,641,414.96	3,711,092.65	1,117,173.25	...
9-01-1967	8-31-1968	6,305,851.00	1,251,852.50	2,683,732.50	2,370,266.00	...
9-01-1968	8-31-1969	6,372,268.28	1,838,118.33	1,491,592.50	3,042,557.45	...
9-01-1969	8-31-1970	10,311,030.48	5,994,666.32	618,362.50	3,698,001.66	...
9-01-1970	8-31-1971	9,969,629.17	4,326,120.11	726,294.15	4,917,214.91	...
9-01-1971	8-31-1972	7,558,327.21	1,360,212.64	963,367.60	5,234,746.97	...
9-01-1972	8-31-1973	9,267,975.68	3,701,737.30	920,121.60	4,646,116.78	...
9-01-1973	8-31-1974	41,717,670.04	32,981,619.28	1,065,516.60	7,670,534.16	...
9-01-1974	8-31-1975	27,321,536.62	5,319,762.85	2,935,295.60	19,066,478.17	...
9-01-1975	8-31-1976	38,747,074.09	6,197,853.00	3,222,535.84	29,326,685.25	...
9-01-1976	8-31-1977	84,196,228.27	41,343,114.81	2,404,988.80	40,448,124.66	...
9-01-1977	8-31-1978	118,266,812.05	49,807,750.45	4,775,509.92	63,683,551.68	...
9-01-1978	8-31-1979	100,410,268.68	34,578,340.94	7,318,748.40	58,513,179.34	...
9-01-1979	8-31-1980	200,263,803.03	34,733,270.02	10,293,153.80	155,237,379.21	...
9-01-1980	8-31-1981	219,126,876.54	37,467,196.97	13,100,484.25	168,559,195.32	...
9-01-1981	8-31-1982	250,824,581.69	27,529,516.33	14,214,478.97	209,080,586.39	...
9-01-1982	8-31-1983	165,197,734.83	10,180,696.40	12,007,476.70	143,009,561.73	...
9-01-1983	8-31-1984	152,755,934.29	32,864,122.19	8,573,996.87	111,317,815.23	...
9-01-1984	8-31-1985	140,561,690.79	32,650,127.75	6,837,603.70	101,073,959.34	...
9-01-1985	8-31-1986	516,503,771.08	6,365,426.23	4,241,892.75	78,289,592.27	\$427,606,859.83
9-01-1986	8-31-1987	60,066,571.05	4,186,561.63	1,933,752.50	44,691,907.22	9,254,349.70
9-01-1987	8-31-1988	56,875,069.22	14,195,274.28	1,817,058.90	28,068,202.53	12,794,533.51
9-01-1988	8-31-1989	61,793,380.04	12,995,892.74	1,290,984.37	35,160,568.40	12,345,934.53
9-01-1989	8-31-1990	68,701,751.51	7,708,449.54	1,289,849.87	40,331,537.06	19,371,915.04
9-01-1990	8-31-1991	90,885,856.99	3,791,832.77	1,345,711.07	70,223,601.01	15,724,712.14
9-01-1991	8-31-1992	51,154,511.34	4,450,850.00	1,123,585.54	26,776,191.35	18,803,884.45
9-01-1992	8-31-1993	60,287,712.60	3,394,230.00	904,359.58	34,853,679.68	21,135,443.34
9-01-1993	8-31-1994	57,825,043.59	3,570,657.60	694,029.30	32,244,987.95	21,315,368.74
9-01-1994	8-31-1995	62,143,227.78	8,824,722.93	674,479.79	34,691,023.35	17,951,001.71
9-01-1995	8-31-1996	68,166,645.51	13,919,246.80	1,102,591.39	32,681,315.73	20,463,491.59
9-01-1996	8-31-1997	90,614,935.93	22,007,378.46	1,319,614.78	41,605,792.50	25,682,150.19
9-01-1997	8-31-1998	104,016,006.75	36,946,312.49	2,070,802.90	38,760,320.91	26,238,570.45
9-01-1998	8-31-1999	53,565,810.30	5,402,171.00	2,471,128.47	23,346,515.93	22,345,994.90
9-01-1999	8-31-2000	55,465,763.99	3,487,564.80	2,171,636.35	24,314,241.99	25,492,320.85
9-01-2000	8-31-2001	68,226,347.58	9,963,608.68	1,830,378.11	23,244,034.74	33,188,326.05
9-01-2001	8-31-2002	30,910,283.91	9,286,015.20	1,545,583.01	13,369,771.56	6,708,914.14
9-01-2002	8-31-2003	50,881,515.90	15,152,092.40	1,071,377.60	19,648,641.39	15,009,404.51
9-01-2003	8-31-2004	54,379,791.20	14,448,555.70	1,094,201.41	25,199,635.21	13,637,398.88
9-01-2004	8-31-2005	53,594,809.87	9,148,220.20	1,624,666.50	32,406,328.78	10,415,594.39
9-01-2005	8-31-2006	60,829,271.63	22,565,845.14	1,605,090.30	23,287,994.53	13,370,341.66
9-01-2006	8-31-2007	52,513,621.85	15,879,784.44	1,222,859.80	18,785,626.55	15,825,351.06
9-01-2007	8-31-2008	86,705,980.28	4,632,175.50	2,485,080.97	68,408,943.01	12,179,780.80
9-01-2008	8-31-2009	65,835,625.76	3,896,795.20	1,020,204.33	53,166,364.50	7,752,261.73
09-01-2009	8-31-2010	49,647,832.14	3,352,431.20	603,406.00	41,901,754.81	3,790,240.13
09-01-2010	8-31-2011	50,360,843.36	4,088,819.06	546,404.80	43,602,027.62	2,123,591.88
09-01-2011	8-31-2012	37,561,595.54	2,436,420.00	217,356.00	33,327,417.09	1,580,402.45
Totals		\$ 3,871,197,167.88	\$ 772,146,249.71	\$ 146,352,132.10	\$ 2,120,590,647.42	\$ 832,108,138.65
Inside three-mile line		\$ 523,692,434.67	\$ 180,151,623.66	\$ 38,964,475.13	\$ 1,816,014,311.54	0
Between three-mile and three marine-league line		\$ 2,512,571,228.98	\$ 589,342,541.66	\$ 107,214,375.78	\$ 1,702,473,607.79	0
Outside three marine-league line		\$ 834,933,504.23	\$ 2,652,084.39	\$ 173,281.19	0	\$ 832,108,138.65

Petroleum Production and Income in Texas

Year	Crude Oil				Natural Gas		
	Production (thousand barrels)	Value (add 000)	Average Price per barrel (nominal)	*Average price per barrel (2005 \$)	Production (million cubic feet)	Value (add 000)	Wellhead Price (cents per **Mcf)
1915	24,943	\$ 13,027	\$ 0.52	NA	13,324	\$ 2,594	19.5
1925	144,648	262,270	1.81	NA	134,872	7,040	5.2
1935	392,666	367,820	0.94	NA	642,366	13,233	2.1
1945	754,710	914,410	1.21	NA	1,711,401	44,839	2.6
1955	1,053,297	2,989,330	2.84	NA	4,730,798	378,464	8.0
1965	1,000,749	2,962,119	2.96	NA	6,636,555	858,396	12.9
1970	1,249,697	4,104,005	3.28	NA	8,357,716	1,203,511	14.4
1975	1,221,929	9,336,570	7.64	NA	7,485,764	3,885,112	51.9
1976	1,189,523	10,217,702	8.59	NA	7,191,859	5,163,755	71.8
1977	1,137,880	9,986,002	8.78	\$ 22.73	7,051,027	6,367,077	90.3
1978	1,074,050	9,980,333	9.29	23.00	6,548,184	6,515,443	99.5
1979	1,018,094	12,715,994	12.65	28.91	7,174,623	8,509,103	118.6
1980	977,436	21,259,233	21.84	47.74	7,115,889	10,673,834	150.0
1981	945,132	32,692,116	35.06	67.14	7,050,207	12,598,712	178.7
1982	923,868	29,074,126	31.77	57.33	6,497,678	13,567,151	208.8
1983	876,205	22,947,814	29.35	50.95	5,643,183	14,672,275	225.0
1984	874,079	25,138,520	28.87	48.31	5,864,224	13,487,715	230.0
1985	860,300	23,159,286	26.80	43.52	5,805,098	12,665,114	218.0
1986	813,620	11,976,488	14.73	23.40	5,663,491	8,778,410	155.0
1987	754,213	13,221,345	17.55	27.10	5,516,224	7,612,389	138.0
1988	727,928	10,729,660	14.71	21.96	5,702,643	7,983,700	141.0
1989	679,575	12,123,624	17.81	25.62	5,595,190	8,113,026	145.0
1990	672,081	15,047,902	22.37	30.98	5,533,771	8,281,372	149.7
1991	672,810	12,836,080	19.04	25.47	5,509,990	7,713,986	143.0
1992	642,059	11,820,306	18.32	23.94	5,436,408	8,643,888	174.0
1993	572,600	9,288,800	16.19	20.70	5,606,498	7,365,800	204.0
1994	533,900	7,977,500	14.98	18.76	5,675,748	6,220,300	185.0
1995	503,200	8,177,700	16.38	20.09	5,672,105	5,305,200	155.0
1996	478,100	9,560,800	20.31	24.44	5,770,255	6,945,000	217.0
1997	464,900	8,516,800	18.66	22.07	5,814,745	8,134,200	232.0
1998	440,600	5,472,400	12.28	14.36	5,772,080	6,362,900	196.0
1999	337,100	5,855,800	17.29	19.93	5,538,929	6,789,700	219.0
2000	348,900	10,037,300	28.60	32.26	5,645,972	12,837,600	368.0
2001	325,500	7,770,500	23.41	25.82	5,668,602	13,708,700	400.0
2002	335,600	8,150,400	23.77	25.80	5,611,958	9,840,800	295.0
2003	333,300	9,708,600	29.13	30.96	5,671,689	14,797,800	488.0
2004	327,910	12,762,650	38.79	40.08	5,817,227	17,077,700	546.0
2005	327,600	12,744,600	52.61	52.61	5,700,613	16,399,400	733.0
2006	314,600	19,353,500	61.31	59.38	6,077,786	23,500,800	639.0
2007	311,830	21,341,100	68.30	64.30	6,421,375	22,968,420	625.0
2008	315,896	30,409,170	96.85	89.28	7,271,815	34,415,890	797.0
2009	349,391	18,455,530	57.40	52.31	7,573,033	12,167,800	367.0
2010	356,911	26,054,900	76.23	68.88	7,246,042	11,796,700	448.0
2011	393,880	39,420,500	94.88	81.15	7,051,594	13,646,300	395.0
2012	534,660	\$ 54,625,100	\$ 94.05	NA	7,128,775	\$ 12,959,100	266.0

*In chained (2005) dollars, as calculated by the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA). (NA, not available.) **Mcf (thousand cubic feet).

Sources: Previously from the Texas Railroad Commission, Texas Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association and, beginning in 1979, data are from Department of Energy. Data since 1993 are from the state comptroller and EIA. Federal figures do not include gas that is vented or flared or used for pressure maintenance and repressuring, but do include non-hydrocarbon gases.

Nonpetroleum Minerals

Source: U.S. Geological Survey; Bureau of Economic Geology, The University of Texas at Austin; www.beg.utexas.edu/

There are many nonpetroleum, or nonfuel, minerals found in Texas. Although they are overshadowed by production of petroleum, natural gas, and natural gas liquids, many are important to the economy.

In 2008, nonfuel raw mineral production was valued at **\$3.43 billion**, a 3.7-percent increase from the \$3.31 billion in total value for 2007. Texas ranked **sixth among the 50 states** in total nonfuel mineral production value, accounting for 4.8 percent of total U.S. value. This rank follows two years during which Texas ranked seventh of the 50 states.

The top three mineral commodities produced were, in descending order of value, **portland cement, crushed stone, and construction sand and gravel**, which accounted for 82.4 percent of the total nonfuel mineral production value for the state.

Portland cement and crushed stone each accounted for more than 30 percent of the state's total production value, and Texas remained the leading U.S. producer of these two mineral commodities in 2008. Texas also is the second leading producer of construction sand and gravel. These three major construction nonfuel mineral values, together with those of salt, industrial sand and gravel, lime, and masonry cement, accounted for nearly 96 percent of the state's total nonfuel mineral value.

The **Bureau of Economic Geology**, which functions as the state geological survey of Texas, revised the following information about nonpetroleum minerals for this edition of the Texas Almanac. For more information about the bureau, go to www.beg.utexas.edu/. Bureau publications and maps are available at: <http://begstore.beg.utexas.edu/store/>.

Texas' nonfuel minerals are reported as follows:

Nonfuel Raw Mineral Production and Value in Texas

Production as measured by mine shipments, sales, or marketable production, including consumption by producers. Production is in **thousand metric tons** and value is in **thousand dollars**.

MINERAL	2006		2007		2008	
	Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value
Cement:						
Masonry	382	\$ 50,700*	368	\$ 52,100*	274	\$ 40,300*
Portland	11,300	1,070,000*	10,900	1,060,000*	11,100	1,110,000*
Clays:						
Bentonite	71	4,000	64	3,730	73	12,000
Common	2,360	12,600	1,950	12,600 †	2,070	13,700
Gemstones, natural	NA	202	NA	202	NA	202
Gypsum, crude	1,010	10,200	1,180	8,200	1,040	7,550
Lime	1,650	130,000	1,620	132,000	1,500	128,000
Salt	9,570	132,000	8,950	143,000	9,080	157,000
Sand and gravel:						
Construction	99,500	603,000	95,900 †	654,000 †	87,700	627,000
Industrial	1,530	65,600	3,280	123,000	3,570	139,000
Stone:						
Crushed	141,000 †	861,000 †	153,000 †	1,020,000 †	148,000	1,090,000
Dimension	233 †	30,100 †	243 †	31,600 †	269	27,700
‡Combined values	§	68,200	§	72,100	§	77,700
**Total Texas Values	§	\$3,040,000 †	§	\$3,310,000 †	§	\$3,430,000

* Estimated. † Revised. NA: Not available. § Not applicable. ‡ Combined values of brucite, clays (ball, fuller's earth, kaolin), helium, talc (crude), and zeolites. **Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

and Houston.

BASALT (TRAP ROCK) — Masses of basalt — a hard, dark-colored, fine-grained igneous rock — crop out in Kinney, Travis, Uvalde, and several other counties along the **Balcones Fault Zone**, and also in the Trans-Pecos area of West Texas. Basalt is quarried near Knippa in Uvalde County for use as **road-building material, railroad ballast, and other aggregate.**

BENTONITE (see **CLAYS**).

BERYLLIUM — Occurrences of beryllium minerals at several Trans-Pecos localities have been recognized for several years.

BRINE (see also **SALT, SODIUM SULPHATE**) — Many wells in Texas produce brine by solution mining of subsurface salt deposits, mostly in West Texas counties such as Andrews, Crane, Ector, Loving, Midland, Pecos, Reeves, Ward, and others. These wells in the Permian Basin dissolve salt from the Salado Formation, an enormous salt deposit that extends in the subsurface from north of the Big Bend northward to Kansas, has an east-west width of 150 to 200 miles, and may have several hundred feet of net salt thickness. The majority of the brine is used in the petroleum industry, but it also is used in water softening, the chemical industry, and other uses. Three Gulf Coast counties, Fort Bend, Duval, and Jefferson, have brine stations that produce from salt domes.

BUILDING STONE (DIMENSION STONE) — **Granite and limestone** currently are quarried for use as dimension stone. The granite quarries are located in Burnet, Gillespie, Llano, and Mason counties; the limestone quarries are in Shackelford and Williamson counties. Past production of limestone for use as dimension stone has been reported in Burnet, Gillespie, Jones, Tarrant, Travis, and several other counties. There also has been production of **sandstone** in various counties for use as dimension stone.

CEMENT MATERIALS — Cement is currently manufactured in Bexar, Comal, Dallas, Ector, Ellis, Hays, McLennan, Nolan, and Potter counties. Many of these plants utilize Cretaceous limestones and shales or clays as raw materials for the cement. On the Texas High Plains, a cement plant near Amarillo uses impure **caliche** as the chief raw material. Iron oxide, also a constituent of cement, is available from the iron ore deposits of East Texas and from smelter slag. **Gypsum**, added to the cement as a retarder, is found chiefly in North-Central Texas, Central Texas, and the Trans-Pecos area.

CHROMIUM — Chromite-bearing rock has been found in several small deposits around the margin of the Coal Creek **serpentinite** mass in northeastern Gillespie County and northwestern Blanco County. Exploration has not revealed significant deposits.

CLAYS — Texas has an abundance and variety of ceramic and non-ceramic clays and is one of the country's leading producers of clay products.

Almost any kind of clay, ranging from common clay used to make brick and tile to clays suitable for manufacture of specialty whitewares, can be used for ceramic purposes. **Fire clay** suitable for use as **refractories** occurs chiefly in East and North-Central Texas; **ball clay**, a high-quality plastic ceramic clay, is found in East Texas.

Ceramic clay suitable for quality structural clay products, such as **structural building brick, paving brick, and drain tile**, is especially abundant in East and North-Central Texas. Common clay suitable for use in the manufacture of cement and ordinary brick is found in most counties of the state. Many of the Texas clays will expand or bloat upon rapid firing and are suitable for the manufacture of lightweight aggregate, which is used mainly in concrete blocks and highway surfacing.

Nonceramic clays are utilized without firing. They are used primarily as **bleaching and absorbent clays, fill-**

ers, coaters, additives, bonding clays, drilling muds, catalysts, and potentially as sources of alumina. Most of the nonceramic clays in Texas are **bentonites** and **fuller's earth**. These occur extensively in the Coastal Plain and locally in the High Plains and Big Bend areas. **Kaolin clays** in parts of East Texas are potential sources of such nonceramic products as **paper coaters and fillers, rubber fillers, and drilling agents.** Relatively high in alumina, these clays also are a potential source of metallic aluminum.

COAL (see also **LIGNITE**) — **Bituminous coal**, which occurs in North-Central, South, and West Texas, was a significant energy source in Texas prior to the large-scale development of oil and gas. During the period from 1895–1943, Texas mines produced more than 25 million tons of coal. The mines were inactive for many years, but the renewed interest in coal as a major energy source prompted a reevaluation of Texas' coal deposits. In the late 1970s, bituminous coal production resumed in the state on a limited scale when mines were opened in Coleman, Erath, and Webb counties.

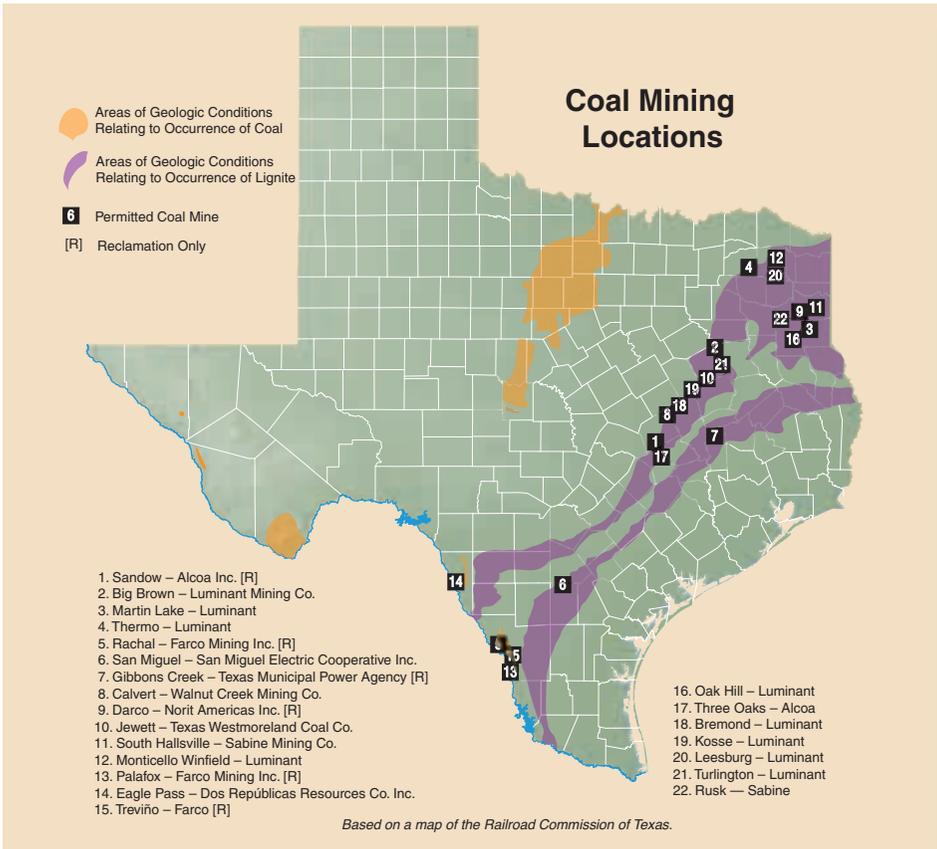
Much of the state's bituminous coal occurs in North-Central Texas. Deposits are found there in Pennsylvanian rocks within a large area that includes Coleman, Eastland, Erath, Jack, McCulloch, Montague, Palo Pinto, Parker, Throckmorton, Wise, Young, and other counties. Before the general availability of oil and gas, underground coal mines near **Thurber, Bridgeport, Newcastle, Strawn,** and other points annually produced significant coal tonnages. Preliminary evaluations indicate substantial amounts of coal may remain in the North-Central Texas area. The coal seams there are generally no more than 30 inches thick and are commonly covered by well-consolidated overburden. Ash and sulphur content are high. Beginning in 1979, two bituminous coal mine operations in North-Central Texas — one in southern Coleman County and one in northwestern Erath County — produced coal to be used as fuel by the cement industry. Neither mine is currently operating.

In South Texas, bituminous coal occurs in the Eagle Pass district of Maverick County, and bituminous **cannel coal** is present in the **Santo Tomas district** of Webb County. The Eagle Pass area was a leading coal-producing district in Texas during the late 1800s and early 1900s. The bituminous coal in that area, which occurs in the Upper Cretaceous Olmos Formation, has a high ash content and a moderate moisture and sulfur content. According to reports, Maverick County coal beds range from four to seven feet thick.

The **cannel coals** of western Webb County occur near the Rio Grande in middle Eocene strata. They were mined for more than 50 years and used primarily as a boiler fuel. Mining ceased from 1939 until 1978, when a surface mine was opened 30 miles northwest of Laredo to produce cannel coal for use as fuel in the cement industry and for export. An additional mine has since been opened in that county. Tests show that the coals of the Webb County Santo Tomas district have a high hydrogen content and yield significant amounts of gas and oil when distilled. They also have a high sulfur content. A potential use might be as a source of various petrochemical products.

Coal deposits in the Trans-Pecos country of West Texas include those in the Cretaceous rocks of the Terlingua area of Brewster County, the Eagle Spring area of Hudspeth County, and the **San Carlos** area of Presidio County. The coal deposits in these areas are believed to have relatively little potential for development as a fuel. They have been sold in the past as a soil amendment (see **LEONARDITE**).

COPPER — Copper minerals have been found in the **Trans-Pecos** area of West Texas, in the **Llano Uplift** area of Central Texas, and in redbed deposits of North



Mine Production (in short tons)

MINE	2011	CUMULATIVE
1. Sandow	0	150,966,982
2. Big Brown	969,081	171,155,954
3. Martin Lake	5,626,489	289,554,497
4. Monticello-Thermo	1,338,548	42,130,159
5. Rachal	0	963,827
6. San Miguel	685,063	84,265,332
San Miguel Area C	2,519,090	8,720,743
7. Gibbons Creek	0	30,431,174
Gibbons Creek V	0	12,547,611
8. Calvert	1,826,445	40,186,243
9. Darco	0	6,798,881
10. Jewett	1,479,924	158,923,432
Jewett E/F	2,741,622	28,752,440
11. South Hallsville	4,014,304	96,859,813
12. Monticello-Winfield	1,373,844	273,978,766
13. Palafox	0	5,355,519
14. Eagle Pass	0	0
15. Treviño	0	890,453
16. Oak Hill	3,087,308	116,506,465
17. Three Oaks	7,192,404	32,489,410
18. Bremond	0	236
19. Kosse	8,614,847	17,083,487
20. Leesburg	0	0
21. Turlington	2,765,429	2,765,429
22. Rusk	0	0
Little Bull Creek (Coleman Co.)	No longer permitted	428,932
Powell Bend (Bastrop Co.)	No longer permitted	1,569,875
Thurber (Erath Co.)	No longer permitted	465,984
Statewide	45,587,404	1,578,397,305

Source: Railroad Commission of Texas, 2013

Coal Production by State, 2011 (million short tons)

Total	United States	1,095.6
1. Wyoming	438.7	
2. West Virginia	134.7	
3. Kentucky	108.8	
4. Pennsylvania	59.2	
5. Texas	45.9	
6. Montana	42.0	
7. Illinois	37.8	
8. Indiana	37.4	

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

Texas Coal Production (short tons)

Year	Total
2010	41,419,857
2009	37,099,067
2008	40,152,112
2007	38,403,681
2006	46,128,231
2005	47,168,916
2004	45,680,097
2003	48,179,875
2002	44,683,793
pre-2002	1,143,894,272

Source: Railroad Commission of Texas

Texas. No copper has been mined in Texas during recent years, and the total copper produced in the state has been relatively small. Past attempts to mine the North Texas and Llano Uplift copper deposits resulted in small shipments.

Practically all the copper production in the state has been from the **Van Horn–Allamore** district of Culberson and Hudspeth counties in the Trans-Pecos area. Chief output was from the **Hazel copper-silver mine** of Culberson County that yielded over 1 million pounds of copper during 1891–1947. Copper ores and concentrates from outside of Texas are processed at **smelters** in El Paso and Amarillo.

CRUSHED STONE — Texas is among the leading states in the production of crushed stone. Most production consists of **limestone**; other kinds of crushed stone produced in the state include **basalt (trap rock)**, **dolomite**, **granite**, **marble**, **rhyolite**, **sandstone**, and **serpentinite**. Large tonnages of crushed stone are used as **aggregate** in concrete, as **road material**, and in the manufacture of cement and lime. Some is used as **riprap**, **terrazzo**, **roofing chips**, **filter material**, **fillers**, as well as other purposes.

DIATOMITE (DIATOMACEOUS EARTH) — Diatomite is a very lightweight siliceous material consisting of the remains of microscopic aquatic plants (diatoms). It is used chiefly as a **filter and filler**; other uses are for **thermal insulation**, as an **abrasive**, as an **insecticide carrier**, as a **lightweight aggregate**, and for other purposes. The diatomite was deposited in shallow, freshwater lakes that were present in the High Plains during portions of the Pliocene and Pleistocene epochs. Deposits have been found in Armstrong, Crosby, Dickens, Ector, Hartley, and Lamb counties. No diatomite is mined in Texas.

DOLOMITE ROCK — Dolomite rock, which consists largely of the mineral dolomite (calcium-magnesium carbonate), commonly is associated with limestone in Texas. Areas in which dolomite rock occurs include Central Texas, the Callahan Divide, and parts of the Edwards Plateau, High Plains, and West Texas. Some of the principal deposits of dolomite rock are found in Bell, Brown, Burnet, Comanche, Edwards, El Paso, Gillespie, Lampasas, Mills, Nolan, Taylor, and Williamson counties. Dolomite rock can be used as crushed stone (although much of Texas dolomite is soft and not a good aggregate material), in the manufacture of lime, and as a source of **magnesium**.

FELDSPAR — Large crystals and crystal fragments of feldspar minerals occur in the Precambrian pegmatite rocks that crop out in the **Llano Uplift** area of Central Texas — including Blanco, Burnet, Gillespie, Llano, and Mason counties — and in the **Van Horn area** of Culberson and Hudspeth counties in West Texas. Feldspar has been mined in Llano County for use as **roofing granules** and as a **ceramic material**. Feldspar is currently mined in Burnet County for use as an aggregate.

FLUORSPAR — The mineral fluorite (calcium fluoride), which is known commercially as fluorspar, occurs in both Central and West Texas. In Central Texas, the deposits that have been found in Burnet, Gillespie, and Mason counties are not considered adequate to sustain mining operations. In West Texas, deposits have been found in Brewster, El Paso, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, and Presidio counties. Fluorspar has been mined in the **Christmas Mountains** of Brewster County and processed in Marathon. Former West Texas mining activity in the **Eagle Mountains** district of Hudspeth County resulted in the production of approximately 15,000 short tons of fluorspar during the peak years of 1942–1950. No production has been reported in Hudspeth County since that period. Imported fluorspar is processed in Brownsville, Eagle Pass, El Paso, and Houston. Fluor-

spar is used in the **steel**, **chemical**, **aluminum**, **magnesium**, **ceramics**, and **glass industries**, and for various other purposes.

FULLER'S EARTH (see **CLAY**).

GOLD — No major deposits of gold are known in Texas. Small amounts have been found in the **Llano Uplift** region of Central Texas and in West Texas; minor occurrences have been reported on the **Edwards Plateau** and the **Gulf Coastal Plain** of Texas. Nearly all of the gold produced in the state came as a by-product of silver and lead mining at **Presidio mine**, near **Shafter** in Presidio County. Additional small quantities were produced as a by-product of copper mining in Culberson County and from residual soils developed from gold-bearing quartz stringers in metamorphic rocks in Llano County. No gold mining has been reported in Texas since 1952. Total **gold production** in the state from 1889–1952 amounted to more than 8,419 troy ounces, according to U.S. Bureau of Mines figures. Most of the production — at least 73 percent and probably more — came from the Presidio mine.

GRANITE — Granites in shades of red and gray and related intrusive igneous rocks occur in the **Llano Uplift** of Central Texas and in the **Trans-Pecos** country of West Texas. Deposits are found in Blanco, Brewster, Burnet, El Paso, Gillespie, Hudspeth, Llano, McCulloch, Mason, Presidio, and other counties. Quarries in Burnet, Gillespie, Llano, and Mason counties produce Precambrian granite for a variety of uses as **dimension stone** and **crushed stone**.

GRAPHITE — Graphite, a soft, dark-gray mineral, is a form of very high-grade carbon. It occurs in Precambrian schist rocks of the **Llano Uplift** of Central Texas, notably in Burnet and Llano counties. Crystalline-flake graphite ore formerly was mined from open pits in the **Clear Creek area** of western Burnet County and processed at a plant near the mine. The mill now occasionally grinds imported material. Uses of natural crystalline graphite are **refractories**, **steel production**, **pencil leads**, **lubricants**, **foundry facings**, and **crucibles**, as well as other purposes.

GRINDING PEBBLES (ABRASIVE STONES) — Flint pebbles, suitable for use in **tube-mill grinding**, are found in the **Gulf Coastal Plain**, where they occur in gravel deposits along rivers and in upland areas. Grinding pebbles are produced from **Frio River terrace deposits** near the McMullen–Live Oak county line, but the area is now part of the Choke Canyon Reservoir area.

GYPSUM — Gypsum is widely distributed in Texas. Chief deposits are bedded gypsum in the area east of the **High Plains**, in the **Trans-Pecos** country, and in **Central Texas**. It also occurs in **salt-dome caprocks** of the Gulf Coast. The massive, granular variety, which is known as rock gypsum, is the kind most commonly used by industry. Other varieties include **alabaster**, **satinspar**, and **selenite**.

Gypsum is one of the important industrial minerals in Texas. Bedded gypsum is produced from surface mines in Culberson, Fisher, Gillespie, Hardeman, Hudspeth, Kimble, Nolan, and Stonewall counties. Gypsum was formerly mined at **Gyp Hill salt dome** in Brooks County and at **Hockley salt dome** in Harris County. Most of the gypsum is calcined and used in the manufacture of **gypsum wallboard**, **plaster**, **joint compounds**, and other construction products. Crude gypsum is used chiefly as a **retarder in portland cement** and as a **soil conditioner**.

HELIUM — Helium is a very light, nonflammable, chemically inert gas. The **U.S. Interior Department** has **ended its helium operation** near Masterson in the Panhandle. The storage facility at **Cliffside gas field** near Amarillo and the 425-mile pipeline system will remain

in operation until the government sells its remaining unrefined, crude helium. Helium is used in **cryogenics, welding, pressurizing and purging, leak detection, synthetic breathing mixtures,** and for other purposes.

IRON — Iron oxide (**limonite, goethite, and hematite**) and **iron carbonate (siderite)** deposits occur widely in East Texas, notably in Cass, Cherokee, Marion, and Morris counties, and also in Anderson, Camp, Harrison, Henderson, Nacogdoches, Smith, Upshur, and other counties. **Magnetite (magnetic, black iron oxide)** occurs in Central Texas, including a deposit at **Iron Mountain** in Llano County. Hematite occurs in the **Trans-Pecos** area and in the **Llano Uplift** of Central Texas. The extensive deposits of **glauconite** (a complex silicate containing iron) that occur in East Texas and the hematitic and goethitic Cambrian sandstone that crops out in the northwestern Llano Uplift region are potential sources of low-grade iron ore.

Limonite and other East Texas iron ores are mined from open pits in Cherokee and Henderson counties for use in the preparation of **portland cement**, as a **weighting agent in well-drilling fluids**, as an **animal feed supplement**, and for other purposes. East Texas iron ores also were mined in the past for use in the iron-steel industry.

KAOLIN (see **CLAY**).

LEAD AND ZINC — The lead mineral **galena (lead sulfide)** commonly is associated with zinc and silver. It formerly was produced as a by-product of West Texas silver mining, chiefly from the **Presidio mine** at **Shafter** in Presidio County, although lesser amounts were obtained at several other mines and prospects. Deposits of galena also are known to occur in Blanco, Brewster, Burnet, Gillespie, and Hudspeth counties.

Zinc, primarily from the mineral **sphalerite (zinc sulphide)**, was produced chiefly from the **Bonanza** and **Alice Ray** mines in the **Quitman Mountains** of Hudspeth County. In addition, small production was reported from several other areas, including the **Chinati** and **Montezuma mines** of Presidio County and the **Buck Prospect** in the **Apache Mountains** of Culberson County. Zinc mineralization also occurs in association with the lead deposits in Cambrian rocks of Central Texas.

LEONARDITE — Deposits of weathered (oxidized) low-Btu value bituminous coals, generally referred to as "leonardite," occur in Brewster County. The name leonardite is used for a mixture of chemical compounds that is high in humic acids. In the past, material from these deposits was sold as **soil conditioner**. Other uses of leonardite include **modification of viscosity of drill fluids** and as **soorbants in water-treatment**.

LIGHTWEIGHT AGGREGATE (see **CLAY, DIATOMITE, PERLITE, VERMICULITE**).

LIGNITE — Almost all current coal production in Texas is located in the Tertiary-aged lignite belts that extend across the Texas Gulf Coastal Plain from the Rio Grande in South Texas to the Arkansas and Louisiana borders in East Texas. The Railroad Commission of Texas (RRC) reported that in 2010, **Texas produced 41.4 million short tons of lignite from 14 mines**. Cumulative production in 2010 was 1.5 billion short tons of lignite and coal. The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) ranked Texas as the sixth-largest coal-producing state.

The near-surface lignite resources, occurring at depths of less than 200 feet in seams of three feet or thicker, are estimated at 23 billion short tons. **Recoverable reserves of strippable lignite** — those that can be economically mined under current conditions of price and technology — are estimated by the EIA to be 722 million short tons.

Additional lignite resources of the Texas Gulf Coastal Plain occur as deep-basin deposits. Deep-basin re-

sources, those that occur at depths of 200 to 2,000 feet in seams of five feet or thicker, are comparable in magnitude to near-surface resources. The deep-basin lignites are a potential energy resource that conceivably could be utilized by in situ (in place) recovery methods such as underground gasification.

As with bituminous coal, lignite production was significant prior to the general availability of oil and gas. Remnants of old underground mines are common throughout the area of lignite occurrence. Large reserves of strippable lignite have again attracted the attention of energy suppliers, and Texas is now the nation's **sixth leading producer of coal**, 99 percent of it lignite. Twelve large strip mines are now producing lignite that is burned for **mine-mouth electric-power generation**, and additional mines are planned. Mines are located in Atascosa, Franklin, Freestone, Harrison, Hopkins, Leon, Limestone, McMullen, Milam, Panola, Robertson, Rusk, and Titus counties.

LIME MATERIAL — **Limestones**, which are abundant in some areas of Texas, are heated to produce lime (calcium oxide) at a number of plants in the state. High-magnesium limestone and dolomite are used to prepare lime at a plant in Burnet County. Other lime plants are located in Bexar, Bosque, Comal, Hill, Johnson, and Travis counties. Lime production captive to the kiln's operator occurs in several Texas counties. Lime is used in **soil stabilization, water purification, paper and pulp manufacture, metallurgy, sugar refining, agriculture, construction, removal of sulfur from stack gases**, and for many other purposes.

LIMESTONE (see also **BUILDING STONE**) — Texas is one of the nation's leading producers of limestone, which is quarried in more than 60 counties. Limestone occurs in nearly all areas of the state with the exception of most of the Gulf Coastal Plain and High Plains. Although some of the limestone is quarried for use as **dimension stone**, most of the output is crushed for uses such as **bulk building materials (crushed stone, road base, concrete aggregate), chemical raw materials, fillers or extenders, lime and portland cement raw materials, agricultural limestone, and removal of sulfur from stack gases**.

MAGNESITE — Small deposits of magnesite (natural magnesium carbonate) have been found in Precambrian rocks in Llano and Mason counties of Central Texas. At one time, there was small-scale mining of magnesite in the area; some of the material was used as **agricultural stone** and as **terrazzo chips**. Magnesite also can be calcined to form magnesia, which is used in metallurgical furnace refractories and other products.

MAGNESIUM — On the Texas Gulf Coast in Brazoria County, magnesium chloride is **extracted from sea water** at a plant in Freeport and used to produce **magnesium compounds and magnesium metal**. During World War II, high-magnesium Ellenburger dolomite rock from Burnet County was used as magnesium ore at a plant near Austin.

MANGANESE — Deposits of manganese minerals, such as **braunite, hollandite, and pyrolusite**, have been found in several areas, including Jeff Davis, Llano, Mason, Presidio, and Val Verde counties. Known deposits are not large. Small shipments have been made from Jeff Davis, Mason, and Val Verde counties, but no manganese mining has been reported in Texas since 1954.

MARBLE — Metamorphic and sedimentary marbles suitable for **monument and building stone** are found in the **Llano Uplift** and nearby areas of Central Texas and the **Trans-Pecos** area of West Texas. Gray, white, black, greenish black, light green, brown, and cream-colored marbles occur in Central Texas in Burnet, Gillespie, Llano, and Mason counties. West Texas metamorphic marbles include the bluish-white and the black marbles

found southwest of Alpine in Brewster County and the white marble from **Marble Canyon** north of Van Horn in Culberson County. Marble can be used as **dimension stone, terrazzo, and roofing aggregate**, and for other purposes.

MERCURY (QUICKSILVER) — Mercury minerals, chiefly **cinnabar**, occur in the **Terlingua district** and nearby districts of southern Brewster and southeastern Presidio counties. Mining began there about 1894, and from 1905–1935, Texas was one of the nation's leading producers of quicksilver. Following World War II, a sharp drop in demand and price, along with depletion of developed ore reserves, caused abandonment of all the Texas mercury mines.

With a rise in the price, sporadic mining took place between 1951–1960. In 1965, when the price of mercury moved to a record high, renewed interest in the Texas mercury districts resulted in the reopening of several mines and the discovery of new ore reserves. By April 1972, however, the price had declined and the mines have reported no production since 1973.

MICA — Large crystals of flexible, transparent mica minerals in igneous pegmatite rocks and mica flakes in metamorphic schist rocks are found in the **Llano Uplift area** of Central Texas and the **Van Horn area** of West Texas. Most Central Texas deposits do not meet specifications for sheet mica, and although several attempts have been made to produce West Texas sheet mica in Culberson and Hudspeth counties, sustained production has not been achieved. A mica quarry operated for a short time in the early 1980s in the Van Horn Mountains of Culberson and Hudspeth counties to mine mica schist for use as an **additive in rotary drilling fluids**.

MOLYBDENUM — Small occurrences of molybdenite have been found in Burnet and Llano counties, and **wulfenite**, another molybdenum mineral, has been noted in rocks in the **Quitman Mountains** of Hudspeth County. Molybdenum minerals also occur at **Cave Peak** north of Van Horn in Culberson County, in the **Altuda Mountain area** of northwestern Brewster County, and in association with uranium ores of the Gulf Coastal Plain.

PEAT — This spongy organic substance forms in bogs from plant remains. It has been found in the **Gulf Coastal Plain** in several localities including Gonzales, Guadalupe, Lee, Milam, Polk, and San Jacinto counties. There has been intermittent, small-scale production of some of the peat for use as a **soil conditioner**.

PERLITE — Perlite, a glassy igneous rock, expands to a lightweight, porous mass when heated. It can be used as a **lightweight aggregate, filter aid, horticultural aggregate**, and for other purposes. Perlite occurs in Presidio County, where it has been mined in the **Pinto Canyon area** north of the **Chinati Mountains**. No perlite is currently mined in Texas, but perlite mined outside of Texas is expanded at plants in Bexar, Dallas, El Paso, Guadalupe, Harris, and Nolan counties.

PHOSPHATE — Rock phosphate is present in Paleozoic rocks in several areas of Brewster and Presidio counties in West Texas and in Central Texas, but the known deposits are not large. In Northeast Texas, sedimentary rock phosphate occurs in thin conglomeratic lenses in Upper Cretaceous and Tertiary rock units; possibly some of these low-grade phosphorites could be processed on a small scale for local use as a **fertilizer**. Imported phosphate rock is processed at a plant in Brownsville.

POTASH — The potassium mineral **polyhalite** is widely distributed in the subsurface Permian Basin of West Texas and has been found in many wells in that area. During 1927–1931, the federal government drilled a series of potash-test wells in Crane, Crockett, Ector, Glasscock, Loving, Reagan, Upton, and Winkler coun-

ties. In addition to polyhalite, which was found in all of the counties, these wells revealed the presence of the potassium minerals **carnallite and sylvite** in Loving County and carnallite in Winkler County. The known Texas potash deposits are not as rich as those in the New Mexico portion of the Permian Basin and have not been developed.

PUMICITE (VOLCANIC ASH) — Deposits of volcanic ash occur in Brazos, Fayette, Gonzales, Karnes, Polk, Starr, and other counties of the Texas Coastal Plain. Deposits also have been found in the Trans-Pecos area, High Plains, and in several counties east of the High Plains. Volcanic ash is used to prepare **pozzolan cement, cleansing and scouring compounds, and soaps and sweeping compounds**; as a **carrier for insecticides**, and for other purposes. It has been mined in Dickens, Lynn, Scurry, Starr, and other counties.

QUICKSILVER (see **MERCURY**).

RARE-EARTH ELEMENTS AND METALS — The term, "rare-earth elements," is commonly applied to elements of the **lanthanide group** (atomic numbers 57 through 71) plus **yttrium**. Yttrium, atomic number 39 and not a member of the lanthanide group, is included as a rare-earth element because it has similar properties to members of that group and usually occurs in nature with them. The metals **thorium and scandium** are sometimes termed "rare metals" because their occurrence is often associated with the rare-earth elements.

The majority of rare-earth elements are consumed as **catalysts** in petroleum cracking and other chemical industries. Rare earths are widely used in the **glass industry for tableware, specialty glasses, optics, and fiber optics**. Cerium oxide has growing use as a **polishing compound** for glass, gem stones, cathode-ray tube faceplates, and other polishing. Rare earths are alloyed with various metals to produce materials used in the **aeronautic, space, and electronics** industries. The addition of rare-earth elements may improve resistance to metal fatigue at high temperatures, reduce potential for corrosion, and selectively increase conductivity and magnetism of the metal.

Various members of this group, including **thorium**, have anomalous concentrations in the **rhyolitic and related igneous rocks** of the **Quitman Mountains** and the **Sierra Blanca area** of Trans-Pecos.

SALT (SODIUM CHLORIDE) (see also **BRINES**) — Salt resources of Texas are virtually inexhaustible. Enormous deposits occur in the subsurface **Permian Basin** of West Texas and in the **salt domes of the Gulf Coastal Plain**. Salt also is found in the **alkali playa lakes** of the High Plains, the **alkali flats or salt lakes in the Salt Basin** of Culberson and Hudspeth counties, and along some of the bays and lagoons of the South Texas **Gulf Coast**.

Texas is one of the leading salt-producing states. **Rock salt** is obtained from underground mines in **salt domes at Grand Saline** in Van Zandt County and **Hockley Dome** in Harris County. Salt is produced from rock salt and by solution mining as brines from wells drilled into the underground salt deposits.

SAND, INDUSTRIAL — Sands used for special purposes, due to **high silica content** or to unique physical properties, command higher prices than common sand. Industrial sands in Texas occur mainly in the **Central Gulf Coastal Plain** and in **North-Central Texas**. They include **abrasive, blast, chemical, engine, filtration, foundry, glass, hydraulic-fracturing (propant), molding, and pottery sands**. Recent production of industrial sands has been from Atascosa, Colorado, Hardin, Harris, Liberty, Limestone, McCulloch, Newton, Smith, Somervell, and Upshur counties.

SAND AND GRAVEL (CONSTRUCTION) — Sand and gravel are among the most extensively utilized re-

sources in Texas. Principal occurrence is along the major streams and in stream terraces. Sand and gravel are important **bulk construction materials, used as railroad ballast, base materials, and for other purposes.**

SANDSTONE — Sandstones of a variety of colors and textures are widely distributed in a number of geologic formations in Texas. Some of the sandstones have been quarried for use as **dimension stone** in El Paso, Parker, Terrell, Ward, and other counties. **Crushed sandstone** is produced in Freestone, Gaines, Jasper, McMullen, Motley, and other counties for use as **road-building material, terrazzo stone, and aggregate.**

SERPENTINITE — Several masses of serpentinite, which formed from the alteration of basic igneous rocks, are associated with other Precambrian metamorphic rocks of the **Llano Uplift**. The largest deposit is the **Coal Creek serpentinite mass** in northern Blanco and Gillespie counties from which **terrazzo chips** have been produced. Other deposits are present in Gillespie and Llano counties. (The features that are associated with surface and subsurface Cretaceous rocks in several counties in or near the **Balcones Fault Zone** and that are commonly known as “**serpentine plugs**” are not serpentinite at all, but are altered igneous volcanic necks and pipes, and mounds of altered volcanic ash — **palagonite** — that accumulated around the former **submarine volcanic pipes.**)

SHELL — Oyster shells and other shells in shallow coastal waters and in deposits along the **Texas Gulf Coast** have been produced in the past chiefly by dredging. They were used to a limited extent as raw material in the **manufacture of cement, as concrete aggregate and road base, and for other purposes.** No shell has been produced in Texas since 1981.

SILVER — During the period 1885–1952, the production of silver in Texas, as reported by the U.S. Bureau of Mines, totaled about **33 million troy ounces.** For about 70 years, silver was the most consistently produced metal in Texas, although always in moderate quantities. All of the production came from the **Trans-Pecos country** of West Texas, where the silver was mined in Brewster County (**Altuda Mountain**), Culberson and Hudspeth counties (**Van Horn Mountains and Van Horn–Allamore district**), Hudspeth County (**Quitman Mountains and Eagle Mountains**), and Presidio County (**Chinati Mountains area, Loma Plata mine, and Shafter district**).

Chief producer was the **Presidio mine in the Shafter district**, which began operations in the late 1800s, and, through September 1942, produced more than 30 million ounces of silver — more than 92 percent of Texas' total silver production. Water in the lower mine levels, lean ores, and low price of silver resulted in the closing of the mine in 1942. Another important silver producer was the **Hazel copper-silver mine in the Van Horn–Allamore district** in Culberson County, which accounted for more than 2 million ounces.

An increase in the price of silver in the late 1970s stimulated prospecting for new reserves, and exploration began near the old **Presidio mine**, near the old **Plata Verde mine** in the Van Horn Mountains district, at the Bonanza mine in the **Quitman Mountains** district, and at the old **Hazel mine**. A decline in the price of silver in the early 1980s, however, resulted in reduction of exploration and mine development in the region. The recent rise in value of silver has sparked new interest in the Shafter mining district of West Texas.

SOAPSTONE (see **TALC AND SOAPSTONE**).

SODIUM SULFATE (SALT CAKE) — Sodium sulfate minerals occur in salt beds and brines of the **alkali playa lakes** of the High Plains in West Texas. In some lakes, the sodium sulfate minerals are present in deposits a few feet beneath the lakebeds. Sodium sulfate also

is found in underground brines in the Permian Basin. Current production is from brines and dry salt beds at alkali lakes in Gaines and Terry counties. Past production was reported in Lynn and Ward counties. Sodium sulfate is used chiefly by the **detergent and paper and pulp industries.** Other uses are in the **preparation of glass and other products.**

STONE (see **BUILDING STONE** and **CRUSHED STONE**).

STRONTIUM — Deposits of the mineral **celestite (strontium sulfate)** have been found in a number of places, including localities in Brown, Coke, Comanche, Fisher, Lampasas, Mills, Nolan, Real, Taylor, Travis, and Williamson counties. Most of the occurrences are very minor, and no strontium is currently produced in the state.

SULFUR — Texas is **one of the world's principal sulfur-producing areas.** The sulfur is mined from deposits of native sulfur, and it is extracted from sour (sulfur-bearing) natural gas and petroleum. **Recovered sulfur** is a growing industry and accounted for approximately 60 percent of all 1987 sulfur production in the United States, but only approximately 40 percent of Texas production. Native sulfur is found in large deposits in the caprock of some of the **salt domes** along the Texas Gulf Coast and in some of the surface and subsurface Permian strata of West Texas, notably in Culberson and Pecos counties.

Native sulfur obtained from the underground deposits is known as **Frasch sulfur**, so-called because of Herman Frasch, the chemist who devised the method of drilling wells into the deposits, melting the sulfur with superheated water, and forcing the molten sulfur to the surface. Most of the production now goes to the users in molten form.

Frasch sulfur is produced from only one Gulf Coast salt dome in Wharton County and from West Texas underground Permian strata in Culberson County. Operations at several Gulf Coast domes have been closed in recent years. During the 1940s, acidic sulfur earth was produced in the **Rustler Springs district** in Culberson County for use as a **fertilizer and soil conditioner.** Sulfur is recovered from sour natural gas and petroleum at plants in numerous Texas counties.

Sulfur is used in the preparation of **fertilizers and organic and inorganic chemicals, in petroleum refining, and for many other purposes.**

TALC AND SOAPSTONE — Deposits of talc are found in the Precambrian metamorphic rocks of the **Allamore area** of eastern Hudspeth and western Culberson counties. Soapstone, containing talc, occurs in the Precambrian metamorphic rocks of the **Llano Uplift** area, notably in Blanco, Gillespie, and Llano counties. Current production is from surface mines in the **Allamore area.** Talc is used in **ceramic, roofing, paint, paper, plastic, synthetic rubber, and other products.**

TIN — Tin minerals have been found in El Paso and Mason counties. Small quantities were produced during the early 1900s in the Franklin Mountains north of El Paso. **Cassiterite (tin dioxide)** occurrences in Mason County are believed to be very minor. The **only tin smelter in the United States**, built at **Texas City** by the federal government during World War II and later sold to a private company, processes tin concentrates from ores mined outside of Texas, tin residues, and secondary tin-bearing materials.

TITANIUM — The titanium mineral **rutile** has been found in small amounts at the **Mueller prospect** in Jeff Davis County. Another titanium mineral, **ilmenite**, occurs in sandstones in Burleson, Fayette, Lee, Starr, and several other counties. Deposits that would be considered commercial under present conditions have not been found.



TRAP ROCK (see BASALT).

TUNGSTEN — The tungsten mineral **scheelite** has been found in small deposits in Gillespie and Llano counties and in the **Quitman Mountains** in Hudspeth County. Small deposits of other tungsten minerals have been prospected in the **Cave Peak area** north of Van Horn in Culberson County.

URANIUM — Uranium deposits were discovered in the **Texas Coastal Plain** in 1954 when abnormal radioactivity was detected in the Karnes County area. A number of uranium deposits have since been discovered within a belt of strata extending more than 250 miles from the middle Coastal Plain southwestward to the Rio Grande.

Various uranium minerals also have been found in other areas of Texas, including the **Trans-Pecos**, the **Llano Uplift**, and the **High Plains**. With the exception of small shipments from the High Plains during the 1950s, all the uranium production in Texas has been from the Coastal Plain. Uranium has been obtained from surface mines extending from northern Live Oak County, southeastern Atascosa County, across northern Karnes County, and into southern Gonzales County. Uranium is produced by in-situ leaching, brought to the surface through wells, and stripped from the solution at recovery operations.

In 1999, uranium mining shut down because of decreased value and demand. Production resumed in

Texas in late 2004, when inventories were depleted and market prices rose to economic levels that allowed resumption of production. A total of 1.38 million pounds (606.5 tons) of eU_3O_8 was produced in South Texas in 2007.

VERMICULITE — Vermiculite, a mica-like mineral that expands when heated, occurs in Burnet, Gillespie, Llano, Mason, and other counties in the **Llano Uplift** region. It has been produced at a surface mine in Llano County. Vermiculite, mined outside of Texas, is exfoliated (expanded) at plants in Dallas, Houston, and San Antonio. Exfoliated vermiculite is used for **lightweight concrete aggregate**, **horticulture**, **insulation**, and other purposes.

VOLCANIC ASH (see PUMICITE).

ZEOLITES — The zeolite minerals **clinoptilolite** and **analcime** occur in Tertiary lavas and tuffs in Brewster, Jeff Davis, and Presidio counties in West Texas. Clinoptilolite also is found associated with Tertiary tuffs in the southern Texas Coastal Plain, including deposits in Karnes, McMullen, and Webb counties, and currently is produced in McMullen County. Zeolites, sometimes called “**molecular sieves**,” can be used in **ion-exchange processes to reduce pollution**, as a catalyst in **oil cracking**, in obtaining **high-purity oxygen and nitrogen** from air, in **water purification**, and for many other purposes.

ZINC (see LEAD AND ZINC). ☆

Texas Newspapers, Radio, and Television Stations

In the list of print and broadcast media, below, frequency of publication of subscription newspapers is indicated after the names by the following codes: (D) daily, (S) semiweekly, (TW) triweekly, (BW) biweekly, (SM) semimonthly, (M) monthly; all others are weeklies. The radio and TV stations are those with valid operating licenses as of July 2013. Not included are those with only construction permits or with applications pending. Newspaper Source: 2012 Texas Newspaper Directory, Texas Press Association, Austin; Broadcast Media Source: Federal Communications Commission website: <http://transition.fcc.gov/mb/audio/index.html>.

- Abilene** — **Newspaper:** Abilene Reporter-News (D). **Radio-AM:** KSLI, 1280 kHz; KWKC, 1340; KYWV, 1470; KZQQ, 1560. **Radio-FM:** KGNZ, 88.1 MHz; KACU, 89.7; KAGT, 90.5; KAQD, 91.3; KULL, 92.5; KFGL, 100.7; KEAN, 105.1; KKHR, 106.3; KEYJ, 107.9. **TV:** KXVA-Ch. 15; KTAB-Ch. 24; KRBC-Ch. 29.
- Alamo** — **Radio-FM:** KJAV, 104.9 MHz.
- Alamo Heights** — **Radio-AM:** KDRY, 1100 kHz.
- Albany** — **Newspaper:** Albany News.
- Aledo** — **Newspaper:** The Community News.
- Alice** — **Newspaper:** Alice Echo-News Journal (TW). **Radio-AM:** KOPY, 1070 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KIFR, 88.3 MHz; KOPY, 92.1; KNDA, 102.9.
- Allen** — **Newspaper:** The Allen American. **Radio-FM:** KESN, 103.3 MHz.
- Alpine** — **Newspaper:** Alpine Avalanche. **Radio-AM:** KVLV, 1240 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KALP, 92.7 MHz.
- Alvarado** — **Newspapers:** Alvarado Post; Alvarado Star.
- Alvin** — **Newspaper:** Alvin Sun. **Radio-AM:** KTEK, 1110 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KACC, 89.7 MHz. **TV:** KFTH-Ch. 36.
- Amarillo** — **Newspaper:** Amarillo Globe-News (D). **Radio-AM:** KGNC, 710 kHz; KIXZ, 940; KTNZ, 1010; KZIP, 1310; KDJV, 1360; KPUR, 1440. **Radio-FM:** KJRT, 88.3 MHz; KXLV, 89.1; KACV, 89.9; KAVW, 90.7; KXRI, 91.9; KQIZ, 93.1; KMXJ, 94.1; KXSS, 96.9; KGNC, 97.9; KPRF, 98.7; KBZD, 99.7; KXGL, 100.9; KATP, 101.9; KRGV, 102.9; KJJP, 105.7. **TV:** KVII-Ch. 7; KACV-Ch. 8; KFDA-Ch. 10; KCIT-Ch. 15; KAMR-Ch. 19.
- Anahuac** — **Newspaper:** The Progress.
- Andrews** — **Newspaper:** Andrews County News (S). **Radio-AM:** KACT, 1360 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KACT, 105.5 MHz.
- Anna** — **Newspaper:** The Anna-Melissa Tribune.
- Anson** — **Newspaper:** Western Observer. **Radio-FM:** KTLT, 98.1 MHz.
- Aransas Pass** — **Newspapers:** Aransas Pass Progress; The Coastal Bend Herald. **Radio-FM:** KKWV, 88.1 MHz.
- Archer City** — **Newspaper:** Archer County News. **Radio-FM:** KPMA, 91.9 MHz.
- Arlington** — **Radio-FM:** KLTY, 94.9 MHz. **TV:** KPXD-Ch. 42.
- Aspermont** — **Newspaper:** Stonewall County Courier.
- Athens** — **Newspaper:** Athens Daily Review (D). **Radio-AM:** KLVO, 1410 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KATG, 88.1 MHz.
- Atlanta** — **Newspaper:** Atlanta Citizens Journal (S). **Radio-AM:** KPYN, 900 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KNRB, 100.1 MHz.
- Austin** — **Newspapers:** Austin American-Statesman (D); Austin Business Journal; Daily Texan (D); Texas Observer (M); West Austin News; Westlake Picayune. **Radio-AM:** KLBK, 590 kHz; KVET, 1300; KFON, 1490. **Radio-FM:** KAZI, 88.7 MHz; KMFA, 89.5; KUT, 90.5; KVRX, 91.7; KLBK, 93.7; KKMJ, 95.5; KVET, 98.1; KASE, 100.7; KPEZ, 102.3. **TV:** KTBC-Ch. 7; KXAN-Ch. 21; KLRU-Ch. 22; KVUE-Ch. 33; KEYE-Ch. 43; KNVA-Ch. 49.
- Azle** — **Newspaper:** Azle News. **Radio-FM:** KTCY, 101.7 MHz.
- Baird** — **Newspapers:** Baird Banner; Callahan County Star. **Radio-FM:** KORQ, 95.1 MHz.
- Balch Springs** — **Radio-AM:** KSKY, 660 kHz.
- Ballinger** — **Newspaper:** Ballinger Ledger. **Radio-AM:** KRUN, 1400 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KKCNC, 103.1 MHz.
- Bandera** — **Newspapers:** The Bandera Bulletin; Bandera County Courier. **Radio-FM:** KEEP, 103.1 MHz.
- Bartlett** — **Newspaper:** Tribune-Progress.
- Bastrop** — **Newspaper:** Bastrop Advertiser (S). **Radio-FM:** KHIB, 88.5 MHz; KLZT, 107.1.
- Bay City** — **Newspaper:** The Bay City Tribune (S). **Radio-FM:** KEDR, 88.1 MHz; KZBJ, 89.5; KXGJ, 101.7; KMKS, 102.5.
- Baytown** — **Newspaper:** Baytown Sun (D). **Radio-AM:** KWWW, 1360 kHz. **TV:** KUBE-Ch. 41.
- Beaumont** — **Newspaper:** The Beaumont Enterprise (D). **Radio-AM:** KLVI, 560 kHz; KZZB, 990; KIKR, 1450. **Radio-FM:** KLBT, 88.1 MHz; KGHY, 88.5; KTXB, 89.7; KVLU, 91.3; KQXY, 94.1; KYKR, 95.1; KFNC, 97.5; KTCX, 102.5; KQOQ, 107.9. **TV:** KBMT-Ch. 12; KFDM-Ch. 21; KITU-Ch. 33.
- Bee Cave** — **Radio-FM:** KTXH, 104.9 MHz.
- Beeville** — **Newspaper:** Beeville Bee-Picayune (S). **Radio-AM:** KIBL, 1490 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KVFM, 91.3 MHz; KTKO, 105.7; KRXB, 107.1.
- Bellaire** — **Radio-AM:** KGOW, 1560 kHz.
- Bells** — **Radio-FM:** KMKT, 93.1 MHz.
- Bellville** — **Newspaper:** Bellville Times. **Radio-AM:** KULF, 1090 kHz.
- Belton** — **Newspaper:** The Belton Journal. **Radio-AM:** KTON, 940 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KOOC, 106.3 MHz. **TV:** KNCT-Ch. 46.
- Benavides** — **Radio-FM:** KXTM, 107.7 MHz.
- Benbrook** — **Radio-FM:** KDXX, 107.1 MHz.
- Big Lake** — **Newspaper:** Big Lake Wildcat. **Radio-FM:** KPDB, 98.3 MHz; KWTR, 104.1.
- Big Sandy** — **Newspaper:** Big Sandy-Hawkins Journal. **Radio-FM:** KTAA, 90.7 MHz.
- Big Spring** — **Newspaper:** Big Spring Herald (D). **Radio-AM:** KBYG, 1400 kHz; KBST, 1490. **Radio-FM:** KPBD, 89.3 MHz; KBCX, 91.5; KBTS, 94.3; KBST, 95.7. **TV:** KWAB-Ch. 33.
- Bishop** — **Newspaper:** Kingsville Record and Bishop News. **Radio-FM:** KMZZ, 106.9 MHz.
- Blanco** — **Newspaper:** Blanco County News. **TV:** KNIC-Ch. 18.
- Bloomington** — **Radio-FM:** KHVT, 91.5 MHz; KLUB, 106.9.
- Boerne** — **Newspapers:** Boerne Star (S). **Radio-AM:** KBRN, 1500 kHz.
- Bogata** — **Newspaper:** Bogata News-Talco Times.
- Bonham** — **Radio-AM:** KFYN, 1420 kHz.
- Booker** — **Newspaper:** Booker News.
- Borger** — **Newspaper:** Borger News-Herald (D). **Radio-AM:** KQTY, 1490 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KASV, 88.7 MHz; KQFX, 104.3; KQTY, 106.7. **TV:** KEYU-Ch. 31.
- Bovina** — **Radio-FM:** KKNM, 96.5 MHz.
- Bowie** — **Newspaper:** Bowie News (S). **Radio-AM:** KNTX, 1410 kHz.
- Brackettville** — **Newspaper:** The Brackett News.
- Brady** — **Newspaper:** Brady Standard-Herald. **Radio-AM:** KNEL, 1490 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KNEL, 95.3 MHz.
- Breckenridge** — **Newspaper:** Breckenridge American (S). **Radio-AM:** KROO, 1430 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KQXB, 89.9 MHz; KLXK, 93.5.
- Bremont** — **Newspaper:** The Bremont Press.
- Brenham** — **Newspaper:** Brenham Banner-Press (D). **Radio-AM:** KWHI, 1280 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KUBJ, 89.7 MHz; KLTR, 94.1; KTTX, 106.1.

- Bridgeport** — **Newspaper:** Bridgeport Index. **Radio-FM:** KBOC, 98.3 MHz.
- Brookshire** — **Newspaper:** The Times Tribune. **Radio-AM:** KCHN, 1050 kHz.
- Brownfield** — **Newspaper:** Brownfield News (S). **Radio-AM:** KKUB, 1300 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KPBB, 88.5 MHz; KMLU, 90.7; KTTU, 104.3.
- Brownsboro** — **Newspaper:** Chandler & Brownsboro Statesman.
- Brownsville** — **Newspaper:** The Brownsville Herald (D). **Radio-AM:** KVNS, 1700 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KBNR, 88.3 MHz; KKPS, 99.5. **TV:** KVEO-Ch. 24.
- Brownwood** — **Newspaper:** Brownwood Bulletin (D). **Radio-AM:** KXYL, 1240 kHz; KBWD, 1380. **Radio-FM:** KPBE, 89.3 MHz; KBUB, 90.3; KHBW, 91.7; KQBZ, 96.9; KPMS, 99.3; KOXE, 101.3.
- Bruni** — **Radio-FM:** KMAE, 106.5 MHz.
- Bryan** — **Newspaper:** The Eagle (D). **Radio-AM:** KTAM, 1240 kHz; KAGC, 1510. **Radio-FM:** KOR, 98.3 MHz; KNFX, 99.5; KKYS, 104.7. **TV:** KAMU-Ch.12; KYLE-Ch. 28; KBTX-Ch. 50.
- Buda** — **Newspaper:** Hays Free Press. **Radio-FM:** KROX, 101.5 MHz.
- Buffalo** — **Newspapers:** Buffalo Express; The Buffalo Press.
- Bullard** — **Newspaper:** Bullard Banner News.
- Buna** — **Newspaper:** The Buna Beacon.
- Burkburnett** — **Newspaper:** Burkburnett Informer Star. **Radio-FM:** KYYI, 104.7 MHz.
- Burleson** — **Newspaper:** Burleson Star (S). **Radio-AM:** KCLE, 1460 kHz.
- Burnet** — **Newspapers:** Burnet Bulletin; Citizens Gazette. **Radio-AM:** KRHC, 1340 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KBEY, 92.5 MHz.
- Bushland** — **Radio-FM:** KTXP, 91.5 MHz.
- Byrne** — **Radio-FM:** KLRW, 88.5 MHz.
- Caldwell** — **Newspaper:** Burleson County Tribune. **Radio-FM:** KALD, 91.9 MHz; KAPN, 107.3.
- Callisburg** — **Radio-FM:** KPFC, 91.9 MHz.
- Cameron** — **Newspaper:** The Cameron Herald. **Radio-AM:** KTAE, 1330 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KMIL, 105.1 MHz.
- Campbell** — **Radio-FM:** KRVA, 107.1 MHz.
- Camp Wood** — **Radio-FM:** KAYG, 99.1 MHz.
- Canadian** — **Newspaper:** Canadian Record.
- Canton** — **Newspapers:** Canton Herald; Van Zandt News. **Radio-AM:** KRDH, 1510 kHz.
- Canyon** — **Newspaper:** The Canyon News (S). **Radio-AM:** KZRK, 1550 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KWTS, 91.1 MHz; KPUR, 107.1; KZRK, 107.9.
- Carrizo Springs** — **Newspaper:** Carrizo Springs Javelin. **Radio-AM:** KBEN, 1450 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KCZO, 92.1 MHz; KAJJ, 93.5.
- Carrollton** — **Radio-AM:** KJON, 850 kHz.
- Carthage** — **Newspaper:** The Panola Watchman (S). **Radio-AM:** KGAS, 1590 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KTUX, 98.9 MHz; KGAS, 104.3.
- Castroville** — **Newspaper:** Castroville News Bulletin.
- Cedar Lake** — **Radio-FM:** KQVI, 89.9 MHz.
- Cedar Park** — **Newspaper:** Hill Country News Weekender. **Radio-FM:** KGSR, 93.3 MHz.
- Celina** — **Newspaper:** The Celina Record.
- Center** — **Newspaper:** The Light & Champion (TW). **Radio-AM:** KDET, 930 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KQBB, 100.5 MHz.
- Centerville** — **Newspaper:** Centerville News. **Radio-FM:** KUZN, 105.9 MHz.
- Charlotte** — **Radio-FM:** KSAQ, 102.3 MHz.
- Chico** — **Newspaper:** Chico Texan.
- Childress** — **Newspaper:** The Childress Index (S). **Radio-AM:** KCTX, 1510 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KFCH, 89.5 MHz; KCTX, 96.1.
- Cisco** — **Newspaper:** Cisco Press (S).
- Clarendon** — **Newspaper:** Clarendon Enterprise. **Radio-FM:** KEFH, 99.3 MHz.
- Clarksville** — **Newspaper:** Clarksville Times. **Radio-AM:** KCAR, 1350 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KGAP, 98.5 MHz.
- Claude** — **Newspaper:** The Claude News. **Radio-FM:** KARX, 95.7 MHz.
- Clear Lake** — **Newspaper:** The Bay Area Citizen.
- Cleburne** — **Newspaper:** Cleburne Times-Review (D). **Radio-AM:** KHFX, 1140 kHz.
- Cleveland** — **Newspaper:** Cleveland Advocate. **Radio-FM:** KTHT, 97.1 MHz.
- Clifton** — **Newspaper:** Clifton Record. **Radio-FM:** KWOW, 104.1 MHz.
- Clute** — **Newspaper:** The Facts (D).
- Clyde** — **Newspaper:** Clyde Journal.
- Coahoma** — **Radio-FM:** KXCS, 105.5 MHz.
- Cockrell Hill** — **Radio-AM:** KRVA, 1600 kHz.
- Coleman** — **Newspaper:** Chronicle & Democrat-Voice. **Radio-AM:** KSTA, 1000 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KXYL, 102.3 MHz.
- College Station** — **Newspaper:** The Battalion (D). **Radio-AM:** KZNE, 1150 kHz; WTAW, 1620. **Radio-FM:** KEOS, 89.1 MHz; KLGs, 89.9; KAMU, 90.9; KNDE, 95.1. **TV:** KAMU-Ch. 12.
- Colorado City** — **Newspaper:** Colorado City Record. **Radio-AM:** KVMC, 1320 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KAUM, 107.1 MHz.
- Columbus** — **Newspapers:** The Banner Press Newspaper; Colorado County Citizen. **Radio-FM:** KULM, 98.3 MHz.
- Comanche** — **Newspaper:** Comanche Chief. **Radio-AM:** KCOM, 1550 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KYOX, 94.3 MHz.
- Comfort** — **Newspaper:** The Comfort News. **Radio-FM:** KGSX, 95.1 MHz.
- Commerce** — **Newspaper:** Commerce Journal. **Radio-FM:** KETR, 88.9 MHz; KYJC, 91.3.
- Conroe** — **Newspaper:** The Courier (D). **Radio-AM:** KJOJ, 880 kHz; KYOK, 1140. **Radio-FM:** KAFR, 88.3 MHz; KHPT, 106.9. **TV:** KPXB-Ch. 32; KTBU-Ch. 42.
- Converse** — **Radio-AM:** KTMR, 1130 kHz.
- Cooper** — **Newspaper:** Cooper Review. **Radio-FM:** KPCO, 89.9 MHz.
- Coppell** — **Newspaper:** Citizens' Advocate.
- Copperas Cove** — **Newspaper:** Copperas Cove Leader-Press (S). **Radio-FM:** KSSM, 103.1 MHz.
- Corpus Christi** — **Newspapers:** Corpus Christi Caller-Times (D); Coastal Bend Legal & Business News (D). **Radio-AM:** KCTA, 1030 kHz; KCCT, 1150; KSIX, 1230; KKTU, 1360; KUNO, 1400; KEYS, 1440. **Radio-FM:** KKLK, 88.7 MHz; KEDT, 90.3; KBNJ, 91.7; KMXR, 93.9; KBSS, 94.7; KZFM, 95.5; KLTG, 96.5; KRYS, 99.1. **TV:** KIII-Ch. 8; KZTV-Ch. 10; KRIS-Ch. 13; KEDT-Ch. 23; KORO-Ch. 27; KUQI-Ch. 38.
- Corrigan** — **Newspaper:** Corrigan Times.
- Corsicana** — **Newspapers:** Corsicana Daily Sun (D); Navarro County Times. **Radio-AM:** KAND, 1340 kHz.
- Crane** — **Newspaper:** Crane News. **Radio-AM:** KXOI, 810 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KMMZ, 101.3 MHz.
- Creedmoor** — **Radio-AM:** KZNX, 1530 kHz.
- Crockett** — **Newspaper:** Houston County Courier (S). **Radio-AM:** KIVY, 1290 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KCKT, 88.5 MHz; KIVY, 92.7; KBHT, 93.5.
- Cross Plains** — **Newspaper:** Cross Plains Review.
- Crowell** — **Newspaper:** Foard County News.
- Crowley** — **Newspaper:** Crowley Star.
- Crystal Beach** — **Radio-FM:** KSTB, 101.5 MHz; KPTY, 105.3.
- Crystal City** — **Newspaper:** Zavala County Sentinel. **Radio-FM:** KHER, 94.3 MHz.
- Cuero** — **Newspaper:** Cuero Record. **Radio-FM:** KTLZ, 89.9 MHz.
- Cypress** — **Radio-AM:** KYND, 1520 kHz.
- Daingerfield** — **Newspaper:** The Bee. **Radio-AM:** KNGR, 1560 kHz.
- Dalhart** — **Newspaper:** Dalhart Texan (TW). **Radio-AM:** KXIT, 1240 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KTD, 91.7 MHz; KPPC, 96.3.

- Dallas** — **Newspapers:** The Dallas Morning News (D); Dallas Business Journal; Daily Commercial Record (D); Park Cities News; Park Cities People; Texas Jewish Post; Texas Lawyer. **Radio-AM:** KLIF, 570 kHz; KGGP, 1040; KRLD, 1080; KFXR, 1190; KTCK, 1310; KNIT, 1480. **Radio-FM:** KNON, 89.3 MHz; KERA, 90.1; KCBI, 90.9; KKXT, 91.7; KZPS, 92.5; KBFB, 97.9; KLUV, 98.7; KJKK, 100.3; WRR, 101.1; KDMX, 102.9; KKDA, 104.5; KRLD, 105.3. **TV:** WFAA-Ch. 9; KERA-Ch. 14; KDAF-Ch. 32; KDFW-Ch. 35; KDFI-Ch. 36; KXTX-Ch. 40; KDTX-Ch. 45.
- Decatur** — **Newspaper:** Wise County Messenger (S). **Radio-FM:** DKDR, 91.3 MHz; KRNB, 105.7. **TV:** KMPX-Ch. 30.
- Deer Park** — **Radio-FM:** KAMA, 104.9 MHz.
- De Kalb** — **Newspaper:** De Kalb News (S).
- De Leon** — **Newspapers:** De Leon Free Press.
- Dell City** — **Newspaper:** Hudspeth County Herald.
- Del Mar Hills** — **Radio-AM:** KVOZ, 890 kHz.
- Del Rio** — **Newspaper:** Del Rio News-Herald (D). **Radio-AM:** KTJK, 1230 kHz; KWMC, 1490. **Radio-FM:** KDLI, 89.9 MHz; KDLK, 94.1; KTD, 96.3.
- Del Valle** — **Radio-AM:** KIXL, 970 kHz.
- Denison** — **Radio-FM:** KYFB, 91.5 MHz.
- Denton** — **Newspaper:** Denton Record-Chronicle (D). **Radio-FM:** KFZO, 99.1 MHz; KHKS, 106.1. **TV:** KDTN-Ch. 43.
- Denver City** — **Newspaper:** Denver City Press.
- Deport** — **Newspaper:** Deport Times-Blossom Times.
- DeSoto** — **Newspapers:** Focus Daily News (D).
- Detroit** — **Newspaper:** Detroit Weekly.
- Devine** — **Newspaper:** Devine News. **Radio-FM:** KRPT, 92.5 MHz.
- Diboll** — **Newspaper:** Diboll Free Press. **Radio-AM:** KSM, 1260 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KAFX, 95.5 MHz.
- Dilley** — **Radio-FM:** KVVW, 95.3 MHz; KLMO, 98.9.
- Dimmitt** — **Newspaper:** Castro County News. **Radio-AM:** KDHN, 1470 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KNNK, 100.5 MHz.
- Doss** — **Radio-FM:** KGLF, 88.1 MHz.
- Dripping Springs** — **Newspapers:** Dripping Springs Century News; The News-Dispatch. **Radio-FM:** KLLR, 91.9 MHz.
- Dublin** — **Newspaper:** Dublin Citizen. **Radio-FM:** KSTV, 93.1 MHz.
- Dumas** — **Newspaper:** Moore County News-Press (S). **Radio-AM:** KDDD, 800 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KDDD, 95.3 MHz.
- Eagle Lake** — **Newspaper:** Eagle Lake Headlight.
- Eagle Pass** — **Radio-AM:** KEPS, 1270 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KEPI, 88.7 MHz; KEPX, 89.5; KINL, 92.7. **TV:** KVAW-Ch. 18.
- East Bernard** — **Newspaper:** East Bernard Express.
- Eastland** — **Newspaper:** Eastland Telegram (S). **Radio-FM:** KQXE, 91.1 MHz; KATX, 97.7.
- Eden** — **Newspaper:** The Eden Echo.
- Edgewood** — **Newspaper:** Edgewood Enterprise.
- Edinburg** — **Radio-AM:** KURV, 710 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KOIR, 88.5 MHz; KBFM, 104.1; KVLY, 107.9.
- Edna** — **Newspaper:** Jackson County Herald-Tribune. **Radio-FM:** KIOX, 96.1 MHz.
- El Campo** — **Newspaper:** El Campo Leader-News (S). **Radio-AM:** KULP, 1390 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KNTE, 96.9 MHz.
- Eldorado** — **Newspaper:** Eldorado Success. **Radio-FM:** KOPE, 88.9 MHz; KLDE, 104.9.
- Electra** — **Newspaper:** Electra Star-News. **Radio-FM:** KOLI, 94.9 MHz.
- Elgin** — **Newspaper:** Elgin Courier. **Radio-FM:** KXXX, 92.5 MHz.
- El Paso** — **Newspaper:** El Paso Times (D). **Radio-AM:** KROD, 600 kHz; KTSM, 690; KAMA, 750; KQBU, 920; KXPL, 1060; KHRO, 1150; KVIV, 1340; KHEY, 1380; KERP, 1590; KSVL, 1650. **Radio-FM:** KTEP, 88.5 MHz; KKLY, 89.5; KVER, 91.1; KOFX, 92.3; KSII, 93.1; KINT, 93.9; KYSE, 94.7; KLAQ, 95.5; KHEY, 96.3; KBNA, 97.5; KTSM, 99.9; KPRR, 102.1. **TV:** KVIA-Ch. 7; KTSM-Ch. 9; KCOS-Ch. 13; KFOX-Ch. 15; KDCC-Ch. 18; KSCE-Ch. 39; KTFN-Ch. 51.
- Emory** — **Newspaper:** Rains County Leader.
- Encinal** — **Radio-FM:** KELT, 102.5 MHz.
- Ennis** — **Newspaper:** Ennis Daily News (D).
- Escobares** — **Radio-FM:** KERG, 104.7 MHz.
- Fabens** — **Radio-FM:** KPAS, 103.1 MHz.
- Fairfield** — **Newspapers:** Freestone County Times; The Fairfield Recorder. **Radio-FM:** KNES, 99.1 MHz.
- Falfurrias** — **Newspaper:** Falfurrias Facts. **Radio-AM:** KLDS, 1260 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KDFM, 103.3 MHz; KPSS, 106.3.
- Fannett** — **Radio-FM:** KZFT, 90.5 MHz.
- Farmersville** — **Newspaper:** Farmersville Times. **Radio-AM:** KFCD, 990 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KKEZ, 92.1 MHz.
- Farwell** — **Newspaper:** State Line Tribune. **Radio-AM:** KMUL, 830 kHz; KIJN, 1060. **Radio-FM:** KIJN, 92.3 MHz; KICA, 98.3. **TV:** KPTF-Ch. 18.
- Ferris** — **Newspaper:** The Ellis County Press. **Radio-AM:** KDFT, 540 kHz.
- Flatonia** — **Newspaper:** The Flatonia Argus.
- Floresville** — **Newspaper:** Wilson County News. **Radio-FM:** KJMA, 89.7 MHz; KTFM, 94.1.
- Flower Mound** — **Radio-FM:** WBAP, 96.7 MHz.
- Floydada** — **Newspaper:** Floyd County Hesperian-Beacon. **Radio-AM:** KFLP, 900 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KFLP, 106.1 MHz.
- Forney** — **Newspaper:** Forney Messenger.
- Fort Davis** — **Newspaper:** Jeff Davis County Mt. Dispatch.
- Fort Stockton** — **Newspaper:** Fort Stockton Pioneer. **Radio-AM:** KFST, 860 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KRAF, 88.3 MHz; KFST, 94.3.
- Fort Worth** — **Newspapers:** Fort Worth Business Press; Commercial Recorder (D); Fort Worth Star-Telegram (D); Texas Jewish Post. **Radio-AM:** WBAP, 820 kHz; KFJZ, 870; KHVN, 970; KFLL, 1270; KKGM, 1630. **Radio-FM:** KTGU, 88.7 MHz; KLNO, 94.1; KSCS, 96.3; KEGL, 97.1; KPLX, 99.5; KDGE, 102.1; KMVK, 107.5. **TV:** KFWD-Ch. 9; KTVT-Ch. 11; KTXA-Ch. 29; KXAS-Ch. 41.
- Franklin** — **Newspaper:** Franklin News Weekly. **Radio-FM:** KJXJ, 103.9 MHz.
- Frankston** — **Newspaper:** The Frankston Citizen. **Radio-FM:** KOYE, 96.7 MHz.
- Fredericksburg** — **Newspaper:** Standard-Radio Post. **Radio-AM:** KNAF, 910 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KBLC, 91.5 MHz; KNAF, 105.7. **TV:** KCWX-Ch. 5.
- Freeport** — **Radio-FM:** KJOJ, 103.3 MHz.
- Freer** — **Newspaper:** Freer Press. **Radio-FM:** KPBN, 90.7 MHz; KBRA, 95.9.
- Friendswood** — **Newspapers:** Friendswood Journal; Friendswood Reporter News.
- Friona** — **Newspaper:** Friona Star. **Radio-FM:** KGRW, 94.7 MHz.
- Frisco** — **Newspaper:** The Frisco Enterprise. **Radio-AM:** KATH, 910 kHz.
- Fritch** — **Newspaper:** The Eagle Press.
- Fulshear** — **Newspaper:** Fulshear Times.
- Gail** — **Newspaper:** Borden Star.
- Gainesville** — **Newspaper:** Gainesville Daily Register (D). **Radio-AM:** KGAF, 1580 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KSOC, 94.5 MHz.
- Galveston** — **Newspaper:** Galveston County Daily News (D). **Radio-AM:** KGBC, 1540 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KOVE, 106.5 MHz. **TV:** KLTJ-Ch. 23; KTMD-Ch. 48.
- Garland** — **Radio-FM:** KHTZ, 104.7 MHz.
- Gardendale** — **Radio-FM:** KFZX, 102.1 MHz.
- Garland** — **Radio-AM:** KAAM, 770 kHz. **TV:** KUVN-Ch. 23.
- Garrison** — **Newspaper:** Garrison In The News.

- Gatesville** — **Newspaper:** Gatesville Messenger and Star Forum (S). **Radio-FM:** KVLW, 88.1 MHz.
- Georgetown** — **Newspapers:** Sunday Sun; Williamson County Sun. **Radio-FM:** KHFI, 96.7 MHz; KLJA, 107.7.
- George West** — **Radio-FM:** KGWT, 93.5 MHz.
- Giddings** — **Newspaper:** Giddings Times & News. **Radio-FM:** KANJ, 91.1 MHz.
- Gilmer** — **Newspaper:** Gilmer Mirror (S). **Radio-AM:** KOFY, 1060 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KFRO, 95.3 MHz.
- Ginger** — **Radio-FM:** KYFA, 91.5 MHz.
- Gladewater** — **Newspaper:** Gladewater Mirror. **Radio-AM:** KEES, 1430 kHz.
- Glen Rose** — **Newspapers:** Glen Rose Newspaper; Glen Rose Reporter. **Radio-FM:** KTFW, 92.1 MHz.
- Goldsmith** — **Radio-FM:** KTXO, 94.7 MHz.
- Goldthwaite** — **Newspaper:** Goldthwaite Eagle.
- Goliad** — **Newspaper:** The Texan Express. **Radio-FM:** KHMC, 95.9 MHz.
- Gonzales** — **Newspaper:** Gonzales Inquirer (S). **Radio-AM:** KCTI, 1450 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KZAR, 88.1 MHz; KMLR, 106.3.
- Gorman** — **Newspaper:** Gorman Progress.
- Grafrod** — **Newspaper:** Lake Country Sun.
- Graham** — **Newspaper:** The Graham Leader (S). **Radio-AM:** KSWA, 1330 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KWKQ, 94.7 MHz.
- Granbury** — **Newspaper:** Hood County News (S). **Radio-AM:** KPIR, 1420 kHz.
- Grand Prairie** — **Radio-AM:** KKDA, 730 kHz.
- Grand Saline** — **Newspaper:** Grand Saline Sun.
- Grandview** — **Newspaper:** Grandview Tribune.
- Grapeland** — **Newspaper:** The Messenger (S).
- Greenville** — **Newspaper:** Herald-Banner (D). **Radio-AM:** KGVN, 1400 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KTXG, 90.5 MHz; KIKT, 93.5. **TV:** KTAQ-Ch. 46.
- Gregory** — **Radio-FM:** KPUS, 104.5 MHz.
- Groesbeck** — **Newspaper:** Groesbeck Journal.
- Groom** — **Newspaper:** Groom News.
- Groves** — **Radio-FM:** KCOL, 92.5 MHz.
- Groveton** — **Newspaper:** Groveton News.
- Gun Barrel City** — **Newspaper:** Cedar Creek Pilot.
- Hale Center** — **Newspaper:** Hale Center American.
- Hallettsville** — **Newspaper:** Hallettsville Tribune-Herald. **Radio-AM:** KHLT, 1520 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KTXM, 99.9 MHz.
- Haltom City** — **Radio-FM:** KLIF, 93.3 MHz.
- Hamilton** — **Newspaper:** Hamilton Herald-News. **Radio-AM:** KCLW, 900 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KHHG, 107.7 MHz.
- Hamlin** — **Newspaper:** Hamlin Herald. **Radio-FM:** KCDD, 103.7 MHz.
- Hardin** — **Radio-FM:** KGBV, 90.7 MHz.
- Harker Heights** — **Radio-FM:** KUSJ, 105.5 MHz.
- Harlingen** — **Newspaper:** Valley Morning Star (D). **Radio-AM:** KGBT, 1530 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KMBH, 88.9 MHz; KFRQ, 94.5; KBTQ, 96.1. **TV:** KGBT-Ch. 31; KLUJ-Ch. 34; KMBH-Ch. 38.
- Hart** — **Newspaper:** Hart Beat. **Radio-FM:** KKFC, 89.3 MHz.
- Haskell** — **Newspaper:** Haskell Free Press. **Radio-FM:** KVRP, 97.1 MHz.
- Hearne** — **Newspaper:** Hearne–Robertson County News. **Radio-FM:** KEDC, 88.5 MHz; KVJM, 103.1.
- Hebronville** — **Newspapers:** Hebronville View; Jim Hogg County Enterprise. **Radio-FM:** KAZF, 91.9 MHz; KEKO, 101.7.
- Helotes** — **Radio-FM:** KONO, 101.1 MHz.
- Hemphill** — **Newspaper:** The Sabine County Reporter. **Radio-AM:** KPBL, 1240 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KTHP, 103.9 MHz.
- Hempstead** — **Newspaper:** Waller County News-Citizen. **Radio-FM:** KTWL, 105.3 MHz.
- Henderson** — **Newspaper:** Henderson Daily News (D). **Radio-AM:** KWRD, 1470 kHz.
- Henrietta** — **Newspaper:** Clay County Leader.
- Hereford** — **Newspaper:** Hereford Brand (D). **Radio-AM:** KPAN, 860 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KRLH, 90.9 MHz; KJNZ, 103.5; KPAN, 106.3.
- Hewitt** — **Newspaper:** Hometown News. **Radio-FM:** KDRW, 106.7 MHz.
- Hico** — **Newspaper:** Hico News Review.
- Highland Park** — **Radio-AM:** KVCE, 1160 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KVIL, 103.7 MHz.
- Highlands** — **Newspaper:** Highlands Star/Crosby Courier.
- Highland Village** — **Radio-FM:** KWRD, 100.7 MHz.
- Hillsboro** — **Newspaper:** Hillsboro Reporter (S). **Radio-AM:** KHBR, 1560 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KBRQ, 102.5 MHz.
- Holiday** — **Radio-FM:** KGVB, 90.9 MHz; KWFB, 100.9.
- Hondo** — **Newspaper:** Hondo Anvil Herald. **Radio-AM:** KCWM, 1460 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KZIC, 89.9 MHz; KMFR, 105.9.
- Honey Grove** — **Newspaper:** The Weekly Gazette.
- Hooks** — **Radio-FM:** KPWW, 95.9 MHz.
- Hornsby** — **Radio-FM:** KOOP, 91.7 MHz.
- Houston** — **Newspapers:** Houston Business Journal; Houston Chronicle (D); Daily Court Review (D); Houston Forward Times; Jewish Herald-Voice. **Radio-AM:** KILT, 610 kHz; KTRH, 740; KBME, 790; KEYH, 850; KPRC, 950; KLAT, 1010; KNTH, 1070; KQUE, 1230; KXYZ, 1320; KCOH, 1430; KMIC, 1590. **Radio-FM:** KUHF, 88.7 MHz; KPFT, 90.1; KTSU, 90.9; KUHA, 91.7; KKRW, 93.7; KTBS, 94.5; KKHH, 95.7; KHMV, 96.5; KBXX, 97.9; KODA, 99.1; KILT, 100.3; KLLO, 101.1; KMJQ, 102.1; KLTN, 102.9; KRBE, 104.1; KHCB, 105.7. **TV:** KUHT-Ch. 8; KHOU-Ch. 11; KTRK-Ch. 13; KTXH-Ch. 19; KETH-Ch. 24; KRIV-Ch. 26; KPRC-Ch. 35; KIAH-Ch. 38; KZJL-Ch. 44.
- Howe** — **Newspaper:** Texoma Enterprise. **Radio-FM:** KHYI, 95.3 MHz.
- Hubbard** — **Newspaper:** Hubbard City News.
- Hudson** — **Radio-FM:** KZXL, 96.3 MHz.
- Humble** — **Radio-AM:** KGOL, 1180 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KSBJ, 89.3 MHz.
- Huntington** — **Radio-FM:** KSML, 101.9 MHz.
- Hunt** — **Radio-FM:** KRZS, 99.9 MHz.
- Huntsville** — **Newspaper:** Huntsville Item (D). **Radio-AM:** KM2XVL, 1220 kHz; KHCH, 1410; KHVJ, 1490. **Radio-FM:** KSHU, 90.5 MHz; KSAM, 101.7.
- Hurst** — **Radio-AM:** KMNY, 1360 kHz.
- Hutto** — **Radio-FM:** KYLR, 92.1 MHz.
- Idalou** — **Newspaper:** Idalou Beacon. **Radio-FM:** KRBL, 105.7 MHz.
- Ingleside** — **Newspaper:** Ingleside Index. **Radio-FM:** KAJE, 107.3 MHz.
- Ingram** — **Newspaper:** West Kerr Current. **Radio-FM:** KTXI, 90.1 MHz; KSYU, 96.5.
- Iowa Park** — **Newspaper:** Iowa Park Leader. **Radio-FM:** KXXN, 96.3 MHz.
- Irving** — **Newspaper:** The Irving Rambler. **TV:** KSTR-Ch. 48.
- Jacksboro** — **Newspapers:** Jacksboro Gazette-News; The Jack County Herald. **Radio-FM:** KJKB, 95.5 MHz.
- Jacksonville** — **Newspaper:** Jacksonville Daily Progress (D). **Radio-AM:** KEBE, 1400 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KBJS, 90.3 MHz; KLJT, 102.3; KOOI, 106.5. **TV:** KETK-Ch. 22.
- Jasper** — **Newspaper:** The Jasper Newsboy. **Radio-AM:** KCOX, 1350 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KTXJ, 102.7 MHz; KJAS, 107.3.
- Jefferson** — **Newspaper:** Jefferson Jimplecute. **Radio-FM:** KHCH, 91.9 MHz; KJTX, 104.5.
- Jewett** — **Newspaper:** Jewett Messenger.
- Johnson City** — **Newspaper:** Johnson City Record-Courier. **Radio-FM:** KFAN, 107.9 MHz.
- Joshua** — **Newspaper:** Joshua Star.
- Jourdanton** — **Radio-FM:** KLEY, 95.7 MHz.
- Junction** — **Newspaper:** Junction Eagle. **Radio-AM:** KMBL, 1450 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KOOK, 93.5 MHz.

- Karnes City — Newspaper:** The Karnes Countywide.
Radio-AM: KAML, 990 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KHHL, 103.1 MHz.
- Katy — Newspaper:** Katy Times. **TV:** KYAZ-Ch. 47.
- Kaufman — Newspaper:** The Kaufman Herald.
- Keene — Newspaper:** Keene Star. **Radio-FM:** KJRN; 88.3 MHz.
- Kempner — Radio-FM:** KHLE, 106.9 MHz.
- Kenedy — Radio-AM:** KAML, 990 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KTNR, 92.1 MHz.
- Kerens — Newspaper:** Kerens Tribune. **Radio-FM:** KRVF, 106.9 MHz.
- Kermit — Newspaper:** The Winkler County News. **Radio-AM:** KERB, 600 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KERB, 106.3 MHz.
- Kerrville — Newspapers:** Kerrville Daily Times (D); Hill Country Community Journal. **Radio-AM:** KERV, 1230 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KKER, 88.7 MHz; KHKV, 91.1; KRNH, 92.3; KRVL, 94.3; KKVR, 106.1. **TV:** KMYS-Ch. 32.
- Kilgore — Newspaper:** Kilgore News Herald (S). **Radio-AM:** KDOK, 1240 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KZLO, 88.7 MHz; KKTXX, 96.1.
- Killeen — Newspaper:** Killeen Daily Herald (D). **Radio-AM:** KRMY, 1050 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KNCT, 91.3 MHz; KLIJ, 92.3. **TV:** KAKW-Ch. 13.
- Kingsville — Newspaper:** Kingsville Record & Bishop News (S). **Radio-AM:** KINE, 1330 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KTAI, 91.1 MHz; KKBA, 92.7; KFTX, 97.5.
- Kirbyville — Newspaper:** Kirbyville Banner.
- Knox City — Newspaper:** Knox County News.
- Kress — Newspaper:** Kress Chronicle.
- Krum — Radio-FM:** KNOR, 93.7 MHz.
- Kyle — Newspaper:** Hays Free Press.
- La Feria — Newspaper:** La Feria News.
- La Grange — Newspaper:** The Fayette County Record (S). **Radio-AM:** KVLG, 1570 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KBUK, 104.9 MHz.
- Lake Dallas — Newspaper:** The Lake Cities Sun. **TV:** KAZD-Ch. 39.
- Lake Jackson — Radio-FM:** KYBJ, 91.1 MHz; KGLK, 107.5.
- Lakeway — Newspaper:** Lake Travis View.
- Lamesa — Newspaper:** Lamesa Press Reporter (S). **Radio-AM:** KPET, 690 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KBKN, 91.3 MHz; KTXC, 104.7.
- Lampasas — Newspaper:** Lampasas Dispatch Record (S). **Radio-AM:** KCYL, 1450 kHz.
- La Porte — Radio-FM:** KHJK, 103.7 MHz.
- Laredo — Newspaper:** Laredo Morning Times (D). **Radio-AM:** KLAR, 1300 kHz; KLNT, 1490. **Radio-FM:** KHOY, 88.1 MHz; KBNL, 89.9; KJBZ, 92.7; KQUR, 94.9; KRRG, 98.1; KNEX, 106.1. **TV:** KVTV-Ch. 13; KLDO-Ch. 19.
- Laughlin AFB — Radio-FM:** KDRX, 106.9 MHz.
- La Vernia — Newspaper:** La Vernia News.
- League City — Radio-AM:** KHCB, 1400 kHz.
- Leakey — Radio-FM:** KBLT, 104.3 MHz.
- Leander — Radio-FM:** KXBT, 98.9 MHz.
- Leonard — Newspaper:** Leonard Graphic.
- Levelland — Newspaper:** Levelland & Hockley County News-Press (S). **Radio-AM:** KLVT, 1230 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KJDL, 105.3 MHz.
- Lewisville — Radio-FM:** KESS, 107.9 MHz.
- Lexington — Newspaper:** Lexington Leader.
- Liberty — Newspaper:** The Vindicator. **Radio-FM:** KSHN, 99.9 MHz.
- Liberty Hill — Newspaper:** The Liberty Hill Independent.
- Lindale — Newspapers:** Lindale News & Times.
- Linden — Newspaper:** Cass County Sun.
- Lindsay — Newspaper:** Lindsay Letter.
- Little Elm — Newspaper:** The Little Elm Journal.
- Littlefield — Newspaper:** Lamb County Leader-News (S). **Radio-AM:** KZZN, 1490 kHz.
- Livingston — Newspaper:** Polk County Enterprise (S). **Radio-AM:** KETX, 1440 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KETX, 92.3 MHz.
- Llano — Newspapers:** Llano County Journal; The Llano News. **Radio-FM:** KAJZ, 96.3 MHz; KITY, 102.9. **TV:** KBVO-Ch. 27.
- Lockhart — Newspaper:** Lockhart Post-Register. **Radio-AM:** KFIT, 1060 kHz.
- Lometa — Radio-FM:** KACQ, 101.9 MHz.
- Longview — Newspaper:** Longview News-Journal (D). **Radio-AM:** KFRO, 1370 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KYKX, 105.7 MHz. **TV:** KFXX-Ch. 31; KCEB-Ch. 51.
- Lorena — Radio-FM:** KYAR, 98.3 MHz.
- Lorenzo — Radio-FM:** KKCL, 98.1 MHz.
- Los Ybáñez — Radio-FM:** KBXJ, 98.5 MHz.
- Lovelady — Radio-FM:** KHMR, 104.3 MHz.
- Lubbock — Newspaper:** Lubbock Avalanche-Journal (D). **Radio-AM:** KRFE, 580 kHz; KFYO, 790; KJTV, 950; KKAM, 1340; KJLD, 1420; KBZO, 1460; KDAV, 1590. **Radio-FM:** KTXJ, 88.1 MHz; KOHM, 89.1; KAMY, 90.1; KKLU, 90.9; KXTQ, 93.7; KFMX, 94.5; KLLL, 96.3; KQBR, 99.5; KONE, 101.1; KZII, 102.5; KEJS, 106.5. **TV:** KCBD-Ch. 11; KPTB-Ch. 16; KTXJ-Ch. 39; KLBK-Ch. 40.
- Lufkin — Newspaper:** Lufkin Daily News (D). **Radio-AM:** KRBA, 1340 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KLDN, 88.9 MHz; KSWP, 90.9; KAVX, 91.9; KAGZ, 93.9; KYBI, 100.1; KYKS, 105.1. **TV:** KTRE-Ch. 9.
- Luling — Newspaper:** Luling Newsboy and Signal. **Radio-FM:** KAMX, 94.7 MHz.
- Lumberton — Radio-AM:** KSET, 1300 kHz.
- Lytle — Newspapers:** Leader News; Medina Valley Times. **Radio-FM:** KZLV, 91.3 MHz.
- Mabank — Newspaper:** The Monitor (S). **Radio-AM:** KTXV, 890 kHz.
- Madisonville — Newspaper:** Madisonville Meteor. **Radio-AM:** KMVL, 1220 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KHML, 91.5 MHz; KAGG, 96.1; KMVL, 100.5; KKLK, 107.7.
- Malakoff — Newspaper:** Malakoff News. **Radio-FM:** KCKL, 95.9 MHz.
- Manor — Radio-AM:** KELG, 1440 kHz.
- Marble Falls — Newspapers:** The Highlander (S); The River Cities Sunday Tribune. **Radio-FM:** KBMD, 88.5 MHz.
- Marfa — Newspaper:** The Big Bend Sentinel. **Radio-FM:** KRTS, 93.5 MHz.
- Marion — Radio-AM:** KBIB, 1000 kHz.
- Markham — Radio-FM:** KKHA, 92.5 MHz.
- Marlin — Newspaper:** The Marlin Democrat. **Radio-FM:** KRMX, 92.9 MHz.
- Marshall — Newspaper:** Marshall News Messenger (D). **Radio-AM:** KCUL, 1410 kHz; KMHT, 1450. **Radio-FM:** KBWC, 91.1 MHz; KCUL, 92.3; KMHT, 103.9.
- Mart — Newspaper:** Mart Messenger. **Radio-FM:** KSUR, 88.9 MHz.
- Mason — Newspaper:** Mason County News. **Radio-FM:** KOTY, 95.7 MHz; KYRT, 97.7; KZZM, 101.7; KHLB, 102.5.
- Matador — Newspaper:** Motley County Tribune.
- Mathis — Newspaper:** Mathis News.
- McAllen — Newspaper:** The Monitor (D). **Radio-AM:** KRIO, 910 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KHID, 88.1 MHz; KVMV, 96.9; KGBT, 98.5. **TV:** KNVO-Ch. 49.
- McCamey — Radio-FM:** KPBM, 95.3 MHz.
- McCook — Radio-FM:** KCAS, 91.5 MHz.
- McGregor — Newspaper:** McGregor Mirror & Crawford Sun.
- McKinney — Newspapers:** McKinney Courier-Gazette (D); Collin County Commercial Record. **Radio-FM:** KNTU, 88.1 MHz.
- McQueeney — Radio-FM:** KLTO, 97.7 MHz.
- Melissa — Newspaper:** The Anna-Melissa Tribune.
- Memphis — Newspaper:** Hall County Herald. **Radio-FM:** KLSR, 105.3 MHz.

- Menard** — **Newspaper:** Menard News and Messenger.
Mercedes — **Newspaper:** Mercedes Enterprise. **Radio-FM:** KTEX, 100.3 MHz.
- Meridian** — **Newspaper:** Meridian Tribune. **Radio-FM:** KOME, 95.3 MHz.
- Merkel** — **Newspaper:** Merkel Mail. **Radio-AM:** KM XO, 1500 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KHXS, 102.7 MHz.
- Mertz on** — **Radio-FM:** KMEO, 91.9 MHz.
- Mesquite** — **Radio-FM:** KEOM, 88.5 MHz.
- Mexia** — **Newspaper:** The Mexia News (TW). **Radio-AM:** KL RK, 1590 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KWBT, 104.9 MHz.
- Miami** — **Newspaper:** Miami Chief.
- Midland** — **Newspaper:** Midland Reporter-Telegram (D). **Radio-AM:** KCRS, 550 kHz; KWEL, 1070; KL PF, 1150; KMND, 1510. **Radio-FM:** KPBJ, 90.1 MHz; KVDG, 90.9; KNFM, 92.3; KZBT, 93.3; KQRX, 95.1; KCRS, 103.3; KCHX, 106.7. **TV:** KUPB-Ch. 18.
- Midlothian** — **Newspaper:** Midlothian Mirror.
- Miles** — **Newspaper:** Miles Messenger.
- Mineola** — **Newspaper:** Mineola Monitor. **Radio-FM:** KMOO, 99.9 MHz.
- Mineral Wells** — **Newspaper:** Mineral Wells Index (D). **Radio-AM:** KVTT, 1110 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KFWR, 95.9 MHz.
- Mirando City** — **Radio-FM:** KBDR, 100.5 MHz.
- Mission** — **Newspaper:** Progress-Times. **Radio-AM:** KIRT, 1580 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KQXX, 105.5 MHz.
- Missouri City** — **Radio-AM:** KBRZ, 1460 kHz.
- Monahans** — **Newspaper:** The Monahans News (S). **Radio-AM:** KCKM, 1330 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KBAT, 99.9 MHz.
- Morton** — **Newspaper:** Morton Tribune. **Radio-FM:** KQOA, 91.1 MHz; KPGA, 91.9.
- Moulton** — **Newspaper:** Moulton Eagle.
- Mount Pleasant** — **Newspaper:** Daily Tribune (D). **Radio-AM:** KIMP, 960 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KYZQ, 88.3 MHz.
- Mount Vernon** — **Newspaper:** Mount Vernon Optic-Herald.
- Muenster** — **Newspaper:** Muenster Enterprise. **Radio-FM:** KZZA, 106.7 MHz.
- Muleshoe** — **Newspaper:** Muleshoe Journal. **Radio-FM:** KMUL, 103.1 MHz.
- Munday** — **Newspaper:** The Munday Courier.
- Murphy** — **Newspaper:** Murphy Monitor.
- Nacogdoches** — **Newspaper:** Nacogdoches Daily Sentinel (D). **Radio-AM:** KSFA, 860 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KSAU, 90.1 MHz; KJCS, 103.3; KTBQ, 107.7. **TV:** KYTX-Ch. 18.
- Naples** — **Newspaper:** The Monitor.
- Natalia** — **Radio-FM:** KYRQ, 90.3 MHz.
- Navasota** — **Newspaper:** The Navasota Examiner. **Radio-AM:** KWBC, 1550 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KWUP, 92.5 MHz.
- Nederland** — **Radio-AM:** KBED, 1510 kHz.
- Needville** — **Newspaper:** The Gulf Coast Tribune.
- New Boston** — **Newspaper:** Bowie County Citizen Tribune (S). **Radio-AM:** KL BW, 1530 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KEWL, 95.1 MHz; KZRB, 103.5; KTTY, 105.1.
- New Braunfels** — **Newspaper:** Herald-Zeitung (D). **Radio-AM:** KG NB, 1420 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KNBT, 92.1 MHz.
- New Deal** — **Radio-FM:** KLZK, 97.3 MHz.
- Newton** — **Newspaper:** Newton County News.
- New Ulm** — **Newspaper:** New Ulm Enterprise. **Radio-FM:** KNRG, 92.3 MHz.
- Nixon** — **Newspaper:** Cow Country Courier.
- Nocona** — **Newspaper:** Nocona News.
- Nolanville** — **Radio-FM:** KLFX, 107.3 MHz.
- Normangee** — **Newspaper:** Normangee Star.
- Odem** — **Newspaper:** Odem-Edroy Times. **Radio-FM:** KMJR, 98.3 MHz.
- Odessa** — **Newspaper:** Odessa American (D). **Radio-AM:** KFLB, 920 kHz; KOZA, 1230; KRIL, 1410. **Radio-FM:** KBMM, 89.5 MHz; KLVW, 90.5; KOCV, 91.3; KMRK, 96.1; KMCM, 96.9; KODM, 97.9; KHKX, 99.1; KQLM, 107.9. **TV:** KOSA-Ch. 7; KPEJ-Ch. 23; KWWT-Ch. 30; KPBT-Ch. 38; KMLM-Ch. 42.
- O'Donnell** — **Newspaper:** O'Donnell Index-Press.
- Olney** — **Newspaper:** The Olney Enterprise.
- Olton** — **Newspaper:** Olton Enterprise.
- Orange** — **Newspaper:** The Orange Leader (D). **Radio-AM:** KOGT, 1600 kHz. **Radio-FM:** K KMY, 104.5 MHz; KIOC, 106.1.
- Ore City** — **Radio-FM:** KAZE, 106.9 MHz.
- Overland** — **Radio-FM:** KKVI, 89.9 MHz.
- Overton** — **Newspaper:** Overton Press. **Radio-FM:** KPXI, 100.7 MHz.
- Ozona** — **Newspaper:** Ozona Stockman. **Radio-FM:** KYXX, 94.3 MHz.
- Paducah** — **Newspaper:** Paducah Post.
- Paint Rock** — **Newspaper:** Concho Herald.
- Palacios** — **Newspaper:** Palacios Beacon. **Radio-FM:** KROY, 99.7 MHz.
- Palestine** — **Newspaper:** Palestine Herald Press (D). **Radio-AM:** KNET, 1450 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KYFP, 89.1 MHz; KY YK, 98.3.
- Pampa** — **Newspaper:** The Pampa News (D). **Radio-AM:** KGRO, 1230 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KAVO, 90.9 MHz; KOMX, 100.3; KDRL, 103.3.
- Panhandle** — **Newspaper:** Panhandle Herald White Deer News.
- Paris** — **Newspaper:** Paris News (D). **Radio-AM:** KZHN, 1250 kHz; KPLT, 1490. **Radio-FM:** KHCP, 89.3 MHz; KOYN, 93.9; KBUS, 101.9; KPLT, 107.7.
- Pasadena** — **Newspaper:** The Pasadena Citizen (S). **Radio-AM:** KIKK, 650 kHz; KLVL, 1480. **Radio-FM:** KFTG, 88.1 MHz; KK BQ, 92.9.
- Pearland** — **Newspapers:** Pearland Journal; Pearland Reporter News.
- Pearsall** — **Newspaper:** Frio-Nueces Current. **Radio-AM:** KVVWG, 1280 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KSAG, 103.3 MHz; KSAH, 104.1.
- Pecan Grove** — **Radio-AM:** KREH, 900 kHz.
- Pecos** — **Newspaper:** Pecos Enterprise (S). **Radio-AM:** KIUN, 1400 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KP KO, 91.3 MHz; KGEE, 97.3; KPTX, 98.3.
- Perryton** — **Newspaper:** Perryton Herald (S). **Radio-AM:** KEYE, 1400 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KEYE, 96.1 MHz.
- Pflugerville** — **Newspaper:** Pflugerville Pflug. **Radio-AM:** KOKE, 1600 kHz.
- Pharr** — **Newspaper:** Advance News Journal. **Radio-AM:** KVJY, 840 kHz.
- Pilot Point** — **Newspaper:** Pilot Point Post-Signal. **Radio-FM:** KZMP, 104.9 MHz.
- Pittsburg** — **Newspaper:** Pittsburg Gazette. **Radio-FM:** KGWP, 91.1 MHz; KPIT, 91.7; KSCN, 96.9; KMPA, 103.1.
- Plains** — **Radio-FM:** KP HS, 90.3 MHz.
- Plainview** — **Newspaper:** Plainview Daily Herald (D). **Radio-AM:** KVOP, 1090 kHz; KREW, 1400. **Radio-FM:** KPMB, 88.5 MHz; KBAH, 90.5; KWLD, 91.5; KR IA, 103.9; KKYN, 106.9.
- Plano** — **Newspaper:** Plano Star Courier (S). **Radio-AM:** KMKI, 620 kHz.
- Pleasanton** — **Newspaper:** Pleasanton Express. **Radio-AM:** KW MF, 1380 kHz.
- Pleasant Valley** — **Radio-FM:** KZAM, 98.7 MHz.
- Point Comfort** — **Radio-FM:** KJAZ, 94.1 MHz.
- Port Aransas** — **Newspaper:** Port Aransas South Jetty.
- Port Arthur** — **Newspaper:** The Port Arthur News (D). **Radio-AM:** KDEI, 1250 kHz; KOLE, 1340. **Radio-FM:** KQBU, 93.3 MHz; KTJM, 98.5.
- Port Isabel** — **Newspaper:** Port Isabel/South Padre Press (S). **Radio-FM:** KNVO, 101.1 MHz.
- Portland** — **Newspaper:** Portland News; The Coastal Bend Herald. **Radio-FM:** KSGR, 91.1 MHz; KLHB, 105.5.

- Port Lavaca — Newspaper:** Port Lavaca Wave (S). **Radio-FM:** KITE, 93.3 MHz.
- Port Neches — Radio-AM:** KBPO, 1150 kHz.
- Port O'Connor — Radio-FM:** KHPO, 91.9 MHz.
- Post — Newspaper:** Post Dispatch. **Radio-FM:** KSSL, 107.3 MHz.
- Prairie View — Radio-FM:** KPVU, 91.3 MHz.
- Premont — Radio-FM:** KLB, 88.1 MHz; KFMF, 100.7.
- Presidio — Newspaper:** The International Presidio Paper.
- Princeton — Newspaper:** Princeton Herald.
- Quanah — Newspaper:** Quanah Tribune-Chief. **Radio-AM:** KOLJ, 1150 kHz.
- Quinlan — Newspaper:** The Quinlan-Tawakoni News.
- Quitaque — Newspaper:** Valley Tribune.
- Quitman — Newspaper:** Wood County Democrat.
- Ralls — Newspaper:** Crosby County News. **Radio-AM:** KCLR, 1530 kHz.
- Ranger — Newspaper:** Ranger Times (S). **Radio-FM:** KWBY, 98.5 MHz.
- Rankin — Newspaper:** Pecos River Dispatch.
- Raymondville — Newspaper:** Chronicle/Willacy County News. **Radio-AM:** KSOX, 1240 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KBUC, 102.1 MHz; KBIC, 105.7.
- Red Oak — Newspapers:** Ellis County Chronicle; Red Oak Record.
- Refugio — Newspaper:** Refugio County Press. **Radio-FM:** KRIK, 100.5 MHz; KOUL, 103.7; KYRK, 106.1.
- Reno — Radio-FM:** KLOW, 98.9 MHz.
- Richardson — Radio-AM:** KKLF, 1700 kHz.
- Richmond — Radio-AM:** KRTX, 980 kHz.
- Riesel — Newspaper:** Riesel Rustler.
- Rio Grande City — Radio-FM:** KRGX, 95.1 MHz; KQBO, 107.5. **TV:** KTLM-Ch. 40.
- Rising Star — Newspaper:** Rising Star.
- Robert Lee — Newspaper:** Observer/Enterprise.
- Robinson — Radio-FM:** KWPW, 107.9 MHz.
- Robstown — Newspaper:** Nueces County Record-Star. **Radio-AM:** KROB, 1510 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KLUX, 89.5 MHz; KSAB, 99.9; KMIQ, 104.9.
- Rockdale — Newspaper:** Rockdale Reporter. **Radio-FM:** KRXT, 98.5 MHz.
- Rockport — Newspapers:** Rockport Pilot (S); The Coastal Bend Herald. **Radio-FM:** KKPN, 102.3 MHz.
- Rocksprings — Newspaper:** Texas Mohair Weekly.
- Rockwall — Newspaper:** Rockwall County News.
- Rollingwood — Radio-AM:** KJCE, 1370 kHz.
- Roma — Newspaper:** South Texas Reporter. **Radio-FM:** KRIO, 97.7 MHz.
- Rosebud — Newspaper:** Rosebud News.
- Rosenberg — Newspaper:** Rosenberg Herald & Texas Coaster (D). **Radio-AM:** KRTX, 980 kHz. **TV:** KXLN-Ch. 45.
- Rotan — Newspaper:** Rotan Advance-Star-Record.
- Round Rock — Newspaper:** Round Rock Leader (TW). **Radio-FM:** KNLE, 88.1 MHz; KFMK, 105.9.
- Rowena — Newspaper:** Rowena Press.
- Rowlett — Newspaper:** The Rowlett Lakeshore Times.
- Rudolph — Radio-FM:** KTER, 90.7 MHz.
- Rusk — Newspaper:** Cherokeean Herald. **Radio-AM:** KTLU, 1580 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KWRW, 97.7 MHz.
- Sachse — Newspaper:** Sachse News.
- Saint Jo — Newspaper:** Saint Jo Tribune.
- Salado — Newspaper:** Salado Village Voice.
- San Angelo — Newspaper:** San Angelo Standard-Times (D). **Radio-AM:** KGKL, 960 kHz; KKSA, 1260; KCRN, 1340. **Radio-FM:** KNAR, 89.3 MHz; KNCH, 90.1; KLTP, 90.9; KDCC, 92.9; KCRN, 93.9; KIXY, 94.7; KGKL, 97.5; KELI, 98.7; KCLL, 100.1; KWFR, 101.9; KMDX, 106.1; KSTJ, 107.5. **TV:** KLST-Ch. 11; KSAN-Ch. 16; KIDY-Ch. 19.
- San Antonio — Newspapers:** San Antonio Business Journal; Commercial Recorder (D); Express-News (D); Hart Beat (TW); Today's Catholic (BW). **Radio-AM:** KTSA, 550 kHz; KSLR, 630; KKYX, 680; KTKR, 760; KONO, 860; KRDY, 1160; WOAI, 1200; KZDC, 1250; KAHL, 1310; KCOB, 1350; KCHL, 1480; KEDA, 1540. **Radio-FM:** KPAC, 88.3 MHz; KSTX, 89.1; KSYM, 90.1; KYFS, 90.9; KRTU, 91.7; KROM, 92.9; KXXM, 96.1; KAJA, 97.3; KISS, 99.5; KCYV, 100.3; KQXT, 101.9; KJJK, 102.7; KZEP, 104.5; KXTN, 107.5. **TV:** KLRN-Ch. 9; KSAT-Ch. 12; KHCE-Ch. 16; KABB-Ch. 30; KVDA-Ch. 38; KENS-Ch. 39; KWEX-Ch. 41; WOAI-Ch. 48.
- San Augustine — Newspaper:** San Augustine Tribune. **Radio-FM:** KDET, 92.5 MHz.
- San Benito — Newspaper:** San Benito News (S). **Radio-FM:** KHKZ, 106.3 MHz.
- San Diego — Radio-FM:** KUKA, 105.9 MHz.
- Sanger — Newspaper:** Sanger Courier. **Radio-FM:** KVRK, 89.7 MHz; KTDK, 104.1.
- San Juan — Radio-AM:** KUBR, 1210 kHz.
- San Marcos — Newspaper:** San Marcos Daily Record (D). **Radio-AM:** KUOL, 1470 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KTSW, 89.9 MHz; KBPA, 103.5.
- San Saba — Newspaper:** San Saba News & Star. **Radio-AM:** KNVR, 1410 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KNUZ, 106.1 MHz.
- Santa Fe — Radio-FM:** KJIC, 90.5 MHz.
- Savoy — Radio-FM:** KQDR, 107.3 MHz.
- Schertz — Radio-FM:** KBBT, 98.5 MHz.
- Schulenburg — Newspaper:** Schulenburg Sticker.
- Seabrook — Radio-FM:** KROI, 92.1 MHz.
- Seadrift — Radio-FM:** KMAT, 105.1 MHz.
- Seagoville — Newspaper:** Suburbia News.
- Seagraves — Newspaper:** Tri County Tribune.
- Sealy — Newspaper:** The Sealy News. **Radio-FM:** KQLC, 90.7 MHz.
- Seguin — Newspaper:** Seguin Gazette-Enterprise (D). **Radio-AM:** KWED, 1580 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KSMG, 105.3 MHz.
- Seminole — Newspaper:** Seminole Sentinel (S). **Radio-AM:** KIKZ, 1250 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KSEM, 106.3 MHz.
- Seymour — Newspaper:** Baylor County Banner. **Radio-AM:** KSEY, 1230 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KSEY, 94.3 MHz.
- Shamrock — Newspaper:** County Star-News.
- Shepherd — Newspaper:** San Jacinto News-Times.
- Shenandoah — Radio-AM:** KRCCM, 1380 kHz.
- Sherman — Newspaper:** Herald Democrat (D). **Radio-AM:** KJMJ, 1500 kHz. **TV:** KXII-Ch. 20.
- Shiner — Newspaper:** The Shiner Gazette.
- Silsbee — Newspaper:** Silsbee Bee. **Radio-FM:** KAYD, 101.7 MHz.
- Silverton — Newspaper:** Briscoe County News.
- Sinton — Newspaper:** San Patricio County News. **Radio-AM:** KDAE, 1590 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KNCN, 101.3 MHz.
- Slaton — Newspaper:** Slaton Slatonite. **Radio-FM:** KJAK, 92.7 MHz.
- Smithville — Newspaper:** Smithville Times.
- Snyder — Newspaper:** Snyder Daily News (D). **Radio-AM:** KSNY, 1450 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KGWB, 91.1 MHz; KLYD, 98.9; KSNY, 101.5. **TV:** KPCB-Ch. 17.
- Somerset — Radio-AM:** KYTY, 810 kHz.
- Somerville — Radio-FM:** KUTX, 88.1 MHz.
- Sonora — Newspaper:** Devil's River News. **Radio-FM:** KHOS, 92.1 MHz.
- South Padre Island — Radio-FM:** KESO, 92.7 MHz; KZSP, 95.3.
- Spearman — Newspaper:** Hansford County Reporter-Statesman. **Radio-FM:** KTOT, 89.5 MHz; KXDJ, 98.3.
- Springtown — Newspaper:** Springtown Epigraph. **Radio-FM:** KSQX, 89.1 MHz.
- Spur — Newspaper:** Texas Spur.
- Stamford — Newspapers:** The New Stamford American; The Stamford Star. **Radio-AM:** KVRP, 1400 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KLGD, 106.9 MHz.
- Stanton — Newspaper:** Martin County Messenger. **Radio-FM:** KFLB, 88.1 MHz; KKJW, 105.9.

- Stephenville** — **Newspaper:** Stephenville Empire Tribune (D). **Radio-AM:** KSTV, 1510 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KQXS, 89.1 MHz; KEQX, 89.7; KTRL, 90.5.
- Sterling City** — **Radio-FM:** KNRX, 96.5 MHz.
- Stratford** — **Newspaper:** Stratford Star.
- Sulphur Bluff** — **Radio-FM:** KETE, 99.7 MHz.
- Sulphur Springs** — **Newspaper:** News-Telegram (D). **Radio-AM:** KSST, 1230 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KGPF, 91.1 MHz; KZRF, 91.9; KSCH, 95.9.
- Sweetwater** — **Newspaper:** Sweetwater Reporter (D). **Radio-AM:** KXOX, 1240 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KXOX, 96.7. **TV:** KTXS-Ch. 20.
- Taft** — **Newspaper:** Taft Tribune.
- Tahoka** — **Newspaper:** Lynn County News. **Radio-FM:** KMMX, 100.3 MHz; KAMZ, 103.5.
- Tatum** — **Newspaper:** Trammel Trace Tribune. **Radio-FM:** KZQX, 100.3 MHz.
- Taylor** — **Newspaper:** Taylor Daily Press (D). **Radio-AM:** KWNX, 1260 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KLQB, 104.3 MHz.
- Teague** — **Newspaper:** Teague Chronicle.
- Temple** — **Newspaper:** Temple Daily Telegram (D). **Radio-AM:** KTEM, 1400 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KVLV, 88.5 MHz; KBDE, 89.9; KLTD, 101.7. **TV:** KCEN-Ch. 9.
- Terrell** — **Newspaper:** Terrell Tribune (S). **Radio-AM:** KPYK, 1570 kHz.
- Terrell Hills** — **Radio-AM:** KLUP, 930 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KTKX, 106.7 MHz.
- Texarkana** — **Newspaper:** Texarkana Gazette (D). **Radio-AM:** KCMC, 740 kHz; KTFS, 940; KKTK, 1400. **Radio-FM:** KTXK, 91.5 MHz; KTAL, 98.1; KKYR, 102.5. **TV:** KTAL-Ch. 15.
- Texas City** — **Radio-AM:** KYST, 920 kHz.
- Thorndale** — **Newspaper:** Thorndale Champion. **Radio-FM:** KLGO, 99.3 MHz.
- Three Rivers** — **Newspaper:** The Progress. **Radio-FM:** KEMA, 94.5 MHz.
- Throckmorton** — **Newspaper:** Throckmorton Tribune.
- Timpson** — **Newspaper:** Timpson & Tenaha News.
- Tomball** — **Radio-AM:** KSEV, 700 kHz.
- Tom Bean** — **Radio-FM:** KLAQ, 97.5 MHz.
- Trenton** — **Newspaper:** Trenton Tribune.
- Trinity** — **Newspaper:** Trinity Standard.
- Tulia** — **Newspapers:** Swisher County News; Tulia Herald. **Radio-AM:** KTUE, 1260 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KBTE, 104.9 MHz.
- Tuscola** — **Newspaper:** Jim Ned Journal (BW).
- Tye** — **Radio-FM:** KBCY, 99.7 MHz.
- Tyler** — **Newspapers:** Tyler Morning Telegraph (D). **Radio-AM:** KTBB, 600 kHz; KGLD, 1330; KYZS, 1490. **Radio-FM:** KVNE, 89.5 MHz; KGLY, 91.3; KTBB, 92.1; KTYL, 93.1; KNUE, 101.5; KKUS, 104.1. **TV:** KLTV-Ch. 7.
- Umbarger** — **Radio-FM:** KRBG, 88.7 MHz.
- Universal City** — **Radio-AM:** KSAH, 720 kHz.
- University Park** — **Radio-AM:** KTNO, 1440 kHz; KZMP, 1540.
- Uvalde** — **Newspaper:** Uvalde Leader-News (S). **Radio-AM:** KVOU, 1400 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KBNU, 93.9 MHz; KUVA, 102.3; KVOU, 104.9. **TV:** KPXL-Ch. 26.
- Valley Mills** — **Newspaper:** Valley Mills Progress.
- Valley View** — **Radio-FM:** KQFZ, 89.1 MHz.
- Van** — **Newspaper:** Van Banner.
- Van Alstyne** — **Newspaper:** Van Alstyne Leader.
- Van Horn** — **Newspaper:** Van Horn Advocate. **Radio-FM:** KVHR, 91.5 MHz.
- Vega** — **Newspaper:** Vega Enterprise.
- Vernon** — **Newspaper:** Vernon Daily Record (D). **Radio-AM:** KVWC, 1490 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KVED, 88.5 MHz; KVWC, 103.1.
- Victoria** — **Newspaper:** Victoria Advocate (D). **Radio-AM:** KVNN, 1340 kHz; KNAL, 1410. **Radio-FM:** KAYK, 88.5 MHz; KXBJ, 89.3; KVRT, 90.7; KQVT, 92.3; KVIC, 95.1; KTXN, 98.7; KBAR, 100.9; KIXS, 107.9. **TV:** KAVU-Ch. 15.
- Vidor** — **Newspaper:** Vidor Vidorian.
- Waco** — **Newspapers:** The Suburban Courier. The Waco Citizen; Waco Tribune-Herald (D); **Radio-AM:** KBBW, 1010 kHz; KWTX, 1230; KRZI, 1660. **Radio-FM:** KBCT, 94.5; KBGO, 95.7; KWTX, 97.5; WACO, 99.9; KWBU, 103.3. **TV:** KDYW-Ch. 20; KXXV-Ch. 26; KWKT-Ch. 44; KWTX-Ch. 53.
- Wake Village** — **Radio-FM:** KHTA, 92.5 MHz.
- Wallis** — **Newspaper:** Wallis News-Review.
- Waskom** — **Radio-FM:** KQHN, 97.3 MHz.
- Waxahachie** — **Newspaper:** Waxahachie Daily Light (D). **Radio-AM:** KBEC, 1390 kHz.
- Weatherford** — **Newspaper:** Weatherford Democrat (D). **Radio-AM:** KZEE, 1220 kHz. **Radio-FM:** KMQX, 88.5 MHz; KYQX, 89.5.
- Weimar** — **Newspaper:** Weimar Mercury.
- Wells** — **Radio-FM:** KVLL, 94.7 MHz.
- Wellington** — **Newspaper:** Wellington Leader.
- Weslaco** — **Radio-AM:** KRGE, 1290 kHz. **TV:** KRGV-Ch. 13.
- West** — **Newspaper:** The West News.
- West Lake Hills** — **Radio-AM:** KTXZ, 1560 kHz.
- West Odessa** — **Radio-FM:** KFRI, 88.7 MHz.
- Wharton** — **Newspaper:** Wharton Journal-Spectator (S). **Radio-AM:** KANI, 1500 kHz.
- Wheeler** — **Newspaper:** The Wheeler Times. **Radio-FM:** KLXL, 88.3 MHz; KPDR, 90.3.
- Whitehouse** — **Newspaper:** Tri County Leader. **Radio-FM:** KISX, 107.3 MHz.
- White Oak** — **Newspaper:** White Oak Independent. **Radio-FM:** KZTK, 99.3 MHz.
- Whitesboro** — **Newspaper:** Whitesboro News-Record. **Radio-FM:** KMAD, 102.5 MHz.
- Whitewright** — **Newspaper:** Whitewright Sun.
- Whitney** — **Newspaper:** Lake Whitney Views (M).
- Wichita Falls** — **Newspaper:** Times-Record-News (D). **Radio-AM:** KWFS, 1290. **Radio-FM:** KMCU, 88.7 MHz; KMOC, 89.5; KZKL, 90.5; KNIN, 92.9; KLUR, 99.9; KWFS, 102.3; KQXC, 103.9; KBZS, 106.3. **TV:** KJTL-Ch. 15; KAUZ-Ch. 22; KFDX-Ch. 28.
- Willis** — **Radio-FM:** KVST, 99.7 MHz.
- Wills Point** — **Newspaper:** Wills Point Chronicle.
- Wimberley** — **Newspaper:** Wimberley View (S).
- Winfield** — **Radio-FM:** KALK, 97.7 MHz.
- Winnie** — **Newspaper:** The Hometown Press. **Radio-FM:** KKHT, 100.7 MHz.
- Winnsboro** — **Newspaper:** Winnsboro News. **Radio-FM:** KWNS, 104.7 MHz.
- Winona** — **Radio-FM:** KBLZ, 102.7 MHz.
- Winters** — **Newspaper:** Winters Enterprise. **Radio-FM:** KFNA, 96.1 MHz.
- Wixon Valley** — **Radio-FM:** KBXT, 101.9 MHz.
- Wolfe City** — **Newspaper:** Wolfe City Mirror.
- Wolfforth** — **Radio-FM:** KAIQ, 95.5 MHz. **TV:** KLCW-Ch. 43.
- Woodville** — **Newspaper:** Tyler County Booster. **Radio-AM:** KWUD, 1490 kHz.
- Wylie** — **Newspaper:** The Wylie News. **Radio-AM:** KHSE, 700 kHz.
- Yoakum** — **Newspaper:** Yoakum Herald-Times. **Radio-FM:** KYKM, 92.5 MHz.
- Yorktown** — **Newspaper:** Yorktown News-View. **Radio-FM:** KGGB, 96.3 MHz.
- Zapata** — **Newspaper:** Zapata County News. **Radio-FM:** KBAW, 93.5 MHz; KJJS, 103.9. ☆

Transportation



A train pulls up to a grain elevator in Seagraves in Gaines County. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Railroads
Highways and Motor Vehicles
Freight Gateways
Consulates
Foreign Trade Zones and Ports
Aviation

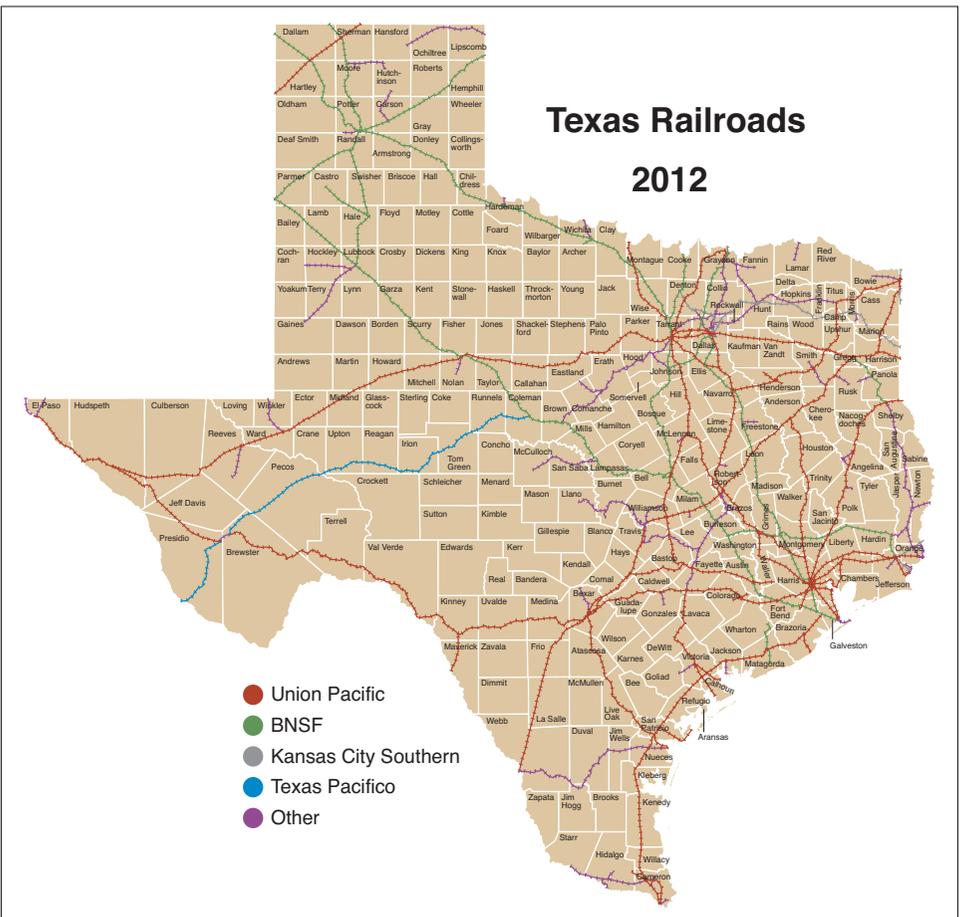
Freight Railroads in Texas

In Texas in 2010 there were 47 railroad companies operating, carrying 365.4 million tons of freight. A complete list of railroads is in the Counties section on page 235. *Source: Association of American Railroads.*

Railroads in State	Miles Operated
Class I (3 – see chart at right)	12,248
Regional	0
Local (22)	1,248
Switching & Terminal (20)	1,024
Total	14,520
Total excluding trackage rights*	10,384

Railroads in State	Miles Operated
Class I	
Union Pacific Railroad Co.	6,319
BNSF Railway Co.	5,110
Kansas City Southern Railway Co.	819
<i>*Trackage rights – track provided by another railroad. Numbers in parentheses represent the number of railroad companies in each category.</i>	

Freight Traffic in Texas by Kind – 2010							
Carloads originated		Tons		Carloads terminated		Tons	
Chemicals	396,000	34.3 million	Coal	572,600	68.7 million		
Gravel, crushed stone	165,800	17.2 million	Gravel, crushed stone	277,200	29.1 million		
Petroleum/Coal	86,400	7.5 million	Chemicals	279,500	24.4 million		
Intermodal	447,900	7.4 million	Farm products	230,900	23.6 million		
Farm products	40,500	2.8 million	Food products	165,400	11.8 million		
All Other	665,400	19.7 million	All Other	1,375,800	42.1 million		
Total	1,802,000	88.9 million	Total	2,901,400	199.8 million		





The TxDOT Travel Information Center outside Laredo on Interstate 35. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Highway Miles, Construction, Maintenance, Vehicles: 2012

Texans drove more than 22.6 million motor vehicles in 2012 over 300,000 miles of roadways, including city- and county-maintained roads. That driving is calculated to have included more than 480 million miles driven daily on the 194,887 miles of state-maintained highways alone.

The Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) is responsible for state highway construction and maintenance, planning for future road expansion, administering Texas tollways and toll tags, and operating the state's 12 official Texas Travel Information Centers and 100 safety rest areas.

Mileage, maintenance and construction figures (listed by county) refer only to roads that are maintained by the state: Interstates, U.S. highways, state highways, farm-to-market roads and some loops around urban areas. Not included are city- or county-maintained streets and roads. A lane mile is one lane for one mile; i.e., one mile of four-lane highway equals four lane miles. Sources: Texas Department of Transportation and Department of Motor Vehicles, 2013.

County	Vehicles Registered	Lane Miles of Highway	Vehicle Miles Driven Daily	State Construction Expenditures	Combined Construction Maintenance Expenditures	Total Vehicle Registration Fees	State Net Receipts	County Net Receipts
Anderson	51,126	971	1,114,699	\$ 6,659,835	\$ 20,557,426	\$ 3,537,283	\$ 2,510,024	\$ 1,019,444
Andrews	19,815	554	650,444	3,663,866	7,203,590	1,774,292	1,257,358	514,198
Angelina	86,176	940	2,025,619	13,311,186	21,326,836	6,019,869	4,496,032	1,512,812
Aransas	25,667	203	404,569	34,604,942	43,133,488	1,636,368	1,069,564	560,391
Archer	11,992	551	361,274	1,224,655	3,681,033	751,004	289,474	460,281
Armstrong	2,885	379	297,295	1,072,587	2,549,579	171,043	5,832	164,972
Atascosa	44,494	1,012	1,547,251	1,070,290	5,796,740	3,084,669	2,156,833	919,217
Austin	39,195	628	1,251,250	27,426,492	36,479,666	2,561,496	1,744,937	809,136
Bailey	6,815	490	243,849	641,578	3,298,895	496,261	98,828	397,231
Bandera	26,505	416	366,788	685,375	3,684,375	1,522,312	885,296	630,270
Bastrop	76,209	805	1,968,641	5,701,541	26,825,597	4,894,708	3,522,717	1,354,643
Baylor	4,577	499	178,816	1,500,873	3,682,384	273,815	28,386	245,158
Bee	23,463	675	717,383	1,182,942	4,591,567	1,547,046	902,269	640,652
Bell	279,078	1,541	6,204,651	107,171,641	146,252,022	19,230,432	14,377,123	4,785,067
Bexar	1,422,201	3,402	28,492,169	154,862,878	223,092,074	106,891,786	82,930,474	23,641,432
Blanco	15,256	462	541,540	908,662	5,055,528	1,036,363	594,309	438,750
Borden	1,112	343	60,741	2,057,011	3,882,585	51,242	2,464	48,698
Bosque	22,436	697	448,056	1,930,333	7,304,180	1,295,794	691,778	600,893
Bowie	91,306	1,203	2,698,620	21,924,279	38,625,379	6,041,641	4,430,413	1,596,563
Brazoria	300,497	1,365	4,436,008	40,480,712	70,255,619	20,335,744	15,889,213	4,362,964
Brazos	137,106	952	3,375,441	25,160,937	43,119,022	10,017,348	7,448,544	2,518,114

County	Vehicles Registered	Lane Miles of Highway	Vehicle Miles Driven Daily	State Construction Expenditures	Combined Construction Maintenance Expenditures	Total Vehicle Registration Fees	State Net Receipts	County Net Receipts
Brewster	10,801	610	203,130	\$ 5,431,987	\$ 7,890,893	\$ 665,097	\$ 298,047	\$ 360,280
Briscoe	2,234	326	52,161	1,061	1,885,783	136,966	6,038	130,689
Brooks	7,231	317	580,969	16,458,551	23,888,525	395,774	118,317	276,932
Brown	42,338	771	717,772	1,610,694	5,481,562	2,837,853	1,944,813	889,190
Burleson	23,003	528	723,332	4,066,863	10,366,087	1,468,910	830,682	634,888
Burnet	51,390	804	1,195,416	6,176,373	21,796,551	3,450,200	2,407,621	1,030,798
Caldwell	35,481	587	889,296	3,114,473	16,010,288	2,269,393	1,518,549	746,921
Calhoun	22,560	406	435,760	1,070,934	4,588,496	1,774,665	1,110,545	659,516
Callahan	16,889	746	889,277	30,000	5,702,540	1,151,910	545,099	605,285
Cameron	280,689	1,780	5,886,142	39,024,920	62,385,129	22,297,203	15,275,737	6,994,352
Camp	18,396	265	255,467	807,060	4,436,389	1,501,833	1,019,786	480,015
Carson	7,940	776	736,769	8,943,764	13,005,467	507,334	102,230	404,289
Cass	35,586	987	845,987	4,088,363	15,681,443	2,079,262	1,321,851	754,778
Castro	8,663	533	266,651	284,426	2,662,015	679,531	211,852	467,226
Chambers	42,801	823	2,498,910	6,181,241	25,516,162	2,704,192	1,917,157	776,970
Cherokee	46,846	1,148	1,117,505	1,897,345	12,198,932	2,941,179	2,015,129	919,310
Childress	6,765	479	369,491	368,412	4,139,000	414,669	73,433	340,306
Clay	13,840	777	815,721	2,657,026	9,468,705	860,096	318,183	540,617
Cochran	3,442	468	102,907	483,995	2,704,215	220,024	9,586	209,862
Coke	4,568	368	164,338	238,336	1,605,879	271,801	37,903	233,626
Coleman	11,751	754	339,799	3,328,505	7,899,132	670,458	189,159	480,381
Collin	680,383	1,564	8,724,618	120,951,060	150,354,117	49,472,536	37,146,027	12,003,679
Collingsworth	3,395	454	85,600	353,307	3,573,660	215,483	9,135	206,064
Colorado	29,151	758	1,610,072	6,300,769	12,338,028	1,997,999	1,289,565	701,932
Comal	132,751	694	3,795,076	19,539,696	35,265,805	10,571,613	8,050,501	2,478,249
Comanche	17,122	742	422,884	2,586,813	7,954,941	1,094,050	520,496	572,594
Concho	3,528	480	244,173	605,213	3,719,129	194,182	9,243	184,761
Cooke	57,673	848	1,581,180	8,984,171	22,288,067	4,587,718	3,459,689	1,120,609
Coryell	57,490	688	962,438	40,698,910	47,082,836	3,302,723	2,279,667	1,012,206
Cottle	1,841	390	65,725	133,088	2,647,825	105,560	5,709	99,762
Crane	5,395	318	214,379	288	979,538	438,480	204,946	233,269
Crockett	5,697	784	501,473	765,351	3,070,154	370,620	75,833	294,125
Crosby	6,506	568	175,927	1,532,667	4,417,238	374,874	41,203	332,818
Culberson	2,204	753	696,415	689,276	5,696,936	121,137	(62,669)	183,260
Dallam	8,004	678	310,795	5,675,822	11,355,253	678,719	287,359	390,851
Dallas	1,952,662	3,440	37,704,794	311,787,476	403,982,214	149,880,910	118,615,535	30,743,775
Dawson	12,207	712	424,967	1,137,336	3,423,036	1,075,195	468,030	603,357
Deaf Smith	20,394	602	408,229	1,376,139	8,575,168	1,752,164	1,119,303	630,601
Delta	6,723	354	155,825	571,204	5,888,510	365,102	86,289	278,359
Denton	559,501	1,597	10,139,214	200,805,467	227,314,859	38,600,890	29,491,383	8,885,919
Dewitt	25,479	670	644,183	2,819,052	9,916,289	1,751,276	1,096,060	653,311
Dickens	3,086	468	86,771	916,558	2,802,097	161,666	6,774	154,697
Dimmit	11,397	507	657,851	3,131,110	18,776,745	923,910	528,435	393,718
Donley	3,763	459	465,473	125,927	3,992,210	222,438	11,462	210,620
Duval	13,051	645	468,711	6,565,729	13,003,347	892,672	417,998	473,176
Eastland	27,049	1,024	1,040,218	5,092,016	15,363,942	2,532,315	1,817,684	712,862
Ector	158,649	971	2,042,317	3,954,559	11,736,086	14,727,361	11,608,852	3,098,652
Edwards	3,159	499	76,996	330,272	2,918,465	166,711	7,099	159,520
Ellis	165,360	1,517	4,361,790	36,132,923	67,285,802	10,835,855	8,466,471	2,340,637
El Paso	612,729	1,676	10,575,141	222,352,092	273,314,584	43,469,278	34,228,174	9,161,608
Erath	39,271	819	933,753	1,577,397	7,445,510	2,530,469	1,683,963	839,494
Falls	16,783	733	687,094	2,388,977	12,632,223	1,003,741	453,606	549,485
Fannin	37,011	987	692,807	9,686,956	22,504,790	2,356,885	1,517,697	835,347
Fayette	33,909	1,027	1,436,162	2,078,142	16,546,655	2,052,135	1,284,906	761,132
Fisher	5,077	556	122,903	596,891	4,745,450	268,555	11,101	256,996
Floyd	7,571	704	170,326	1,009,559	3,679,407	490,343	94,667	394,898
Foard	1,695	298	56,234	24,945	1,304,389	94,374	3,908	90,444
Fort Bend	495,896	1,217	6,835,317	28,065,978	40,642,726	36,700,218	28,342,090	8,142,062
Franklin	12,385	338	437,106	870,724	4,034,845	702,815	293,130	408,911

County	Vehicles Registered	Lane Miles of Highway	Vehicle Miles Driven Daily	State Construction Expenditures	Combined Construction Maintenance Expenditures	Total Vehicle Registration Fees	State Net Receipts	County Net Receipts
Freestone	24,747	826	1,529,053	\$ 5,107,527	\$ 16,765,104	\$ 1,662,066	\$ 1,015,032	\$ 644,178
Frio	14,629	762	1,308,278	934,243	5,670,852	1,193,439	686,369	505,321
Gaines	18,664	662	564,811	613,452	2,268,528	1,245,597	814,295	427,598
Galveston	269,515	1,077	4,573,049	28,097,771	47,044,346	17,799,925	13,793,440	3,908,379
Garza	5,468	460	406,431	676,766	3,505,544	375,533	90,939	284,066
Gillespie	33,339	690	701,111	4,269,357	8,982,961	1,969,461	1,199,063	762,432
Glasscock	2,528	295	353,286	683,213	1,954,363	150,273	5,344	144,423
Goliad	8,909	535	344,880	1,645,184	6,699,566	470,268	114,241	354,920
Gonzales	23,539	884	1,227,860	1,596,072	14,046,585	1,575,434	944,446	628,474
Gray	26,080	767	665,477	1,576,372	6,093,528	1,846,065	1,137,454	704,236
Grayson	127,311	1,250	2,981,198	13,959,408	38,229,355	8,877,403	6,745,941	2,098,707
Gregg	133,481	808	2,681,674	10,676,046	32,170,495	11,083,350	8,738,976	2,318,229
Grimes	32,322	615	931,665	2,825,764	13,590,484	2,012,772	1,268,195	740,431
Guadalupe	130,478	946	2,900,423	16,327,733	31,079,897	8,810,009	6,560,673	2,214,544
Hale	31,028	1,059	768,450	1,559,275	11,741,680	2,186,908	1,429,279	754,871
Hall	3,668	459	200,845	645,638	2,500,688	218,803	9,201	209,124
Hamilton	11,539	583	285,548	1,781,681	4,598,944	687,746	207,219	479,560
Hansford	7,283	525	134,195	227,360	2,373,262	519,364	112,902	405,870
Hardeman	4,449	465	388,948	774,820	6,186,490	274,202	12,584	260,531
Hardin	59,950	582	1,320,064	2,065,795	8,488,031	4,183,553	2,942,042	1,231,897
Harris	3,252,420	4,881	57,020,660	525,918,380	667,601,854	262,061,589	203,807,144	57,141,907
Harrison	71,658	1,185	2,405,125	3,101,973	24,755,120	4,802,028	3,516,256	1,275,020
Hartley	6,490	541	319,727	1,065,800	3,216,542	536,333	180,596	355,086
Haskell	6,757	667	212,450	85,732	3,838,211	461,035	81,342	378,507
Hays	144,584	717	4,147,149	20,714,993	41,412,549	9,967,943	7,544,414	2,376,555
Hemphill	6,500	391	255,153	679,365	3,070,036	439,711	109,951	328,893
Henderson	87,016	1,037	1,639,767	5,839,378	23,062,363	5,366,308	3,994,383	1,359,483
Hidalgo	524,836	2,403	10,086,013	47,281,685	75,917,032	44,789,909	31,322,086	13,401,476
Hill	42,209	1,084	2,062,770	25,940,903	66,597,481	2,604,209	1,769,083	829,385
Hockley	28,348	751	613,016	621,104	3,155,195	2,113,412	1,417,856	688,876
Hood	62,390	397	911,775	3,103,888	6,588,323	4,440,191	3,184,259	1,239,252
Hopkins	39,756	960	1,386,688	5,283,951	22,137,923	2,676,038	1,829,943	841,011
Houston	23,735	868	613,610	2,628,237	16,051,703	1,326,124	713,648	609,615
Howard	30,523	858	870,899	1,946,450	7,385,998	2,063,375	1,318,849	740,081
Hudspeth	3,762	826	1,058,451	1,152,688	4,108,347	217,964	10,114	207,540
Hunt	89,769	1,345	2,453,379	32,462,593	51,964,054	5,906,272	4,343,239	1,549,193
Hutchinson	27,251	487	361,451	892,925	6,289,190	1,866,700	1,220,313	643,613
Irion	3,817	246	147,586	419,755	1,552,771	304,722	84,090	220,479
Jack	11,907	576	339,126	1,627,800	6,529,671	900,563	446,320	452,783
Jackson	17,447	636	862,843	837,422	6,387,156	1,062,450	515,501	544,984
Jasper	42,038	775	1,149,418	2,229,396	7,350,052	2,614,016	1,764,084	843,558
Jeff Davis	3,049	469	171,026	2,208,056	4,608,379	183,417	39,330	143,127
Jefferson	216,949	1,129	5,275,564	11,998,482	38,571,504	15,670,828	12,138,249	3,488,068
Jim Hogg	5,306	289	154,088	532,266	1,947,801	392,510	115,554	275,638
Jim Wells	48,801	711	1,296,931	2,179,591	8,920,364	4,355,910	3,267,712	1,083,248
Johnson	163,283	985	2,853,939	13,676,501	35,668,801	11,680,112	9,206,061	2,441,359
Jones	18,206	1,009	407,004	505,475	8,741,812	1,331,157	701,793	626,043
Karnes	16,092	696	749,497	3,440,009	16,201,918	1,015,620	476,603	537,742
Kaufman	103,929	1,192	3,529,744	25,707,171	49,064,741	6,790,944	4,939,632	1,831,180
Kendall	51,839	455	1,001,618	4,136,549	10,322,382	4,030,488	2,712,817	1,296,408
Kenedy	902	188	442,862	572,540	7,044,569	38,867	1,800	37,019
Kent	1,275	325	49,514	1,310	1,808,580	70,661	4,935	65,660
Kerr	56,002	710	1,104,684	1,637,931	11,377,196	3,711,975	2,611,224	1,084,611
Kimble	6,572	685	479,847	1,676,663	9,215,722	381,482	79,271	301,474
King	616	205	72,255	201,852	1,243,637	29,979	1,001	28,940
Kinney	3,718	407	188,156	4,345,194	6,165,070	227,097	57,436	169,408
Kleberg	27,360	373	717,477	893,906	2,978,193	1,935,770	1,267,721	663,629
Knox	4,717	467	115,471	512,177	3,444,379	315,928	39,065	276,368
Lamar	52,616	998	1,074,419	8,960,446	28,940,183	3,581,817	2,522,589	1,054,096

County	Vehicles Registered	Lane Miles of Highway	Vehicle Miles Driven Daily	State Construction Expenditures	Combined Construction Maintenance Expenditures	Total Vehicle Registration Fees	State Net Receipts	County Net Receipts
Lamb	14,569	801	404,393	\$ 1,182,643	\$ 7,113,255	\$ 983,503	\$ 436,572	\$ 545,659
Lampasas	24,342	513	486,404	2,868,316	11,313,467	1,644,113	918,421	721,192
La Salle	7,335	649	971,694	1,548,782	16,915,543	602,830	324,022	359,048
Lavaca	27,617	659	550,701	692,927	4,667,975	1,546,745	899,244	644,766
Lee	23,017	531	644,199	(384,494)	9,099,341	1,464,800	879,858	582,582
Leon	24,169	836	1,430,459	2,078,183	8,016,326	1,495,933	898,078	596,250
Liberty	78,836	842	1,954,288	4,763,455	23,944,063	5,529,874	4,169,392	1,350,542
Limestone	25,175	771	624,149	2,525,192	11,459,748	1,517,513	873,776	642,157
Lipscomb	4,420	412	113,824	785,279	7,031,208	322,775	37,636	284,928
Live Oak	15,742	1,007	1,376,654	5,661,989	19,176,351	1,198,101	643,909	552,510
Llano	25,874	499	450,858	1,763,938	8,240,416	1,517,779	854,408	656,470
Loving	208	68	35,037	-	186,510	10,629	404	10,225
Lubbock	229,963	1,724	3,634,450	36,059,033	62,535,323	18,045,611	13,975,366	3,974,785
Lynn	6,634	715	337,175	265,696	2,740,363	388,659	48,810	338,223
Madison	13,698	575	946,764	2,183,849	7,836,493	1,104,452	601,337	501,621
Marion	11,425	328	282,853	1,281,315	4,273,397	727,515	261,742	464,514
Martin	6,959	578	531,436	1,282,320	6,177,056	588,968	136,009	452,256
Mason	6,179	424	172,057	362,030	3,132,042	321,998	58,812	262,719
Matagorda	38,461	689	715,212	2,732,575	15,901,802	2,462,894	1,640,042	816,923
Maverick	40,521	489	817,062	17,237,000	20,659,772	3,137,762	2,283,751	850,073
McCulloch	10,168	611	285,996	509,934	3,417,865	668,576	197,527	470,025
McLennan	212,216	1,682	6,039,342	119,788,970	161,638,054	15,095,849	11,766,327	3,291,020
McMullen	2,267	317	309,297	24,875	5,937,267	166,939	19,611	147,155
Medina	49,849	766	1,210,729	1,901,973	7,630,542	3,288,199	2,255,619	1,024,812
Menard	3,087	348	137,473	709,750	4,613,083	160,086	15,656	144,110
Midland	175,337	1,070	2,744,630	2,475,640	11,119,533	15,608,262	12,643,147	2,921,068
Milam	29,866	691	811,773	2,899,290	9,958,134	1,739,247	1,030,688	705,677
Mills	7,209	451	224,422	1,906,860	5,907,927	422,598	73,748	348,200
Mitchell	8,224	660	473,636	4,696,034	12,533,204	498,876	107,090	390,808
Montague	26,834	853	867,423	2,199,125	15,857,385	1,772,766	1,087,887	681,759
Montgomery	434,947	1,233	8,627,820	88,041,307	112,171,795	30,559,202	24,100,904	6,286,302
Moore	22,853	473	447,655	1,326,852	3,597,708	1,816,433	1,222,697	592,030
Morris	15,233	359	452,280	678,550	5,155,628	935,171	490,915	442,125
Motley	1,731	330	54,559	66,983	1,560,019	89,345	4,056	85,157
Nacogdoches	58,266	981	1,812,917	3,646,583	18,824,048	3,905,379	2,745,434	1,148,683
Navarro	50,268	1,191	1,759,397	9,539,127	19,760,624	3,368,304	2,354,596	1,007,735
Newton	15,230	551	386,348	2,574,141	10,048,359	843,582	328,505	513,830
Nolan	15,737	691	793,236	2,171,113	7,616,299	1,057,807	516,067	539,804
Nueces	285,373	1,524	5,290,702	28,870,263	72,372,373	21,680,488	16,904,677	4,720,373
Ochiltree	14,351	429	268,920	1,978,910	9,488,783	1,186,336	621,926	561,701
Oldham	3,012	467	696,319	1,074,213	5,576,611	214,127	35,301	178,612
Orange	85,600	631	2,637,032	8,324,275	31,524,695	5,377,705	3,995,413	1,368,737
Palo Pinto	35,229	831	852,634	2,127,576	11,366,122	2,325,972	1,596,614	723,966
Panola	33,170	779	1,104,902	1,193,325	13,925,391	2,304,453	1,801,326	500,628
Parker	135,605	885	2,913,629	25,589,977	41,146,911	9,998,667	7,569,001	2,393,305
Parmer	11,212	612	371,330	938,783	3,207,565	825,175	326,391	498,001
Pecos	18,603	1,681	955,759	4,606,032	11,178,239	1,484,417	901,575	580,220
Polk	58,136	865	1,726,372	1,933,957	8,881,299	4,458,854	3,299,303	1,151,393
Potter	102,890	903	2,743,565	8,857,457	19,957,237	7,938,512	6,147,913	1,771,200
Presidio	8,366	544	163,101	1,055,546	3,637,719	543,749	195,878	346,579
Rains	13,830	268	266,197	342,908	2,048,192	848,197	403,014	443,287
Randall	127,917	890	1,308,161	6,275,561	13,311,069	9,482,310	7,119,401	2,324,255
Reagan	4,810	320	208,675	447,194	1,814,805	411,052	115,401	295,136
Real	4,306	296	104,850	466,430	1,751,882	255,218	51,284	203,297
Red River	15,411	750	377,138	948,368	7,101,428	818,810	302,261	515,463
Reeves	10,974	1,179	780,682	5,753,508	14,701,470	920,165	424,549	494,868
Refugio	8,853	465	756,388	537,808	3,428,022	578,353	231,257	345,721
Roberts	1,460	243	102,553	231,500	1,223,934	80,769	3,435	77,029
Robertson	19,357	651	866,212	9,158,848	18,085,306	1,158,821	567,845	589,169

County	Vehicles Registered	Lane Miles of Highway	Vehicle Miles Driven Daily	State Construction Expenditures	Combined Construction Maintenance Expenditures	Total Vehicle Registration Fees	State Net Receipts	County Net Receipts
Rockwall	79,075	346	1,756,402	\$ 16,870,595	\$ 22,047,197	\$ 5,797,676	\$ 4,355,438	\$ 1,405,454
Runnels	13,167	735	320,506	2,731,264	4,840,222	912,119	399,837	511,077
Rusk	54,244	1,185	1,392,044	2,520,291	16,688,393	3,434,813	2,426,096	999,414
Sabine	13,641	484	300,411	1,048,360	6,886,950	793,812	334,907	457,598
SanAugustine	9,964	539	332,807	1,249,414	8,172,660	620,684	198,374	420,643
San Jacinto	27,616	519	744,150	7,349,637	19,667,209	1,733,482	1,047,212	683,960
San Patricio	66,366	987	1,957,423	24,381,906	34,717,266	4,489,505	3,184,287	1,294,430
San Saba	7,932	436	144,661	515,945	3,311,771	477,433	93,160	383,427
Schleicher	4,335	361	134,203	86,921	878,134	264,736	47,246	217,013
Scurry	23,476	685	587,078	2,516,428	12,445,234	2,029,451	1,365,479	660,288
Shackelford	5,336	353	159,990	8,411	2,690,066	442,490	124,829	316,422
Shelby	32,509	876	939,690	4,454,228	20,943,813	2,172,060	1,428,876	739,701
Sherman	3,304	429	211,681	2,069,165	9,478,832	233,367	11,096	221,976
Smith	210,950	1,617	4,994,829	29,433,636	53,399,549	15,167,035	11,369,068	3,748,707
Somervell	10,669	198	283,825	55,092	2,682,668	614,197	299,922	311,772
Starr	50,574	526	960,223	9,080,397	16,922,066	3,249,797	2,309,249	933,782
Stephens	12,166	561	232,517	386,923	3,656,732	837,504	395,914	440,648
Sterling	2,352	283	202,224	726,998	1,149,599	124,210	22,428	101,714
Stonewall	2,298	329	75,917	71,078	2,276,270	134,426	4,179	130,156
Sutton	6,925	592	474,323	1,395,889	3,806,034	541,677	219,824	320,982
Swisher	7,714	805	374,443	327,127	4,525,805	506,111	102,080	403,239
Tarrant	1,548,113	3,250	29,987,190	586,581,201	671,677,771	119,629,257	94,813,625	24,203,480
Taylor	126,881	1,215	2,216,860	6,391,135	18,874,077	9,224,470	7,016,127	2,183,926
Terrell	1,443	374	76,091	-	721,342	66,560	3,325	63,014
Terry	12,461	637	430,387	509,354	2,488,390	845,226	325,855	516,202
Throckmorton	2,337	343	65,460	952,132	3,601,732	125,076	5,892	119,053
Titus	31,017	539	1,001,550	15,452,110	21,006,788	2,352,625	1,559,429	789,603
Tom Green	112,653	1,040	1,546,042	13,387,632	25,745,161	8,118,010	5,951,696	2,143,266
Travis	1,007,519	2,096	17,021,112	70,134,354	164,693,510	67,074,795	51,501,322	15,167,866
Trinity	15,968	443	335,554	1,319,017	6,117,561	941,009	438,109	502,120
Tyler	22,596	521	543,551	1,049,465	5,459,150	1,291,235	684,690	604,374
Upshur	43,981	792	889,408	2,969,468	13,618,266	2,538,320	1,690,621	843,528
Upton	4,763	392	228,401	9,064	1,849,727	311,119	90,575	220,070
Uvalde	26,394	748	746,091	3,441,029	12,213,134	1,878,573	1,249,650	625,398
Val Verde	44,050	714	470,529	14,308,706	18,224,718	3,103,423	2,177,812	917,228
Van Zandt	63,217	1,162	2,062,181	2,128,923	19,057,730	3,644,364	2,585,523	1,053,071
Victoria	93,602	902	1,896,695	12,821,963	25,538,426	7,040,542	5,308,634	1,708,685
Walker	50,601	801	2,288,723	14,028,189	26,534,353	3,219,564	2,184,121	1,025,625
Waller	46,513	589	1,771,463	2,085,937	12,047,593	3,151,666	2,222,991	920,006
Ward	14,404	665	552,195	1,711,276	11,702,548	1,054,020	729,643	322,921
Washington	42,180	660	1,150,835	28,426,461	41,163,376	2,982,482	2,074,218	898,484
Webb	176,019	1,158	2,810,869	30,637,672	52,698,803	14,333,182	11,249,891	3,065,337
Wharton	48,307	892	1,540,556	3,616,549	11,985,407	3,617,417	2,643,059	968,537
Wheeler	8,552	673	694,910	1,147,203	7,197,485	558,329	136,391	420,295
Wichita	116,490	1,131	2,043,392	2,646,901	17,302,502	8,066,758	6,097,894	1,952,372
Wilbarger	14,076	720	586,045	1,423,163	7,881,787	942,335	380,907	558,938
Willacy	15,423	515	458,638	16,182,916	19,898,353	1,003,495	472,987	529,009
Williamson	370,491	1,654	6,894,559	42,288,069	70,822,590	26,997,782	20,256,500	6,587,806
Wilson	49,565	747	1,009,947	956,821	10,476,840	2,965,052	2,036,819	921,879
Winkler	8,541	293	192,045	595,991	1,423,757	625,439	308,038	316,531
Wise	81,831	890	2,165,619	9,214,831	24,521,349	6,351,415	4,868,779	1,471,053
Wood	50,996	905	851,447	2,115,237	7,975,594	3,099,734	2,111,852	981,145
Yoakum	10,983	431	220,849	394,700	1,849,261	895,202	397,807	495,632
Young	24,482	705	373,919	705,191	5,361,983	1,643,955	992,295	648,665
Zapata	13,530	270	318,576	17,369,062	20,869,180	997,150	585,638	410,176
Zavala	8,860	542	338,513	1,350,933	5,196,792	602,860	248,021	354,347
				\$	\$	\$	\$	\$s
Total	22,606,827	194,887	480,068,521	3,931,176,744	6,613,991,647	1,664,329,713	1,237,333,871	420,902,712

Texas Toll Roads, Bridges

Facilities	Authority	2007	2008	2009	2010
Roads					
(Tolls Collected in thousands of dollars, 000)					
Camino Colombia Toll Road	TxDOT	\$ 574	\$ 668	\$ 668*	\$ 3,352
Central Texas Toll Facilities ¹	Central Texas Turnpike System and Regional Mobility Authority	25,413	99,837	98,745	90,006
Fort Bend Toll Road	Fort Bend Toll Road Authority	15,622	15,155	17,027	17,000*
Harris County Toll Facilities ²	Harris County Toll Road Authority	391,569	428,022	447,813	496,679
North Texas Toll Facilities	North Texas Tollway Authority	212,805	241,609	290,800	399,054
Bridges					
Cameron County International Toll Bridge	Cameron County	\$ 17,369	\$ 14,972	\$ 4,302	NA
Del Rio International Bridge	City of Del Rio	5,269	4,986	4,592	NA
Eagle Pass International Bridge	City of Eagle Pass	8,654	8,751	8,115	NA
Laredo International Bridge	City of Laredo	38,141	45,452	40,644	NA
McAllen International Toll Bridge	City of McAllen	10,533	12,203	11,187	NA
Pharr International Toll Bridge	City of Pharr	7,949	8,140	9,079	NA
Roma International Toll Bridge	Starr County	2,603	2,447	2,081	NA
San Luis Pass–Vacek Bridge	Galveston County	792	731	386	NA
Zaragoza Bridge	City of El Paso	14,093	16,677	14,551	NA
Total tolls collected, roads & bridges		\$ 751,746	\$ 785,291	\$ 951,082	\$ 1,006,091+

¹Including U.S. 183A. ²Including Jesse Jones Memorial Toll Bridge. *Estimate. NA, not available.
 Source: Highway Statistics annual, Federal Highway Administration; and local toll authorities.

Driver Licenses

The following list shows the number of licensed drivers by year for Texas and for all the states. Sources are the Texas Department of Public Safety and the Federal Highway Administration, 2013.

Year	Texas licensed drivers	Total U.S. licensed drivers	Year	Texas licensed drivers	Total U.S. licensed drivers
2011	16,880,877	211,874,649	1992	11,437,571	173,125,396
2010	16,808,359	210,114,939	1991	11,293,184	168,995,076
2009	16,602,416	209,618,386	1990	11,136,694	167,015,250
2008	16,551,156	208,320,601	1989	11,103,511	165,555,295
2007	16,330,825	205,741,845	1988	11,080,702	162,853,255
2006	16,096,985	202,810,438	1987	11,153,472	161,818,461
2005	15,831,852	200,548,972	1986	11,129,193	159,487,000
2004	15,562,484	198,888,912	1985	10,809,078	156,868,277
2003	15,091,776	196,165,666	1984	10,855,549	155,423,709
2002	14,639,132	194,295,633	1983	11,406,433	154,389,178
2001	14,303,799	191,275,719	1982	10,154,386	150,233,659
2000	14,024,305	190,625,023	1981	9,673,885	147,075,169
1999	13,718,319	187,170,420	1980	9,287,286	145,295,036
1998	13,419,288	184,980,177	1975	7,509,497	129,790,666
1997	12,833,603	182,709,204	1970	6,380,057	111,542,787
1996	12,568,265	179,539,340	1965	5,413,887	98,502,152
1995	12,369,243	176,628,482	1960	4,352,168	87,252,563
1994	12,109,960	175,403,465	1955	3,874,834	74,685,949
1993	11,876,268	173,149,313	1950	2,687,349	59,322,278

Motor Vehicles Crashes, Losses in Texas

Year	Number killed	Number injured	Crashes by Kind				Vehicle Miles Traveled		Economic loss (000,000)
			Fatal	Injury	Non-injury	Total	Number (000,000)	Deaths per 100 mill miles	
1960	2,254	127,980	1,842	71,100	239,300	312,242	46,353	4.9	\$ 350
1965	3,028	186,062	2,460	103,368	365,160	470,988	* 52,163	5.8	498
1966	3,406	208,310	2,784	115,728	406,460	524,972	55,261	6.2	557
1970	3,560	223,000	2,965	124,000	886,000	1,012,965	* 68,031	5.2	1,042
1973	3,692	132,635	3,074	87,631	373,521	464,226	80,615	4.6	1,035
1974	3,046	123,611	2,626	83,341	348,227	434,194	78,290	3.9	1,095
1975	3,429	138,962	2,945	92,510	373,141	468,596	84,575	4.1	1,440
1976	3,230	145,282	2,780	96,348	380,075	479,203	91,279	3.5	1,485
1977	3,698	161,635	3,230	106,923	393,848	504,001	96,998	3.8	1,960
1978	‡ 3,980	178,228	‡ 3,468	117,998	§ 304,830	426,296	102,624	3.9	2,430
1979	4,229	184,550	3,685	122,793	322,336	448,814	101,909	4.1	2,580
1980	4,424	185,964	3,863	123,577	305,500	432,940	103,255	4.3	3,010
1981	4,701	206,196	4,137	136,396	317,484	458,017	111,036	4.2	3,430
1982	4,271	204,666	3,752	135,859	312,159	451,770	* 124,910	3.4	3,375
1983	‡ 3,823	208,157	‡ 3,328	137,695	302,876	443,899	129,309	3.0	3,440
1984	3,913	220,720	3,466	145,543	293,285	442,294	137,280	2.9	¶ 3,795
1985	3,682	231,009	3,270	151,657	300,531	452,188	143,500	2.6	3,755
1986	3,568	234,120	3,121	154,514	298,079	452,593	150,474	2.4	3,782
1987	3,261	226,895	2,881	146,913	246,175	395,969	151,221	2.2	3,913
1988	3,395	238,845	3,004	152,004	237,703	392,711	152,819	2.2	4,515
1989	3,361	243,030	2,926	153,356	233,967	390,249	159,679	2.1	4,873
1990	3,243	262,576	2,882	162,424	216,140	381,446	163,103	2.0	4,994
1991	3,079	263,430	2,690	161,470	207,288	371,448	162,780	1.9	5,604
1992	3,057	282,025	2,690	170,513	209,152	382,355	162,769	1.9	6,725
1993	3,037	298,891	2,690	178,194	209,533	390,417	167,988	1.8	¶ 11,784
1994	3,142	326,837	2,710	192,014	219,890	414,614	172,976	1.8	12,505
1995	3,172	334,259	2,790	196,093	152,190	351,073	183,103	1.7	13,005
1996	3,738	350,397	3,247	204,635	§ 90,261	298,143	187,064	2.0	¶ 7,766
1997	3,508	347,881	3,079	205,595	97,315	305,989	194,665	1.8	7,662
1998	3,576	338,661	3,160	202,223	102,732	308,115	201,989	1.8	8,780
1999	3,519	339,448	3,106	203,220	105,375	311,701	213,847	1.6	8,729
2000	3,775	341,097	3,247	205,569	110,174	318,990	210,340	1.8	9,163
2001	3,739	340,554	3,319	207,043	113,596	323,958	216,276	1.73	9,348
2002	3,826	315,061	3,544	196,211	113,089	** 324,651	215,873	1.77	¶ 21,100
2003	3,823	308,543	3,372	190,926	§ 245,607	†† 460,025	218,209	1.75	20,700
2004	3,725	288,715	3,286	180,556	245,000	447,691	229,345	1.62	19,400
2005	3,559	293,583	3,157	184,093	257,532	464,541	234,232	1.52	19,200
2006	3,523	272,779	3,120	173,861	243,970	439,027	236,852	1.49	20,400
2007	3,463	267,305	3,098	173,052	264,098	459,689	241,746	1.43	20,600
2008	3,477	243,547	3,116	159,760	257,154	438,996	234,593	1.48	22,900
2009	3,108	234,704	2,807	154,685	251,850	428,273	232,055	1.34	20,300
2010	3,050	217,381	2,772	141,554	233,573	391,101	234,261	1.30	22,200
2011	3,015	211,006	2,751	138,624	226,949	381,463	235,602	1.28	\$ 21,900

(Note: The highest death rate was in 1966 at 6.2.)

*Method of calculating vehicle miles traveled revised. Last changed in 1982 by TxDOT.

†In August 1967, amended estimating formula received from National Safety Council (NCS). Starting 1972, actual reported injuries are listed rather than estimates.

‡Change in counting fatalities. In 1978, counted when injury results in death within 90 days of accident. In 1983, counted when injury results in death within 30 days.

§Change in counting Non-injury accidents. For 1996–2002, only crashes having at least **one vehicle towed** were tabulated.

¶Economic loss formula changed. Last changed in 2002, when figures are calculated using NCS Average Calculable Cost on a per death basis figure for the year identified. Figures are rounded to the nearest hundred million. For 1996–2001, only property damage in crashes having at least one vehicle towed was tabulated.

**Beginning with 2002 data, the "Total"

crash figure includes "Unknown Severity Crashes" which are not included on this chart. Prior to 2002 these crashes were counted in the Non-injury or Injury category.

††Beginning with 2003 crashes, only those resulting in injury or death or damage to property to the apparent extent of \$1,000 are tabulated.

Source: Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) since 2001. Earlier statistics are from the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS).

U.S. Freight Gateways, 2011

[In millions of dollars (214,563 represents \$214,563,000,000)]. Top gateways ranked by value of shipments, with Texas gateways highlighted. *Source: U.S. Bureau of Transportation Statistics, National Transportation Statistics, annual.*

Rank	Port	Mode	Total trade	Exports	Imports	Exports as a percent of total
1	Los Angeles, CA	Water	\$214,563	\$44,201	\$170,361	20.6%
2	Port of New York/New Jersey, NY/NJ	Water	207,106	56,915	150,191	27.5%
3	John F. Kennedy, NY	Air	189,870	96,066	93,804	50.6%
4	Houston, TX	Water	167,643	87,341	80,301	52.1%
5	Long Beach, CA	Water	153,400	34,419	118,961	22.4%
6	Laredo, TX	Land	144,896	67,865	77,031	46.8%
7	Detroit, MI	Land	120,939	65,833	55,105	54.4%
8	Chicago, IL	Air	115,472	35,884	79,589	31.1%
9	Los Angeles International Airport, CA	Air	83,218	40,486	42,732	48.7%
10	Port Huron, MI	Land	83,013	39,932	43,081	48.1%
11	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	Land	82,013	43,986	38,027	53.6%
12	Savannah, GA	Water	71,659	30,932	40,727	43.2%
13	Miami International Airport, FL	Air	60,991	40,917	20,073	67.1%
14	El Paso, TX	Land	59,868	26,765	33,103	44.7%
15	New Orleans International Airport, LA	Air	59,131	24,049	35,032	40.7%
16	Charleston, SC	Water	58,882	22,232	36,650	37.8%
17	Norfolk, VA	Water	57,720	28,198	29,522	48.9%
18	Baltimore, MD	Water	51,104	20,495	30,609	40.1%
19	San Francisco International Airport, CA	Air	50,275	26,471	23,804	52.7%
20	Oakland, CA	Water	46,125	18,126	27,999	39.3%
21	Dallas-Fort Worth Airport, TX	Air	45,590	17,026	28,564	37.3%
22	Anchorage, AK	Air	44,451	9,904	34,547	22.3%
30	Beaumont, TX	Water	32,248	7,088	25,160	22.0%
31	Corpus Christi, TX	Water	30,483	10,069	20,414	33.0%
34	Texas City, TX	Water	25,092	5,483	19,610	21.9%
36	Hidalgo, TX	Land	24,504	9,657	14,848	39.4%
38	Houston, TX	Land	24,261	9,144	15,117	37.7%
43	Houston International Airport, TX	Air	20,172	10,263	9,909	50.9%
46	Eagle Pass, TX	Land	19,622	7,625	11,996	38.9%

Border Crossings at U.S. Ports of Entry, 2010-2011

Below are statistics for selected states as to incoming border traffic at ports of entry into the United States. *Data are from the U.S. Bureau of Transportation Statistics. (Total in thousands. Percent of U.S. total listed with states.)*

Entering at border (thousands 000)	U.S. total	Texas	%	California	%	New York	%	Arizona	%	Michigan	%
2010											
Vehicle passengers	152,519	53,356	35.0	45,611	29.9	18,189	11.9	14,726	9.7	12,251	8.0
Personal vehicles	92,920	31,349	33.7	25,260	27.2	8,573	9.2	6,651	7.2	6,566	7.1
Pedestrians	40,310	17,156	42.6	14,740	36.6	262	0.6	7,648	19.0	17	0.0
Trucks	10,187	3,194	31.4	1,089	10.7	1,452	14.3	373	3.7	2,165	21.3
Containers (truck)	7,346	2,149	29.3	678	9.2	1,145	15.6	291	4.0	1,805	24.6
2011											
Vehicle passengers	170,154	53,085	31.2	43,568	26.8	19,215	10.7	12,879	8.7	12,732	7.2
Personal vehicles	92,776	29,083	31.3	24,679	26.6	9,073	9.8	6,713	7.2	6,966	7.5
Pedestrians	40,728	15,364	37.7	16,859	41.4	285	0.7	7,440	18.3	21	0.1
Trucks	10,359	3,323	32.1	1,110	10.7	1,463	14.1	355	3.4	2,190	21.1
Containers (truck)	7,326	2,246	30.7	701	9.6	1,092	14.9	273	3.7	1,734	23.7

Foreign Consulates in Texas

In the list below, these abbreviations appear after the name of the city: (CG) Consulate General; (C) Consulate; (VC) Vice Consulate. The letter "H" before the designation indicates honorary status. Compiled from "Foreign Consular Offices in the United States," U.S. Dept. of State, April 2012, and recent Internet sources.

- Albania:** Houston (HC); 10 Waterway Ct., Ste. 401, The Woodlands, 77380. (281) 548-4740.
- Angola:** Houston (CG); 3040 Post Oak Blvd., Ste. 780, 77056. (713) 212-3840.
- Argentina:** Houston (CG); 2200 S. West Loop, Ste. 1025, 77027. (713) 871-1034.
- Australia:** Houston (HC); 4623 Feagan St., 77007. (713) 782-6009.
- Austria:** Houston (HCG); 800 Wilcrest, Ste 340, 77042. (713) 723-9979.
- Barbados:** Houston (HC); 3027 Sleepy Hollow Dr., Sugar Land 77479. (832) 725-5566.
- Belgium:** Houston (HC); 2009 Lubbock St., 77007. (713) 426-3933.
Fort Worth (HC); 6201 South Fwy., 76134. (817) 551-8389.
San Antonio (HC); 106 S. St. Mary's, Ste. 200, 78205. (210) 271-8820.
- Belize:** Houston (HCG); 7101 Breen, 77086. (713) 999-4484.
Dallas (HCA); 8035 East R.L. Thorton Fwy, Ste. 2221, Dallas, 75228.
- Bolivia:** Houston (HCG); 800 Wilcrest, Ste. 100, 77042 (713) 977-2344.
Dallas (HC); 1881 Sylvan Ave., Ste. 110, 75208. (214) 571-6131.
- Brazil:** Houston (CG); 1233 West Loop South, Ste. 1150, 77027. (281) 384-4966.
- Cameroon:** Houston (HC); 1319 Gamma, Crosby 77532. (713) 499-3502.
- Canada:** Dallas (CG); 500 N. Akard St., Ste. 2900, 75201. (214) 922-9806.
Houston (C); 5847 San Felipe St., Ste. 1700, 77057. (713) 821-1440.
San Antonio (HCG); 106 S. St. Mary's, Ste. 800, 78205. (210) 299-3525.
- Chile:** Houston (CG); 1360 Post Oak Blvd., Ste. 1130, 77056; (713) 963-9066.
Dallas (HC); 3500 Oak Lawn, Ste. 570, 75248.
- China:** Houston (CG); 3417 Montrose, Ste. 700, 77006. (713) 524-0780.
- Colombia:** Houston (CG); 5851 San Felipe, Ste. 300, 77057; (713) 527-8919.
- Costa Rica:** Houston (CG); 3000 Wilcrest, Ste. 112, 77042. (713) 266-0484.
Austin (C); 1730 E. Oltorf, 78741. (512) 445-0023.
Dallas (HC); 7777 Forest Lane, Ste. B-445, 75230. (972) 566-7020.
- Cyprus:** Houston (HC); 4307 Mildred St., Bellaire, 77401.
- Czech Republic:** Houston (HC); 11748 Heritage Pkwy., West, 76691. (713) 629-6963.
- Denmark:** Dallas (HC); 2100 McKinney Ave., Ste. 700, 75201. (214) 661-8399.
Houston (HC); 4545 Post Oak Place, Ste. 345, 77027. (713) 622-9018.
- Ecuador:** Houston (CG); 4200 Westheimer, Ste. 218, 77027. (713) 622-1787.
Dallas (HCG); 7510 Acorn Lane, Frisco, 75034. (972) 712-9106.
- Egypt:** Houston (CG); 5718 Westheimer, Ste. 1350, 77057. (713) 961-4915.
- El Salvador:** Dallas (CG); 1555 W. Mockingbird Lane, Ste. 216, 75235. (214) 637-1018.
Houston (CG); 10301 Harwin St. Ste. B. 77036. (713) 270-6239.
- Equatorial Guinea:** Houston (CG); 6401 Southwest Fwy., 77074.
- Estonia:** Houston (HC); 1912 Buschong Rd., 77039.
- Ethiopia:** Houston (HC); 9301 Southwest Freeway, Ste. 250, 77074. (713) 271-7567.
- Fiji:** Dallas (HC); 3400 Carlisle, Ste. 310, 75204. (214) 954-9993.
- Finland:** Dallas (HC); 1601 Elm, Ste. 3000, 75201. (214) 999-4472.
Houston (HC); 14 Greenway Plaza, Ste. 22R, 77046. (713) 552-1722.
- France:** Houston (CG); 777 Post Oak Blvd. Ste. 600, 77056. (713) 572-2799.
Austin (HC); 515 Congress Ave, 78701. (512) 480-5605.
Dallas (HC); 12720 Hillcrest, Ste. 730, 75230. (972) 789-9305.
San Antonio (HC); 215 W. Travis, 78205. (210) 225-6742.
- Georgia:** Houston (HC); 3040 Post Oak Blvd., Ste. 700, 77056. (281) 633-3500.
- Germany:** Houston (CG); 1330 Post Oak Blvd., Ste. 1850, 77056. (713) 627-7770.
Dallas (HC); 325 N. St. Paul, Ste. 2300, 75201. (214) 748-8500.
San Antonio (HC); 310 S. St. Mary's, 78205. (210) 226-1788.
- Ghana:** Houston (HC); 3434 Locke Lane, 77027. (713) 960-8806.
- Greece:** Houston (CG); 520 Post Oak Blvd., Ste. 450, 77027. (713) 840-7522.
- Guatemala:** Houston (CG); 3013 Fountain View, Ste 210, 77057. (713) 953-9531.
McAllen (CG); 709 S. Broadway St., 78501.
San Antonio (HVC); 4840 Whirlwind, 78217.
- Guyana:** Houston (HC); 11110 Bellaire Blvd., 77072. (832) 448-0113.
- Haiti:** Houston (HC); 3535 Sage Rd., 77027.
- Honduras:** Houston (CG); 7400 Harwin Dr., Floor 2nd, 77036. (713) 667-4693.
- Hungary:** Houston (HCG); 11850 Hempstead, Ste. 230, 77092. (713) 977-8604.
- Iceland:** Dallas (HC); 15305 Dallas Pkwy., Ste. 1000, Addison, 75001.
Houston (HC); 2028 Buffalo Terrace, 77019.
- India:** Houston (CG); 4300 Scotland St., 77007, (713) 626-2148.
- Indonesia:** Houston (CG); 10900 Richmond Ave., 77042.
- Ireland:** Houston (HC); 2630 Sutton Ct., 77027. (713) 961-5363.
- Israel:** Houston (CG); 24 Greenway Plz., Ste. 1500, 77046. (713) 627-3780.
- Italy:** Houston (CG); 1300 Post Oak Blvd., Ste. 775, 77056. (713) 850-7520.
- Ivory Coast:** Houston (HCG); 412 Hawthorne, 77006. (713) 529-4928.
- Jamaica:** Houston (HC); 6001 Savoy Dr., Suite 509, 77036. (713) 541-3333.
Dallas (HC); 3068 Forest Lane, 75234. (972) 396-7969.
- Japan:** Houston (CG); 909 Fannin, Ste. 3000, 77010. (713) 652-2977.
Dallas (HCG); 5819 Edinburgh St., 75252. (972) 713-8683.
- Kazakhstan:** Houston (HC); 27211 Skiers Crossing Dr., Katy, 77493. (281) 574-8489.

- Korea:** Houston (CG); 1990 Post Oak Blvd., Ste. 1250, 77056. (713) 961-0186.
Dallas (HC); 13111 N. Central Expy., 75243. (214) 454-1112.
- Kyrgyzstan:** Houston (HCG); 15600 Barkers Landing Rd., Apt. 1, 77079. (281) 920-1841.
- Latvia:** Houston (HC); 5847 San Felipe, Ste. 3400, 77057. (713) 785-0807.
- Lebanon:** Houston (HC); 2400 Augusta Dr., Ste. 308, 77057. (713) 268-1640.
- Lithuania:** Houston (HC); 4030 Case, 77005 (713) 665-4218.
- Luxembourg:** Fort Worth (HC); 48 Valley Ridge Rd., 76107. (817) 738-8600.
- Malta:** Houston (HCG); 2602 Commonwealth, 77006. (713) 654-7900.
Dallas (HC); PO Box 830688, SM-24, Richardson, 75083. (972) 883-4785.
- Mexico:** Austin (CG); 410 Baylor St., 78703. (512) 478,2803.
Brownsville (C); 301 Mexico Blvd., Ste. F2, 78520. (956) 542-4431.
Dallas (CG); 8855 N. Stemmons Fwy, 75247. (214) 522-9740.
Del Rio (C); 2398 Spur 239, 78840. (830) 774-5031.
Eagle Pass (C); 2252 E. Garrison, 78852. (830) 773-9255.
El Paso (CG); 910 E. San Antonio Ave., 79901. (915) 533-3644.
Houston (CG); 4507 San Jacinto St., 77004. (713) 271-6800.
Laredo (CG); 1612 Farragut St., 78400. (956) 723-6369.
McAllen (C); 600 S. Broadway, 78501. (956) 686-0243.
Midland (C); 511 W. Ohio St., Ste. 121, 79701. (830) 319 W. De Marzo St., 79845. (915) 229-2788.
San Antonio (CG); 127 Navarro St., 78205. (210) 227-9145.
San Antonio (Office of Mexican Attorney General); 613 NW Loop 410 Ste. 610, 78216. (210) 344-1131.
- Moldova:** Austin (HC); 100 Commons Rd. Ste. 7-343, 78701. (512) 308-6190.
- Monaco:** Dallas (HC); 8350 N. Central Expressway, Ste. 1900, 75206. (214) 234-4124.
- Mongolia:** Houston (HCG); 1221 Lamar, Ste. 1201, 77010. (713) 759-1922.
- Netherlands:** Houston (HC); 5177 Richmond Ave., Ste. 725, 77056. (713) 622-8000.
- New Zealand:** Houston (HC); 246 Warrenton Dr., 77024. (713) 973-8680.
- Nicaragua:** Houston (CG); 8989 Westheimer, Ste. 103, 77063. (713) 789-2762.
- Norway:** Houston (CG); 3410 W. Dallas St., Ste. 100, 77019. (713) 620-4200.
Dallas (HC); 2000 McKinney Ave., Apt. 700, 75201. (214) 932-6830.
- Pakistan:** Houston (C); 11850 Jones Rd. 77070. (281) 890-8525.
- Panama:** Houston (CG); 24 Greenway Plaza, Ste. 1307, 77046. (713) 622-4451.
- Papua New Guinea:** Houston (HCG); 4900 Woodway Dr. Ste. 1200, 77056. (713) 966-2500.
- Paraguay:** Houston (HC); 4707 Welford Dr., Bellaire, 77401. (713) 444-9887.
- Peru:** Houston (CG); 5177 Richmond Ave., Ste. 695, 77056. (713) 355-9438.
Dallas (CG); 13601 Preston Rd. Ste. E650, 75240.
- Poland:** Houston (HC); 35 Harbor View, Sugar Land, 77479. (281) 565-1507.
- Portugal:** Houston (HC); 4544 Post Oak Place, Ste. 350, 77027. (713) 759-1188.
- Qatar:** Houston (CG); 1990 Post Oak Blvd, Ste. 810, 77056. (713) 355-8221.
- Romania:** Dallas (HC); 112 Main St., Ste. 1800, 75202. (214) 740-8608.
Houston (HCG); 4265 San Felipe, Ste. 220, 77027. (713) 629-1551.
- Russia:** Houston (CG); 1333 West Loop South, Ste. 1300, 77027. (713) 337-3300.
- Rwanda:** Houston (HCG); 70 Terra Bella Dr., Manvel, 77578.
- Saint Kitts/Nevis:** Dallas (HC); 6336 Greenville Ave., 75206.
- Saudi Arabia:** Houston (CG); 5718 Westheimer, Ste. 1500, 77057. (713) 785-5577.
- Senegal:** Houston (CG); 9701 Richmond, Ste. 212, 77042.
- Sierra Leone:** Houston (HCG); 1330 Post Oak Blvd., Ste. 2200, 77056. (713) 965-5100.
- Slovak Republic:** Dallas (HC); 10830 N. Central Expwy., Ste. 400, 75231.
- Slovenia:** Houston (HC); 2925 Briar Park, Floor 7, 77042. (713) 430-7350.
- South Africa:** Dallas (HC); 400 S. Zang, Ste. 806, 75208.
- Spain:** Houston (CG); 1800 Berling Dr., Ste. 660, 77057. (713) 783-6200.
Corpus Christi (HC); 7517 Yorkshire Blvd., 78413 (361) 994-7517.
Dallas (HC); 5499 Glen Lakes Dr., Ste. 209, 75231. (214) 373-1200.
El Paso (HC); 867 Braodmoor Dr., 79912.
- Sri Lanka:** Houston (HCG); 9001 Airport Blvd., Ste. 503, 77061.
- Sweden:** Houston (HCG); 2909 Hillcroft, Ste. 515, 77057. (713) 953-1417.
Dallas (HC); 6600 LBJ Fwy, Ste. 183, 75240. (972) 991-8013.
- Switzerland:** Houston (HC); 11922 Taylorcrest, 77024. (713) 467-9889.
Dallas (HC); 2651 N. Harwood, Ste. 455, 75201. (214) 965-1025.
- Syria:** Houston (HCG); 5433 Westheimer Rd., Ste. 1020, 77056. (713) 622-8860.
- Thailand:** Houston (HCG); 600 Travis St., Ste. 2800, 77002. (713) 229-8733.
Dallas (HCG); 1717 Main St., Ste. 4100, 75201.
- Trinidad/Tobago:** Houston (HC); 2400 Augusta, Ste. 250, 77057. (713) 840-1100.
- Tunisia:** Dallas (HC); 4227 N. Capistrano Dr., 75287. (972) 267-4191.
Houston (HC); 12527 Mossycup, 77024. (713) 935-9427.
- Turkey:** Houston (CG); 1990 Post Oak Blvd., Ste.1300, 77056. (713) 622-5849.
- Uganda:** Dallas (HC); 5720 LBJ Fwy., Ste. 470, 75240. (972) 387-7860.
- Ukraine:** Houston (HC); 5433 Westheimer Rd. Ste. 200, 77056. (281) 242-2842.
- United Kingdom:** Houston (CG); 1000 Louisiana St., Ste. 1900, 77002. (713) 659-6270.
Dallas (C); 2911 Turtle Creek, Ste. 940, 75219. (214) 637-3600.
San Antonio (HC); 254 Spencer Lane, 78201. (210) 735-9393.
- Uruguay:** Houston (HCG); 1220 S. Ripple Creek Dr., 77057. (713) 974-7855.
- Venezuela:** Houston (CG); 2401 Fountain View Dr., Ste. 220, 77057. (713) 961-5141.
- Vietnam:** Houston (CG); 5251 Westheimer Rd., Ste. 1100, 77056. (713) 871-0312. ☆

Foreign Trade Zones in Texas

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

Foreign-trade-zone status endows a domestic site with certain customs privileges, causing it to be considered outside customs territory and therefore available for activities that might otherwise be carried on overseas.

Operated as public utilities for qualified corporations, the zones are established under grants of authority from the Foreign-Trade Zones board, which is

chaired by the U.S. Secretary of Commerce. Zone facilities are available for operations involving storage, repacking, inspection, exhibition, assembly, manufacturing and other processing.

A foreign-trade zone is especially suitable for export processing or manufacturing operations when foreign components or materials with a high U.S. duty are needed to make the end product competitive in markets abroad.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce

There were 32 Foreign-Trade Zones in Texas as of November 2012.

Amarillo, FTZ 252

City of Amarillo
801 S. Fillmore, Ste. 2205, Amarillo 79101

Athens, FTZ 269

Athens Economic Development Corp.
100 W. Tyler St., Athens 75751

Austin, FTZ 183

FTZ of Central Texas Inc.
535 E. 5th St., Austin 78701

Beaumont, FTZ 115

Port Arthur, FTZ 116

Orange, FTZ 117
FTZ of Southeast Texas Inc.
P.O. Drawer 2297, Beaumont 77704

Bowie County, FTZ 258

Red River Redevelopment Authority
107 Chapel Lane, New Boston 75570

Brownsville, FTZ 62

Brownsville Navigation District
1000 Foust Road, Brownsville 78521

Calhoun/Victoria Counties FTZ 155

Calhoun-Victoria FTZ Inc.
P.O. Drawer 397, Point Comfort 77978

Conroe, FTZ 265

City of Conroe
PO Box 3066, Conroe 77305

Corpus Christi, FTZ 122

Port of Corpus Christi Authority
1305 N. Shoreline Blvd.
Corpus Christi 78403

Dallas/Ft. Worth, FTZ 39

D/FW International Airport Board
Drawer 619428,
D/FW Airport 75261

Dallas/Fort Worth, FTZ 168

FTZ Operating Company of Texas
P.O. Box 742916, Dallas 75374

Eagle Pass, FTZ 96

Maverick County Development Corp.
P.O. Box 3693, Eagle Pass 78853

Ellis County, FTZ 113

Ellis County Trade Zone Corp.
P.O. Box 788
Midlothian 76065

El Paso, FTZ 68

City of El Paso
501 George Perry, Ste. I,
El Paso 79906

El Paso, FTZ 150

Westport Economic Dev. Corp.
1865 Northwestern Dr., El Paso 79912

Fort Worth, FTZ 196

Alliance Corridor Inc.
13600 Heritage Pkwy., Ste. 200
Fort Worth 76177

Freeport, FTZ 149

Port Freeport
200 W. 2nd, Ste. 301,
Freeport 77541

Galveston, FTZ 36

Port of Galveston
P.O. Box 328, Galveston 77553

Gregg County, FTZ 234

Gregg County
269 Terminal Circle, Longview 75603

Harris County, FTZ 84

Port of Houston Authority
111 East Loop North, Houston 77029

Laredo, FTZ 94

Laredo International Airport
5210 Bob Bullock Loop, Laredo 78041

Liberty County, FTZ 171

Liberty Co. Economic Dev. Corp.
P.O. Box 857, Liberty 77575

Lubbock, FTZ 260

City of Lubbock
1500 Broadway, 6th Floor,
Lubbock 79401

McAllen, FTZ 12

McAllen Economic Dev. Corp.
6401 South 33rd St., McAllen 78501

Midland, FTZ 165

City of Midland
P.O. Box 60305, Midland 79711

San Antonio, FTZ 80

City of San Antonio
P.O. Box 839966, San Antonio 78283

Starr County, FTZ 95

Starr County Industrial Foundation
P.O. Box 502, Rio Grande City 78582

Texas City, FTZ 199

Texas City Harbor FTZ Corp.
P.O. Box 2608, Texas City 77592

Waco, FTZ 246

City of Waco
P.O. Box 1220, Waco 76703

Weslaco, FTZ 156

City of Weslaco
255 S. Kansas Ave., Weslaco 78596



The Houston Ship Channel. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Annual Tonnage Handled by Major/Minor Texas Ports

Table below gives consolidated tonnage (x1,000) handled by Texas ports. All figures are in short tons (2,000 lbs.). Note that “-” indicates no commerce was reported, “0” means tonnage reported was less than 500 tons. *Source: U.S. Corps of Engineers.*

Port	2011	2010	2005	2000	1995	1990	1985
Beaumont	73,672	76,959	78,887	76,894	20,937	26,729	26,842
Brownsville	5,907	4,616	5,105	3,268	2,656	1,372	1,443
Corpus Christi	70,538	73,663	77,637	81,164	70,218	60,165	41,057
Freeport	23,312	26,676	33,602	28,966	19,662	14,526	12,918
Galveston	13,744	13,949	8,008	10,402	10,465	9,620	7,792
Houston	237,799	227,133	211,666	186,567	135,231	126,178	90,669
Matagorda Channel (Port Lavaca)	9,333	8,879	11,607	10,552	9,237	6,097	4,366
Port Arthur	30,275	30,232	26,385	20,524	49,800	30,681	15,755
Sabine Pass	3,265	2,494	641	910	231	631	547
Texas City	57,758	56,591	57,839	58,109	50,403	48,052	33,441
Victoria Channel	3,528	2,792	3,224	5,104	4,624	3,740	3,414
Anahuac	-	-	-	-	-	0	53
Aransas Pass	945	173	128	6	181	169	10
Arroyo Colorado	591	411	791	837	994	765	692
Port Isabel	-	0	-	5	130	269	280
Cedar Bayou	1,177	931	1,172	1,002	473	219	219
Chocolate Bayou	1,142	1,005	3,537	3,488	3,488	3,463	4,077
Clear Creek	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
Colorado River	1,189	671	501	445	576	476	480
Dickinson	150	93	688	904	657	556	195
Double Bayou	-	-	257	0	-	0	21
Greens Bayou	6,051	5,523	3,768	0	0	0	0
Harbor Island (Port Aransas)	0	1	10	151	209	na	na
Liberty Channel	-	5	-	-	-	0	0
Orange	696	684	627	681	693	710	648
Palacios	-	-	-	-	-	0	10
Port Mansfield	5	-	-	-	20	102	204
Rockport	-	-	-	-	-	644	0
San Bernard River	387	371	773	633	653	534	519
Other Ports	0	0	0	0	0	0	307
TOTAL*	490,426	486,658	487,100	452,991	371,021	335,312	245,959

*Excludes duplication.

Foreign/Domestic Commerce: Breakdown for 2011

Data below represent inbound and outbound tonnage for major ports. Note that “-” means no tonnage was reported. *Does not include Canadian. *Source: U.S. Corps of Engineers*
(All figures in short tons x1000)

Port	Foreign*		Domestic				Local
			Coastwise		Internal		
	Imports	Exports	Receipts	Shipments	Receipts	Shipments	
Beaumont	38,589	8,967	765	2,193	9,241	11,884	1,759
Brownsville	2,890	524	737	154	818	758	12
Corpus Christi	36,316	16,237	445	3,642	3,870	6,583	3,063
Freeport	16,199	2,104	23	170	2,825	1,712	4
Galveston	1,873	5,277	129	1,739	2,822	1,732	51
Houston	88,292	77,748	2,805	3,198	29,624	19,740	15,355
Matagorda Chl. (Port Lavaca)	4,842	1,513	19	236	335	1,629	3
Port Arthur	11,906	7,995	708	2,142	3,783	3,379	192
Sabine Pass	1,865	839	-	-	17	542	2
Texas City	30,471	8,311	983	4,349	5,914	7,273	349
Victoria	-	-	-	-	1,241	2,287	-

Gulf Intracoastal Waterway by Commodity (Texas portion)

(All figures in short tons x1000) *Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers*

Commodity	2011	2010	2005	2000	1995
Coal	74	93	335	121	162
Petroleum products	49,111	49,219	39,538	34,816	40,496
Chemicals	18,102	17,553	20,668	21,382	26,818
Raw materials	3,780	3,123	4,898	5,822	6,544
Manufactured goods	2,039	1,646	2,449	2,301	2,056
Food, farm products	645	574	473	960	1,216
Total	74,475	72,917	69,549	66,440	78,386

U.S. ports ranked by tonnage, 2011 (x1,000)

1. Louisiana..... 246,509
2. **Houston**..... **237,799**
3. New York..... 139,173
4. Long Beach..... 80,276
5. New Orleans..... 77,175
6. **Beaumont**..... **73,672**
7. **Corpus Christi**..... **70,537**
8. Los Angeles..... 64,992
8. Huntington, WV..... 58,551
10. Baton Rouge..... 57,872

States ranked by tonnage, 2011 (x1,000)

1. Louisiana..... 500,885
2. **Texas**..... **490,426**
3. California..... 224,088
4. New Jersey..... 158,698
5. Washington..... 115,780
6. Illinois..... 109,663
7. Florida..... 96,769
8. Ohio..... 95,518
9. Kentucky..... 92,548
10. Pennsylvania..... 82,297

Aviation: Enplanements Increase Statewide

Air transportation is a vital and vigorous part of the Texas economy, and Texans are major users of air transportation. The state's airport system ranks as one of the busiest and largest in the nation.

The economic impact of general aviation in Texas includes total employment of 56,635 jobs, a total payroll of \$3,127,309,000, and total economic output of \$14,582,332,000, according to the most recent study.

The state's 49,886 active pilots represent 8.17 percent of the nation's pilots.

The number of active general aviation aircraft in the state total 17,595, 7.88 percent of the nation's total. Collectively they flew nearly 2.04 million hours.

In 2011, Texas' commercial service airports with scheduled passenger service enplaned 68,502,061 passengers, a 3.5 percent increase from 2009; scheduled carriers served 27 Texas airports in 25 Texas cities; and more than 90 percent of the state's population lived within 50 miles of an airport with scheduled air passenger service.

Dallas/Fort Worth International, Dallas Love Field, Houston George Bush Intercontinental, and Houston's William P. Hobby together accounted for 81 percent of the passengers, or 55,438,147 enplanements.

Although 11 airports experienced an increase, sixteen airports saw their enplanements decrease. Of these 16 airports, 5 of them experienced double-digit losses ranging from 10 percent to 35 percent.

Two airports saw decreases of more than 30 percent. These were Southeast Regional in Beaumont (-35.80%) and Del Rio (-32.63%). Of the state's largest airports, those serving more than one million passengers per year, all but El Paso saw increases in enplanements.

The statewide passenger increase reversed the downward trend that began in 2008. Air service continues to be an area of concern for some communities as the airlines have worked to remove excess capacity from the system in an effort to return to profitability. This has been exacerbated by the global economic recession that officially began in late 2007.

While the economy has improved slowly, some small communities remain vulnerable to decreases in air service.

In 2012, Southeast Regional Airport in Beaumont saw its air service eliminated and replaced with bus service to George Bush Intercontinental Airport. The air service, previously to Houston, was restored in ear-

Public Administration

Source: Texas Transportation Institute

In 1945, the Texas Aeronautics Commission (TAC) was created and directed by the legislature to encourage, foster, and assist in the development of aeronautics within the state, and to encourage the establishment of airports and air navigational facilities.

The Commission's first annual report of Dec. 31, 1946, stated that Texas had 592 designated airports and 7,756 civilian aircraft.

The commitment to providing air transportation was strengthened in 1989 when the TAC became the Texas Department of Aviation (TDA). And on Sept. 1, 1991, when the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) was created, the TDA became the Aviation Division within the department.

The primary responsibilities of the Aviation Division include providing engineering and technical services for planning, constructing, and maintaining aeronautical facilities in the state. It is also responsible for long-range aviation facility development planning (statewide system of airports), and applying for, receiving, and disbursing federal funds.

One of TxDOT's goals is to develop a statewide system of airports that will provide adequate air access to the population and economic centers of the state.

In the Texas Airport System Plan, TxDOT has identified 294 airports and three heliports that are needed to meet the forecast aviation demand and to maximize access by aircraft to the state's population, business, and agricultural and mineral resource centers.

Of these 294 airports, 27 are commercial service airports, 24 are reliever airports, and 243 are general aviation airports.

Additionally, TxDOT's Aviation Division has requested Federal Aviation Administration Reliever status for five airports. These include the privately owned Austin Executive and Houston Executive airports, as well as

the publicly owned New Braunfels Municipal, Mid-Way Regional, and Cleburne Municipal airports.

Commercial service airports provide scheduled passenger service. Reliever airports are a special class of general aviation airports designated by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). They provide alternative landing facilities in the metropolitan areas separate from the commercial service airports, and, together with the business/corporate airports, provide access for business and executive turbine-powered aircraft.

The community service and basic service airports provide access for single- and multi-engine, piston-powered aircraft to smaller communities throughout the state. Some community service airports are also capable of accommodating light jets.

TxDOT is charged by the legislature with planning, programming, and implementing improvement projects at the general aviation airports. In carrying out these responsibilities, TxDOT channels the Airport Improvement Program (AIP) funds provided by the FAA for all general aviation airports in Texas.

Since 1993, TxDOT has participated in the FAA's state block grant demonstration program. Under this program, TxDOT assumes most of the FAA's responsibility for the administration of the AIP funds for general aviation airports.

The Aviation Facilities Development Program (AFDP) oversees planning and research, assists with engineering and technical services, and provides financial assistance through state grants to public bodies operating airports for the purpose of establishing, constructing, reconstructing, enlarging, or repairing airports, airstrips, or navigational facilities.

The 82nd Legislature appropriated funds to TxDOT who subsequently allocated a portion of those funds to the Aviation Division. TxDOT allocated approximately \$15 million annually for the 2012-2013 biennium to the Aviation Division to help implement and administer the AFDP. These funds are in addition to the block grant funds received through the FAA's AIP.



Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport. Photo by Tom Walsh (CC).

ly February 2013 with service provided to Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport by American Airlines. The overall picture was mixed as larger airports added passengers while smaller airports continued to struggle.

Efforts to reduce capacity and increase profitability lead to a third straight year of profits for the airlines in 2012.

Their efforts to generate additional revenue were bolstered by fees that typically have been included in the airfare, such as meals and baggage, as well as those services that have not typically been provided such as premium boarding.

The last year has seen slight increases in system capacity as well as increases in load factors. Since 2009, fuel prices have been rising but remain near 2008 levels.

The FAA is expecting fuel prices to decline for the next few years before resuming an upward trend. Additionally, the FAA expects passenger enplanements statewide to continue increasing following declining years in 2008 and 2009.

General aviation had enjoyed strong growth in recent years but is down markedly in shipments from their highs.

Billings have fared better due to significant increases in business jet shipments over the last decade. Total aircraft shipments peaked in 2007 and billings peaked in 2008.

The current industry data continue reflect the challenges it faces as a result of the global economic recession. Worldwide aircraft shipments were mixed in 2012 with total piston deliveries down to 881 from 898 in 2011, 889 in 2010, and 963 in 2009.

Turbine shipments increased in 2012 to 1,252 from 1,222 in 2011. This is down significantly from the all-time high set in 2007.

Billings for general aviation aircraft worldwide were a slightly different story in 2012. Total billings

decreased from \$19.042 billion in 2011 to \$18.873 billion in 2012 after dropping from an all-time high of \$24.772 billion in 2008. This slight year-over-year decrease is due to a decrease in turbine aircraft billings, which make up the vast majority of total billings.

Airplane shipments for those manufactured in the U.S. showed a slight increase in 2012 to 1,514 from 1,465 in 2011 and 1,334 in 2010. Billings, however, decreased slightly to \$8.017 billion from \$8.266 in 2011 and \$7.875 billion in 2010.

In both worldwide and U.S. manufacturing, turbine aircraft showed an increase in shipments in 2012 from 2011, while piston shipments increased slightly for U.S. manufactured aircraft and decreased for worldwide manufactured aircraft over the same period. Overall, shipments increased 0.61 percent and 3.35 percent for aircraft manufactured worldwide and in the U.S., respectively.

Billings, however, decreased 0.89 percent for aircraft manufactured worldwide and 3.01 percent for U.S. manufactured aircraft.

While very light jets and air taxi companies once dominated business aviation, this is no longer the case. Several small jet manufacturers as well as companies that planned on utilizing these aircraft have gone bankrupt, suspended operations, or both.

The earlier focus on very light jets and the potential of air taxi services has given way to improving the operating efficiencies of a range of business jets to better meet the needs of their customers no matter their utilization.

Sources: Federal Aviation Administration, General Aviation and Part 135 Activity Survey - CY2010; U.S. Civil Airmen Statistics 2012; General Aviation Manufacturer's Association 2012 General Aviation Statistical Databook and Industry Outlook; FAA Terminal Area Forecasts 2012; Texas Department of Transportation, Aviation Division; FAA Aerospace Forecasts 2013-2033; Wilbur Smith Associates, 2011.

Passenger Enplanement by Airport

Airport	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	Percent change*	2011
Abilene	57,645	46,166	75,414	90,507	81,451	-1.86	79,936
Amarillo	440,018	384,829	442,327	455,539	404,903	-1.21	399,997
Austin	3,595,173	3,157,961	3,600,331	4,112,023	4,019,088	9.56	4,401,109
Beaumont	78,215	43,931	55,484	35,352	22,310	-35.80	14,323
Brownsville	74,411	60,087	73,361	91,262	77,438	8.25	83,824
Brownwood**	2,232	2,008	603	-	-	-	-
College Station	85,875	67,459	84,039	89,830	73,462	-3.57	70,842
Corpus Christi	425,847	358,843	413,363	418,674	353,868	-7.45	327,519
D/FW	26,929,286	24,601,481	27,960,344	28,395,711	26,548,401	3.29	27,440,091
Dallas/Love	3,552,419	2,783,787	2,977,048	3,912,856	3,704,594	3.70	3,841,409
Del Rio	0	0	7,638	17,386	13,851	-32.63	9,331
El Paso	1,618,128	1,418,974	1,614,404	1,676,738	1,489,619	-1.55	1,466,498
Harlingen	461,067	392,733	429,541	442,117	374,232	-2.84	364,443
Houston/Bush	16,693,056	15,934,088	18,638,471	20,717,170	19,168,962	1.51	19,510,067
Houston/Hobby	4,265,890	3,691,967	3,947,543	4,219,867	4,032,037	15.24	4,646,580
Houston/Ellington	31,775	45,748	3,021	-	-	-	-
Killeen†	98,574	92,106	-	-	-	-	-
Fort Hood/Gray†	15,176	3,159	153,930	193,722	202,226	-6.44	189,203
Laredo	82,215	73,210	93,541	110,971	100,308	5.31	105,101
Longview	31,436	29,022	23,250	26,076	24,201	-11.74	21,360
Lubbock	552,726	504,916	545,377	575,774	533,635	-5.32	505,271
McAllen	306,259	263,431	341,910	411,431	360,608	-7.10	335,008
Midland	452,889	399,334	439,507	489,845	435,979	7.75	469,773
San Angelo	49,140	42,688	63,785	69,738	60,315	-8.31	55,304
San Antonio	3,434,894	3,121,545	3,521,538	3,907,118	3,809,114	3.91	3,958,577
Texarkana	34,799	25,634	33,573	35,280	27,530	3.98	28,626
Tyler	65,336	53,854	81,723	77,117	73,177	0.21	73,334
Victoria	16,835	10,775	11,115	8,829	6,113	-16.33	5,115
Waco	62,228	49,915	70,942	75,496	66,116	-8.53	60,479
Wichita Falls	51,286	39,608	47,126	46,297	43,376	-10.22	38,941
Total	63,564,830	57,699,259	65,750,249	70,702,726	66,106,914	3.52	68,502,061

*Percent change 2009 to 2011. **Not a commercial airport. †Killeen-Fort Hood Regional/Robert Gray AAF replaced Killeen Municipal as the commercial service airport in the area. Calendar year data. Source: FAA Terminal Area Forecast 2012.

Texas Air History

Passengers enplaned in Texas by scheduled carriers. (Texarkana not included.) Fiscal year data. Source: Federal Aviation Administration.

1950.....	1,169,051
1960.....	3,113,582
1965.....	5,757,689
1970.....	10,256,691
1975.....	13,182,957
1980.....	26,216,873
1985.....	40,659,223
1990.....	49,245,445
1995.....	57,036,900
2000.....	64,965,396
2001.....	63,397,450
2002.....	57,496,355
2003.....	57,533,763
2004.....	62,701,663
2005.....	65,713,052
2006.....	69,251,113
2007.....	70,667,446
2008.....	69,894,717
2009.....	66,146,132
2010.....	66,843,803
2011.....	68,473,435

Leading U.S. Routes, 2010

Rank	Route	Daily Passengers*
1.	New York to-from Los Angeles	4,376
2.	New York to-from Chicago	4,288
3.	New York to-from Fort Lauderdale	4,144
4.	New York to-from Orlando	3,824
5.	New York to-from San Francisco	3,309
12.	Dallas/Fort Worth to-from New York	1,790
19.	Dallas/Fort Worth to-from Houston	1,622

*Average/Each Way. Includes all commercial airports in a metro area. Source: Air Transport Association.

Leading U.S. Airlines, 2010

Rank	Airline	Passengers	Planes
1.	Delta	110,900,000	848
2.	Southwest	106,200,000	1,115
3.	United	98,900,000	743
4.	American	86,100,000	679
5.	US Airways	51,800,000	451
6.	SkyWest	24,200,000	626
7.	JetBlue	24,200,000	226
8.	AirTran	24,100,000	253
9.	Alaska	16,500,000	152
10.	ExpressJet	16,300,000	427

Source: Air Transport Association. Note: Texas-based airlines in bold type. Passengers are scheduled service only. Departures include all services.

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Agriculture



*Brahman cattle graze in Brazos County.
Photo by Beverly Moseley; USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service.*

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Longhorns graze in a well-managed pasture. Photo courtesy of the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Agriculture in Texas

Information was provided by Texas A&M AgriLife Extension specialists, Texas Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and U.S. Department of Commerce. John Robinson, Professor and Extension Specialist—Cotton Marketing, Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service, and Caroline Gleanon, Office Associate, coordinated the information. All references are to Texas unless otherwise specified.

Importance of Agriculture to the Texas Economy

Agribusiness is the combined phases of food and fiber production, processing, transporting, and marketing. Most of this article is devoted to the phase of production on farms and ranches.

Agriculture is one of the most important industries in Texas. Many businesses, financial institutions, and individuals are involved in providing supplies, credit, and services to farmers and ranchers, and in processing and marketing agricultural commodities.

Texas agriculture is a strong industry. **Cash receipts in 2012 were estimated at \$25.1 billion, compared with \$22.7 billion in 2011.**

With the increasing demand for food and fiber throughout the world, the potential for further growth is favorable. Agricultural exports are also important to the U.S. trade balance, which means that agriculture in Texas will play an even greater role in the future.

Major efforts of research and educational programs by the Texas A&M University System are directed toward developing the state's agricultural industry to its fullest potential. The goal is to capitalize on natural advantages that agriculture has in Texas because of the relatively warm climate, productive soils, and availability of excellent export and transportation facilities.

Texas Farms

The number and nature of farms have changed over time. The number of farms in Texas has decreased from 420,000 in 1940 to 244,700 in 2012, with an average size of 523 acres. The number of small farms is increasing, but part-time farmers operate them.

Mechanization of farming continues as new and larger machines replace manpower. Although machinery price tags are high relative to times past, machines are technologically advanced and efficient. Tractors, mechanical harvesters, and numerous cropping machines have virtually eliminated menial tasks that for many years were traditional to farming.

Revolutionary agricultural chemicals have appeared along with improved plants and animals. Many of the natural hazards of farming and ranching have been reduced by better use of weather information, machinery, and other improvements; but rising costs, labor availability, and high-energy costs have added to concerns of farmers and ranchers.

Changes in Texas agriculture in the last 50 years include:

1. More detailed record keeping that assists in management and marketing decisions;
2. More restrictions on choice or inputs/practices;
3. Precision agriculture will take on new dimensions through the use of satellites, computers, Global Positioning Systems (GPS), and other high-tech tools to help producers manage inputs, such as seed, fertilizers, pesticides, and water.

Farms have become fewer, larger, specialized, and much more expensive to own and operate, but are also far more productive. The number of small farms operated by part-time farmers is increasing. Land ownership is

becoming more of a lifestyle used mostly for recreational purposes. The number of off-farm landowners is increasing.

Irrigation has become an important factor in crop production. Crops and livestock have made major changes in production areas, as in the concentration of cotton on the High Plains and increased livestock production in Central and East Texas.

Pest and disease control methods have improved, and herbicides are relied upon for weed control.

Feedlot finishing, commercial broiler production, artificial insemination, improved pastures and brush control, and reduced feed requirements have greatly increased livestock and poultry efficiency. Biotechnology and genetic engineering promise new breakthroughs in reaching even higher levels of productivity. Horticultural plant and nursery businesses have expanded. Improved wildlife management has increased deer, turkey, and other wildlife populations. The use of land for recreation and ecotourism is growing.

Farmers and ranchers are better educated and informed, and more science- and business-oriented. Today, agriculture operates in a global, high-tech, consumer-driven environment.

Cooperation among farmers in marketing, promotion, and other fields has increased.

Agricultural producers also have become increasingly dependent on off-the-farm services to supply production inputs, such as feeds, chemicals, credit, and other essentials.

Agribusiness

Texas farmers and ranchers have developed considerable dependence on agribusiness. With many producers specializing in the production of certain crops and livestock, they look beyond the farm and ranch for supplies and

services. On the input side, they rely on suppliers of production needs and services and, on the output side, they need assemblers, processors, and distributors.

Since 1940, the proportion of Texans whose livelihood is linked to agriculture has changed greatly. In 1940, about 23 percent were producers on farms and ranches, and about 17 percent were suppliers or were

Cash Receipts for Commodities, 2007–2011

Commodity *	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Percent of 2011
<i>(All values in thousands of dollars)</i>						
All Commodities:	18,900,695	19,451,003	17,110,614	20,369,697	22,681,267	100.00%
Livestock & products	11,386,144	11,403,423	10,639,653	11,758,079	15,817,658	69.74%
Crops, fruits & others	7,514,551	8,047,580	6,470,961	8,611,618	6,863,609	30.26%
Livestock & Products	11,386,144	11,403,423	10,639,653	11,758,079	15,817,658	69.74%
Cattle & calves	7,630,837	7,230,267	6,936,021	7,564,446	11,152,790	49.17%
Milk, wholesale	1,449,723	1,568,743	1,172,262	1,505,313	1,986,816	8.76%
Broilers	1,404,552	1,592,246	1,650,227	1,757,083	1,674,757	7.38%
Eggs, chicken	373,500	462,283	347,480	395,052	420,567	1.85%
Hogs	93,888	131,744	129,363	86,170	113,912	0.50%
Wool	5,445	4,872	3,640	5,451	5,746	0.03%
Mohair	3,840	3,116	2,170	3,066	2,703	0.01%
Sheep and lambs	38,646	28,711	37,964	34,727	NA	NA
Other livestock †	385,713	381,439	360,526	406,771	460,367	2.03%
Crops:	5,932,806	8,047,580	6,470,961	8,611,618	6,863,609	30.26%
Cotton lint, all	1,581,745	1,762,729	1,396,624	2,601,947	2,065,335	9.11%
Corn	736,200	1,202,077	1,069,647	1,262,550	965,259	4.26%
Wheat	690,418	827,571	267,911	539,439	428,032	1.89%
Sorghum grain	488,119	576,744	440,355	465,896	343,801	1.52%
Cottonseed	343,341	315,407	225,092	338,407	261,101	1.15%
Hay	688,115	430,355	341,442	390,797	253,563	1.12%
Rice	108,611	176,107	163,898	154,251	161,962	0.71%
Peanuts	162,597	200,376	117,082	155,152	95,801	0.42%
Potatoes	67,026	84,058	91,889	76,925	79,855	0.35%
Onions	186,520	44,436	48,017	140,518	56,268	0.25%
Sugarcane for sugar	34,164	35,497	31,800	47,237	53,001	0.23%
Watermelons	35,834	52,592	47,986	52,290	45,150	0.20%
Soybeans	28,189	45,598	45,036	52,338	27,973	0.12%
Cabbage	41,472	46,122	32,400	50,419	25,200	0.11%
Sunflower	6,449	12,798	23,547	22,784	18,748	0.08%
Peppers, chili	12,192	13,883	18,701	20,460	10,190	0.04%
Cantaloupes	14,040	6,732	6,960	9,266	8,828	0.04%
Carrots, fresh	8,400	7,800	8,294	8,619	8,450	0.04%
Cucumbers	15,290	21,484	22,833	20,486	7,719	0.03%
Squash	14,700	12,690	6,412	13,056	5,801	0.03%
Dry beans	6,933	9,242	11,930	9,881	5,283	0.02%
Honeydew melons	7,462	5,538	4,410	5,804	5,130	0.02%
Corn, sweet	3,848	3,542	3,432	3,564	3,361	0.01%
Oats	8,182	9,492	4,219	7,069	3,350	0.01%
Spinach, fresh	2,400	3,432	1,936	4,370	2,635	0.01%
Sweet potatoes	3,174	3,088	2,492	2,186	1,534	0.01%
Tomatoes, fresh	6,020	8,008	6,451	3,938	NA	NA
Other crop ‡	523,870	568,955	576,740	291,514	536,289	2.36%
Fruits & Nuts:						
Pecans	77,600	32,650	89,250	159,000	77,900	0.34%
Grapefruit	54,460	38,105	38,626	45,772	50,407	0.22%
Oranges	11,017	8,941	14,333	16,423	11,583	0.05%
Peaches	11,115	13,230	7,220	27,300	9,300	0.04%
Grapes	4,751	4,804	3,554	10,657	6,987	0.03%
Other fruits and nuts	19,255	14,955	17,043	279,105	17,749	0.08%
Other Farm Income:						
Greenhouse/nursery	1,511,042	1,447,542	1,283,399	1,322,198	1,210,064	5.34%

*Commodities are listed in order of importance for 2011 by crop items and by livestock items.

† For 2007–2011, includes milkfat, turkey eggs, equine, goats, goat milk, catfish, honey, farm chickens and other poultry, and livestock. In 2011, sheep and lambs are included in other livestock.

‡ For 2007–2011, includes miscellaneous vegetables and other field crops.

Source: Various issues of Texas Ag Statistics, USDA/TASS; USDA/ERS Data.

engaged in assembly, processing, and distribution of agricultural products. The agribusiness alignment in 2008 was less than 2 percent on farms and ranches, with about 15 percent of the labor force providing production or marketing supplies and services, and retailing food and fiber products.

Cash Receipts

Farm and ranch **cash receipts in 2011 totaled \$22.68 billion**, with estimates of \$917,385,100 for government payments. Realized gross farm income totaled \$24.06 billion. With farm production expenses of \$21.70 billion, net farm income totaled \$5.34 billion. The value of inventory adjustment was minus \$6.1 million.

Percent of Income from Products

Livestock and livestock products accounted for 69.7 percent of the \$22.68 billion cash receipts from farm marketings in 2011, with the remaining 30.3 percent from crops.

Receipts from livestock have trended up largely because of increased feeding operations and reduced crop acreage associated with farm programs and low prices. However, these relationships change because of variations in commodity prices and volume of marketings.

Cattle, calves, and hogs accounted for 49.7 percent of total cash receipts (excluding government payments) received by Texas farmers and ranchers in 2011. Most of these receipts were from cattle and calf sales. Milk made up 8.8 percent of receipts; poultry and eggs, 9.6 percent; and miscellaneous livestock, 2 percent.

Cotton and cottonseed accounted for 10.3 percent of total receipts; feed crops, 6.9 percent; food grains, 2.6 percent; vegetables and melons, 1.7 percent; greenhouse and nursery products, 5.3 percent; oil crops, 0.63 percent; fruits and nuts, 0.77 percent; and other crops, 2 percent.

Texas' Rank Among the States

Measured by cash receipts for farm and ranch marketings, **Texas ranked third in 2011**, behind California and Iowa, first and second, respectively.

Texas normally leads all other states in numbers of farms and ranches, farm and ranch land, cattle slaughtered, cattle on feed, calf births, sheep and lambs, goats, cash receipts from livestock marketings, cattle and calves, beef cows, wool production, mohair

Export Shares of Commodities					
Commodity*	2008	2009	2010	2011	2011 % of U.S. Total
Millions of Dollars					
Beef and veal	476.2	487.6	599.3	960.6	17.72
Pork	39.4	37.8	22.9	32.1	0.53
Hides and skins	307.6	231.8	335.5	471.7	17.72
Dairy products	168.9	107.7	177.1	240.2	5.03
Chicken meat	274.8	283.6	263.5	299.7	8.22
Vegetables, fresh	38.0	38.2	53.3	35.5	1.60
Vegetables, processed	61.6	61.5	83.0	57.5	1.60
Fruits, fresh	37.3	36.9	52.2	44.4	0.99
Fruits, processed	24.5	23.6	32.4	28.3	0.99
Tree nuts	29.7	81.3	122.8	61.6	1.14
Wheat	605.5	123.0	330.1	325.7	2.92
Rice	121.4	117.1	119.4	117.2	5.55
Corn	333.5	220.1	262.4	206.6	1.51
Grain products	141.4	121.1	142.8	91.8	2.24
Feeds and fodder	177.3	180.1	235.3	146.8	2.56
Soybeans	26.6	21.9	28.2	13.1	0.07
Oilcake and meal	63.8	40.8	55.7	32.6	0.99
Vegetable oils	76.1	35.2	59.5	39.8	0.99
Sugar and products	19.6	14.8	22.0	31.3	1.73
Cotton	1,952.0	1,361.4	2,263.1	2,404.1	28.39
Planting seeds	246.9	223.9	224.4	264.8	18.77
† Other products	1,487.2	1,292.2	1,500.7	1,647.4	7.97
Total	6,709.3	5,141.4	6,985.7	7,552.6	5.54

*Totals may not add due to rounding.
*Commodity and related preparations.
† Includes live animals, other meats, animal parts, eggs, wine, beer, other beverages, coffee, cocoa, hops, nursery crops, inedible materials, and prepared foods.
Source: USDA/ERS; USDA/FAS (Global Agricultural Trade System).*

Realized Gross Income* and Net Income from Farming, 1980–2011

Year	**Realized Gross Farm Income	Farm Production Expenses	Net Change In Farm Inventories	***Total Net Farm Income	***Total Net Income Per Farm
	— Millions of Dollars —			Dollars	
1980	9,611.4	9,081.1	-542.5	456.9	2,331.0
1981	11,545.7	9,643.1	699.9	1,902.6	9,756.8
1982	11,404.5	10,008.2	-127.8	1,396.3	7,197.6
1983	11,318.1	9,778.9	-590.7	1,539.2	7,933.8
1984	11,692.6	10,257.3	186.1	1,435.3	7,398.3
1985	11,375.3	9,842.8	-9.0	1,532.5	7,981.9
1986	10,450.1	9,272.8	-349.0	1,177.3	6,196.6
1987	12,296.6	10,038.7	563.2	2,257.9	12,010.1
1988	12,842.3	10,331.7	-128.4	2,510.6	13,076.2
1989	12,843.1	10,328.4	-798.6	2,514.7	12,962.1
1990	14,421.5	11,012.9	343.9	3,408.6	17,391.0
1991	14,376.4	11,270.3	150.0	3,106.1	15,767.0
1992	14,482.5	10,617.6	464.1	3,864.9	19,519.8
1993	15,817.0	11,294.6	197.0	4,522.5	20,745.4
1994	15,394.5	11,134.7	107.7	4,259.9	19,363.0
1995	15,678.9	12,537.3	243.7	3,141.6	14,151.3
1996	15,025.0	12,006.6	-290.1	3,018.4	13,475.1
1997	16,430.7	12,718.5	709.2	3,712.3	16,498.9
1998	15,506.0	12,047.4	-817.1	3,458.6	15,269.7
1999	17,469.5	12,441.9	196.0	5,027.6	22,099.3
2000	16,810.1	12,707.8	-50.2	4,102.3	17,968.9
2001	18,089.1	13,106.6	113.4	4,982.5	21,795.7
2002	16,567.7	11,372.8	436.8	5,195.1	22,686.0
2003	20,105.7	13,687.6	-137.7	6,418.1	28,026.6
2004	21,826.4	14,343.8	539.0	7,482.5	32,674.7
2005	21,928.5	15,371.6	306.7	6,556.8	28,507.8
2006	20,329.6	16,010.9	-753.8	4,318.7	18,777.0
2007	24,734.4	19,800.2	948.6	4,937.7	19,950.3
2008	22,759.7	20,294.1	-868.3	3,534.8	14,282.1
2009	20,066.3	19,564.9	-807.7	2,260.6	9,133.8
2010	23,120.1	19,771.6	345.7	5,518.2	22,404.4
2011	24,063.9	21,699.6	-6.1	5,343.9	21,811.9

*Details for items may not add to totals because of rounding.
**Cash receipts from farm marketings, government payments, value of home consumption, and gross rental value of farm dwellings.
***Farm income of farm operators.
Note: A positive value of inventory change represents current-year production not sold by Dec. 31. A negative value is an offset to production from prior years included in current-year sales. Starting in 1977, farms with production of \$1,000 or more used to figure income.
Source: "Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector, State Financial Summary, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1993," USDA/ERS; "Farm Business Economics Report," August 1996; "Texas Agricultural Statistics Service, October 2010"; ERS Briefing Room.



A field along Texas 173 in Medina County is irrigated. Total irrigated farmland in Texas varies between 6 million and 6.4 million acres. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

production, and exports of fats, oils, and greases.

The state also usually leads in production of cotton.

Texas' Agricultural Exports

The value of Texas' share of **agricultural exports in fiscal year 2011 was \$7.6 billion. Follow are primary products and their share of exports:**

Cotton accounted for \$2,404 billion of the exports; corn and grain products, \$298.4 million; wheat and products, \$325.7 million; vegetable oils, \$39.8 million; rice, \$117.2 million; hides and skins, \$471.7 million; beef, veal, and pork, \$992.7 million; chicken meat, \$299.7 million; fresh and processed fruits, \$72.7 million; tree nuts, \$61.6 million; soybeans and products, \$13.1 million; fresh and processed vegetables, \$93 million; dairy products, \$240.2 million; and miscellaneous and other products, \$2.12 billion.

In 2008, Texas' exports of \$6.042 billion of farm and ranch products was an increase over \$5.210 billion in 2007 and \$3.643 billion in 2006.

Hunting

The management of wildlife as an economic enterprise through leasing for hunting makes a significant contribution to the economy of many counties.

Leasing the right of ingress on a farm or ranch for the purpose of hunting is the service marketed. After the leasing, the consumer — the hunter — goes onto the land to seek the harvest of the wildlife commodity. **Hunting lease income to farmers and ranchers in 2012 was projected at \$536 million;** estimates for 2010 were \$558 million.

The demand for hunting opportunities is growing, while the land capable of producing huntable wildlife is

decreasing. As a result, farmers and ranchers are placing more emphasis on wildlife management practices to help meet requests for hunting leases.

Irrigation

Agricultural irrigation in Texas peaked in 1974 at 8.6 million acres. Over the next 20 years, irrigation declined due to many factors including poor farm economics, falling water tables, and conversion to more efficient technologies.

Total irrigated area fluctuates from year to year with current estimates at between **6 million to 6.4 million acres**. This puts Texas third in the nation, behind California and Nebraska, in agricultural irrigation.

Although some irrigation is practiced in nearly every county of the state, about 60 percent of the total irrigated acreage is on the High Plains.

Other concentrated areas of irrigation are the Upper Gulf Coast rice-producing area, the Lower Rio Grande Valley, the Winter Garden area of South Texas, and the Trans-Pecos area of West Texas.

Sprinkler irrigation is used on about 65 percent of the total irrigated acreage, with surface irrigation methods, primarily **furrow and surge methods**, being used on the remaining irrigated area.

Texas farmers lead the nation in the adoption of efficient irrigation technologies, particularly **LEPA** (low energy precision application) and **LESA** (low elevation spray application) **center pivot systems**, both of which were developed by Texas A&M AgriLife Research and the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service.

The use of **drip irrigation** continues to increase but still accounts for less than 10 percent of the total irrigated acreage. Drip irrigation is routinely used on

vegetables and tree crops, such as citrus, pecans, and peaches. Some drip irrigation of cotton, forages, and peanuts is being practiced in West Texas. Farmers continue to experiment with drip irrigation, but the relatively high costs and management requirements are limiting more widespread use.

Agricultural irrigation uses about 60 percent of all fresh water in the state, and landscape irrigation accounts for about 40 percent of total municipal water use.

Texas is one of only a handful of states that require a state irrigator's license for the design and installation of landscape and residential irrigation systems. Cities of 20,000 persons or larger are required to have irrigation inspectors to ensure that landscape irrigation systems meet state design and installation requirements. However, no license or certification is required for the design or installation of agricultural irrigation systems.

To meet future water demand for our rapidly growing cities and industries, several regions of the state are looking at water transfers from agriculture.

Texas water planning documents estimate that as much as 30 percent of future water demand could be met through agricultural irrigation conservation. However, state funding for such programs continues to decline.

In about 20 percent of the irrigated area, water is delivered to farms by irrigation and other types of water districts, and by river authorities through canals and pipelines. Many of these delivery networks are aging, in poor condition, and have high seepage losses. Estimates are that over 30 percent of all water diverted to irrigation districts is lost in the conveyance systems.

Approximately 80 percent of the state's irrigated acreage is supplied with water pumped from wells. Surface water sources supply the remaining area. Declining groundwater levels in several of the major aquifers is a serious problem, particularly in the Ogallala Aquifer in the Texas High Plains, and the southern portion of the Carizo-Wilcox formation.

As the aquifer levels decline, well yields decrease and pumping costs increase. **See Major Aquifers of Texas, page 94.**

Texas common law grants the landowner with broad rights to exploit the underlying groundwater. Laws and regulations governing groundwater use enacted in Texas over the last 50 years attempt to recognize the landowner's right to beneficially use the water, while giving water districts certain powers to manage and restrict water use. Legal battles are ongoing between these two interests.

An increasing number of groundwater conservation districts, however, are establishing water use limits for agricultural irrigation.

The Edwards Aquifer Authority has launched a voluntary irrigation "opt-out" program, the first of its kind in Texas, where farmers receive payments in exchanging for not irrigating during drought years.

Irrigation is an important factor in the productivity of Texas agriculture. The value of crop production from irrigated acreage is 50–60 percent of the total value of all crop production, although only about 30 percent of the

Principal Crops

The value of crop production in Texas is less than 40 percent of the total value of the state's agricultural output. Cash receipts from farm sales of crops are reduced somewhat because some grain and roughage is fed to livestock on farms where produced. Drought has reduced receipts in recent years.

Receipts from all Texas crops totaled \$6.864 billion in 2011; \$8.612 billion in 2010; and \$6.471 billion in 2009.

Cotton, corn, grain sorghum, and wheat account for a large part of the total crop receipts. In 2011, cotton contributed about 30.1 percent of the crop total; corn, 14.1 percent; grain sorghum, 5 percent; and wheat, 6.2 percent. Hay, cottonseed, vegetables, peanuts, rice, and soybeans are other important cash crops.

Value of Cotton and Cottonseed 1900–2012

Crop Year	Upland Cotton		Cottonseed	
	Production (Bales)	Value	Production (Tons)	Value
<i>(All Figures in Thousands)</i>				
1900	3,438	\$157,306	1,531	\$20,898
1910	3,047	210,260	1,356	31,050
1920	4,345	376,080	1,934	41,350
1930	4,037	194,080	1,798	40,820
1940	3,234	162,140	1,318	31,852
1950	2,946	574,689	1,232	111,989
1960	4,346	612,224	1,821	75,207
1970	3,191	314,913	1,242	68,310
1980*	3,320	1,091,616	1,361	161,959
1981	5,645	1,259,964	2,438	207,230
1982	2,700	664,848	1,122	90,882
1983	2,380	677,443	1,002	162,324
1984	3,680	927,360	1,563	157,863
1985	3,910	968,429	1,635	102,156
1986	2,535	560,945	1,053	82,118
1987	4,635	1,325,981	1,915	157,971
1988	5,215	1,291,651	2,131	238,672
1989	2,870	812,784	1,189	141,491
1990	4,965	1,506,182	1,943	225,388
1991	4,710	1,211,789	1,903	134,162
1992	3,265	769,495	1,346	145,368
1993	5,095	1,308,396	2,147	255,493
1994	4,915	1,642,003	2,111	215,322
1995	4,460	1,597,037	1,828	201,080
1996	4,345	1,368,154	1,784	230,136
1997	5,140	1,482,787	1,983	226,062
1998	3,600	969,408	1,558	204,098
1999	5,050	993,840	1,987	160,947
2000	3,940	868,061	1,589	162,078
2001	4,260	580,723	1,724	159,470
2002	5,040	967,680	1,855	191,065
2003	4,330	1,199,237	1,616	202,000
2004	7,740	1,493,510	2,895	301,080
2005	8,440	1,879,757	2,869	289,739
2006	5,800	1,288,992	2,066	243,776
2007	8,250	2,391,840	2,861	443,409
2008	4,450	935,568	1,547	351,192
2009	4,620	1,328,342	1,634	254,904
2010	7,840	3,006,797	2,685	413,490
2011	3,500	1,375,920	1,228	354,892
2012	5,000	1,668,000	1,736	460,040

* Beginning in 1971, the basis for cotton prices was changed from 500 pound gross weight to 480 pound net weight bale; to compute comparable prices for previous years multiply price times 1.04167.

Sources: Texas Agricultural Facts@, Crop Value Annual Summary, February 2011 and ATexas Ag Statistics@, USDA/NASS Crop Production Annual Summary, January; and Crop Values Annual Summary, February.



A Grayson County field offers up both cotton and oil. In 2012, the value of the Texas cotton crop was more than \$2.1 billion. Photo by Ron Billings; Texas A&M Forest Service.

state's total harvested cropland acreage is irrigated.

Corn

Interest in corn production throughout the state has increased since the 1970s as yields improved with new varieties. Once the principal grain crop, corn acreage declined as plantings of grain sorghum increased. Only 500,000 acres were harvested annually until the mid-1970s, when development of new hybrids occurred.

Harvested acreage was 1.55 million in 2012; 1.47 million in 2011; and 2.08 million in 2010. Yields for the corresponding years (2012–2010) were 130, 93, and 145 bushels per acre, respectively.

Most of the acreage and yield increase has occurred in Central and South Texas. **In 2012, corn ranked second in value among the state's crops.** It was valued at \$1.5 billion in 2012; \$903.6 million in 2011; and \$1.4 billion in 2010. The grain is largely used for livestock feed, but other important uses are in food products.

Cotton

Cotton has been a major crop in Texas for more than a century. Since 1880, Texas has led all states in cotton production in most years, and today the annual Texas cotton harvest amounts to approximately a fourth of total production in the United States. The annual Texas cotton crop has averaged 5.37 million bales since 1996.

Value of upland cotton produced in Texas in 2012 was \$1.668 billion. Cottonseed value in 2012 was \$460 million, making the **value of the Texas crop around \$2.128 billion.**

Upland cotton was harvested from 3.9 million acres in 2012, and **American-Pima** from 7,500 acres, for a total of 3.908 million acres. Yield for upland cotton in 2012 was 615 pounds per harvested acre, with American-Pima yielding 832 pounds per acre.

Cotton acreage harvested in 2011 totaled 2.87 mil-

lion, with a yield of 589 pounds per acre for upland cotton and 1,038 pounds per acre for American-Pima.

Total cotton production amounted to 5.013 million bales in 2012 and 3.54 million in 2011.

Cotton is the raw material for processing operations at gins, oil mills, compresses, and a small number of textile mills in Texas. Cotton in Texas is machine harvested. Field storage of harvested seed cotton has become common practice as gins decline in number.

Most of the Texas cotton crop is exported. China, Turkey, Mexico, and various Pacific Rim countries are major buyers. With the continuing development of fiber-spinning technology and the improved quality of Texas cotton, the export demand for Texas cotton has grown.

Spinning techniques can efficiently produce high-quality yarn from relatively strong short or longer staple upland cotton with fine mature fiber.

Forest Products

For information on Texas forest products, **see Texas Forest Resources, page 120.**

Grain Sorghum

Grain sorghum in 2012 **ranked first in dollar value.** Much of the grain is exported, as well as being used in livestock and poultry feed throughout Texas. Ethanol production is a more recent demand source for Texas sorghum.

Total production of grain sorghum in 2012 was 112 million bushels, with 59 bushels per acre yield. With an average price of \$11.2 per cwt. (**hundredweight**), the total value reached \$703 million.

In 2011, 1.15 million acres of grain sorghum were harvested, yielding an average of 49 pounds per acre for a total production of 56.35 million bushels. It was valued at \$10.40 per cwt., for a total value of \$328.2 million.

In 2010, 1.7 million acres were harvested with an

average of 70 bushels per acre, or 119 million bushels. The season's average price was \$7.26 per cwt. for a total value of \$483.8 million.

Although grown to some extent in all counties where crops are important, the largest concentrations are in the High Plains, Coastal Bend, and the Lower Rio Grande Valley areas.

Research continues to develop high-yielding hybrids resistant to diseases and insect damage. **A history of grain sorghum appeared in the 1972–1973 edition of the Texas Almanac and can be found at www.TexasAlmanac.com/archive.**

Hay, Silage, and Other Forage Crops

A large proportion of Texas' agricultural land is devoted to forage crop production. This acreage produces forage needs and provides essentially the total feed requirements for most of the state's large domestic livestock population as well as game animals.

Approximately 87.2 million acres of pasture and rangeland, which are primarily in the western half of Texas, provide **grazing for beef cattle, sheep, goats, horses, and game animals**. An additional 7.8 million acres are devoted to cropland used only for pasture or grazing. The average annual acreage of forage land used for hay, silage, and other forms of machine-harvested forage is around 5 million acres.

Hay accounts for a large amount of this production with some corn and sorghum silage being produced. **The most important hay crops are annual and perennial grasses and alfalfa.** Production in 2012 totaled 9.490 million tons of hay from 5.1 million harvested acres at a yield of 1.86 tons per acre. Value of hay was \$1.205 billion, or \$127 per ton. In 2011, 4.44 million tons of hay was produced from 3.7 million harvested acres at a yield of 1.2 tons per acre. The value in 2011 was \$768.1 million or \$173.00 per ton. In 2010, the production of hay was 10.8 million tons from 5.22 million harvested acres with a value of \$1.33 billion, or \$123 per ton, at a yield of 2.07 tons per acre.

Alfalfa hay production in 2012 totaled 490,000 tons with 100,000 acres harvested with a yield of 4.9 tons per acre. At a value of \$127 per ton, total value was \$62.23 million. In 2011, 480,000 tons of alfalfa hay was harvested from 100,000 acres at a yield of 4.8 tons per acre. Value was \$83.04 million, or \$173 per ton. Alfalfa hay was harvested from 120,000 acres in 2010, producing an average of 5 tons per acre for total production of 600,000 tons valued at \$73.8 million.

An additional sizable acreage of annual forage crops is grazed, as well as much of the small grain acreage. Alfalfa, sweet corn, vetch, arrowleaf clover, grasses, and other forage plants also provide income as seed crops.

Nursery Crops

The trend to increase production of nursery crops continues to rise as transportation costs on long-distance hauling increases. This has resulted in a

Texas Crop Production, 2012

Crop	Harvested Acres (000)	Yield Per Acre	Unit	Total Production (000)	Value (000)
Corn, grain	1,550	130	bushel	201,500	1,460,875
Corn, silage	190	19	ton	3,610	—
Cotton, American-Pima	7.5	832	lb. bale	13	—
Cotton, Upland	3,900	615	lb. bale	5,000	1,668,000
Cottonseed	—	—	ton	1,736	460,040
Grapefruit *	—	—	box	5,280	—
Hay, Alfalfa	100	4.9	ton	490	118,090
Hay, Other	5,000	1.8	ton	9,000	895,500
Hay, all	5,100	1.9	ton	9,490	1,013,590
Oats	75	49	bushel	3,675	21,866
Oranges †	—	—	box	1,506	—
Peaches	—	—	ton	10.2	18,870
Peanuts	145	3,500	lb.	507,500	207,060
Pecans	—	—	lb.	70,000	134,200
Potatoes (all)	20.1	372	cwt.	7,478	—
Rice	134	8,371	lb. cwt.	11,217	167,133
Sorghum, grain	1,900	59	lb. cwt.	112,100	703,091
Sorghum, silage	160	13	ton	2,080	—
Soybeans	110	26	bu.	2,860	41,756
Sugar cane	44	35.8	ton	1,576	††
Sunflowers	85	1,322	lb.	112,400	35,444
Sweet potatoes	1	150	cwt.	150	—
Vegetables (commercial):					
Fresh market	53.3	—	cwt.	11,211	199,127
Processing	7.9	—	cwt.	66,090	9,396
Wheat, winter	3,000	32	bushel	96,000	652,800
Total of Listed Crops	21,582.8	—	—	—	7,806,838

*Grapefruit, Texas 80-lb./box, reflects 12/13 crop year. †Oranges, Texas 85-lb./box, reflects 12/13 crop year. ††Sugarcane value will be published in *Agricultural Prices* released July 2013. Source: USDA/NASS, annual crop production, January, annual crop values, February.

marked increase in the production of container-grown plants within the state. This increase is noted especially in the production of **bedding plants, foliage plants, sod, and the woody landscape plants**.

Plant rental services have become a multi-million dollar business. This relatively new service provides the plants and maintains them in office buildings, shopping malls, public buildings, and even in some homes for a fee. The response has been good as evidenced by the growth of companies providing these services.

The interest in plants for interior landscapes is popular among all age groups, as both retail nurseries and florist shops report that people of all ages are buying their plants—from the elderly in retirement homes to high school and college students in dormitory rooms and apartments.

Texas A&M AgriLife Extension specialists estimated cash receipts from nursery crops in Texas to be around \$1.2 billion in 2011. Texans are creating colorful and green surroundings by improving their landscape plantings.

Oats

Oats are grown extensively in Texas for winter pasture, hay, silage, and greenchop feeding, and some acreage is harvested for grain.

Of the 500,000 acres planted to oats in 2012, 75,000 acres were harvested. The average yield was 49 bushels per acre. Production totaled 3.675 million bushels with a value of \$21.87 million. In 2011, 550,000 acres were planted. From the plantings, 60,000 acres were harvested, with an average yield of 35 bushels per acre for a



Wesley Radcliff, left, and Mike Stellbauerer, USDA range management specialist, visit in a hay field on Radcliff's Freestone County ranch. Photo courtesy of USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service.

total production of 2.1 million bushels. Average price per bushel was \$5.7, and total production value was \$11.97 million.

Texas farmers planted 550,000 acres of oats in 2010. They harvested 80,000 acres that averaged 52 bushels per acre for a total production of 4.16 million bushels at an average price of \$4.14 per bushel. The estimated value was \$17.2 million. Most of the acreage was used for grazing.

Almost all oat grain produced in Texas is utilized as feed for livestock within the state. A small acreage is grown exclusively for planting seed.

Peanuts

Well over three-fourths of the annual peanut production is from irrigated acreage. **Texas ranked fourth nationally in production of peanuts in 2012.** Among Texas crops, peanuts rank eighth in value.

Until 1973, essentially all of the Texas acreage was planted to the **Spanish type**, which was favored because of earlier maturity and better drought tolerance than other types. The Spanish variety is also preferred for some uses due to its distinctive flavor. The **Florunner variety**, a runner market type, is now planted on a sizable proportion of the acreage where soil moisture is favorable. The variety is later maturing but better yielding than Spanish varieties under good-growing conditions. Florunner peanuts have acceptable quality to compete with the Spanish variety in most products.

In 2012, peanut production totaled 507.5 million pounds from 145,000 harvested acres, yielding 3,500 pounds per acre. At 40.8 cents per pound, value of the crop was estimated at \$207 million.

In 2011, peanut production amounted to 249.24 million pounds from 105,000 acres planted and 93,000

harvested. Average yield of 2,680 pounds per acre and average price of 43.1 cents per pound combined for a 2011 value of \$107.42 million. Production in 2010 amounted to 586.8 million pounds of peanuts from 165,000 acres planted and 163,000 acres harvested, or an average of 3,600 pounds per harvested acre valued at 26.6 cents per pound for a \$156.1 million value.

Rice

Rice, which is grown in about 20 counties on the Coastal Prairie of Texas, ranked third in value among Texas crops for a number of years. However, in 2011, cotton, corn, wheat, grain sorghum, and hay outranked rice.

Rice farms are highly mechanized, producing rice through irrigation and using airplanes for much of the planting, fertilizing, and application of insecticides and herbicides.

Texas farmers grow **long- and medium-grain rice** only. The Texas rice industry, which has grown from 110 acres in 1850 to a high of 642,000 planted acres in 1954, has been marked by significant yield increases and improved varieties. Record production was in 1981, with 27.24 million cwt. harvested. Highest yield was 8,370 pounds per acre in 2012.

Several different types of rice milling procedures are in use today. The simplest and oldest method produces a product known as regular milled white rice, the most prevalent on the market today.

During this process, rice grains are subjected to additional cleaning to remove chaff, dust, and foreign seed, and then husks are removed from the grains. This results in a product that is the whole unpolished grain of rice with only the outer hull and a small amount of bran removed. This product is called **brown rice** and is sometimes sold without further treatment other than grading.

It has a delightful nutlike flavor and a slightly chewy texture.

When additional layers of the bran are removed, the rice becomes white in color and begins to appear as it is normally recognized at retail level. The removal of the bran layer from the grain is performed in a number of steps using two or three types of machines.

After the bran is removed, the product is ready for classification as to size. Rice is more valuable if the grains are not broken. In many cases, additional vitamins are added to the grains to produce what is called “**enriched rice.**”

Another process may be used in rice milling to produce a product called **parboiled rice**. In this process, the rice is subjected to a combination of steam and pressure prior to the time it is milled. This process gelatinizes the starch in the grain, which aids in the retention of much of the natural vitamin and mineral content. After cooking, parboiled rice tends to be fluffy, more separate, and plump.

Still another type of rice is **precooked rice**, which is actually milled rice that, after milling, has been cooked. Then the moisture is removed through a dehydration process. Precooked rice requires a minimum of preparation time since it needs merely to have the moisture restored.

The United States produces only a small part of the world's total rice, but it is **one of the leading exporters**. American rice is popular abroad and is exported to more than 100 foreign countries.

Texas rice production in 2012 totaled 11.217 million cwt. from 134,000 harvested acres, with a yield of 8,370 pounds per acre. The crop value totaled \$167.1 million.

Rice production was 12.946 million cwt. in 2011 on 180,000 harvested acres, yielding 7,190 pounds per acre. Total value in 2011 was \$181.2 million. Rice production was 13.468 million cwt. in 2010 on 188,000 harvested acres. Production in 2010 was valued at \$160.3 million, with a yield of 7,160 pounds per acre.

A bend in the road on FM 2961 reveals a pine tree farm on a bright fall day in northern Anderson County. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Soybeans

Production is largely in the areas of the Upper Coast, irrigated High Plains, and Red River Valley of Northeast Texas. Soybeans are adapted to the same general soil climate conditions as corn, cotton, or grain sorghum, provided moisture, disease, and insects are not limiting factors.

In low-rainfall areas, yields have been too low or inconsistent for profitable production under dryland conditions. **Soybeans' need for moisture in late summer** minimizes economic crop possibilities in the Blacklands and Rolling Plains.

In the Blacklands, cotton root rot seriously hinders soybean production. Limited moisture at critical growth stages may occasionally prevent economical yields, even in high-rainfall areas of Northeast Texas and the Coastal Prairie.

Because of day length sensitivity, soybeans should be planted in Texas during the long days of May and June to obtain sufficient vegetative growth for optimum yields. Varieties planted during this period usually cease vegetative development and initiate reproductive processes during the hot, usually dry months of July and August.

When moisture is insufficient during the blooming and fruiting period, yields are drastically reduced. In most areas of the state, July and August rainfall is insufficient to permit economical dryland production. The risk of dryland soybean production in the Coastal Prairie and Northeast Texas is considerably less when compared to other dryland areas because moisture is available more often during the critical fruiting period.

The 2012 soybean crop totaled 2.86 million bushels and was valued at \$41.76 million, or \$14.6 per bushel. Of the 125,000 acres planted, 110,000 were harvested with an average yield of 26 bushels per acre. In 2011, the Texas soybean crop averaged 19 bushels per acre from 90,000 acres harvested. Total production of 1.71 million bushels was valued at \$44.46 million, or \$12.0





Farmer Bryan Kuchler, left, talks with Charlie Schur of the NRCS on a foggy morning in Kuchler's wheat field near Munday in Knox County. Photo courtesy of USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service.

per bushel. In 2010, the Texas soybean crop averaged 30 bushels per acre from 185,000 acres harvested. Total production of 5.55 million bushels was valued at \$57.72 million, or \$10.4 per bushel.

Sugarcane

Sugarcane is grown from seed cane planted in late summer or fall. It is harvested 12 months later and milled to produce **raw sugar and molasses**. Raw sugar requires additional refining before it is in final form and can be offered to consumers.

The **sugarcane grinding mill operated at Santa Rosa in Cameron County** is considered one of the most modern mills in the United States. Texas sugarcane-producing counties include Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy.

At a yield of 35.9 tons per acre, sugarcane production in 2012 totaled 1.544 million tons from 43,000 harvested acres. In 2011, 47,000 acres were harvested for total production of 1.575 million tons valued at \$52.605 million. The yield was 33.5 tons per acre.

In 2010, 45,800 acres were harvested, from which 1.396 million tons of sugarcane were milled. The yield averaged 30.5 tons per acre for a total value of \$44.95 million.

Sunflowers

Sunflowers constitute **one of the most important annual oilseed crops** in the world. The cultivated types, which are thought to be descendants of the common wild sunflower native to Texas, have been successfully grown in several countries including Russia, Argentina, Romania, Bulgaria, Uruguay, Western Canada, and portions of the northern United States. Extensive trial plantings conducted in the Cotton Belt states since 1968 showed sunflowers have considerable potential as an

oilseed crop in much of this area, including Texas.

This crop exhibits good cold and drought tolerance, is adapted to a wide range of soil and climate conditions, and tolerates higher levels of hail, wind, and sand abrasion than other crops normally grown in the state.

In 2012, sunflower production totaled 112.4 million pounds and was harvested from 85,000 acres at a yield of 1,322 pounds per acre. With an average price of \$31.5 per cwt., the crop was valued at \$35.444 million. In 2011, 56,000 of the 68,000 acres planted to sunflowers were harvested with an average yield of 891 pounds per acre. Total production of 49.9 million pounds was valued at \$15.531 million, or \$31.1 per cwt.

In 2010, of 89,000 acres planted to sunflowers, 71,000 acres were harvested, yielding 1,351 pounds per acre for a total yield of 95.95 million pounds valued at \$21.636 million, or \$22.5 per cwt.

Reasons for growing sunflowers include the need for an additional cash crop with low water and plant nutrient requirements, the development of sunflower hybrids, and interest by food processors in **Texas sunflower oil**, which has high oleic acid content. Commercial users have found many advantages in this high oleic oil, including excellent cooking stability, particularly for use as a deep-frying medium for potato chips, corn chips, and similar products.

Sunflower meal is a high-quality protein source free of nutritional toxins that can be included in rations for swine, poultry, and ruminants (cud-chewing animals). The hulls constitute a source of roughage, which can also be included in livestock rations.

Wheat

Wheat for grain is **one of the state's most valuable cash crops**. In 2010, wheat was exceeded in value

by cotton, corn, and hay. Wheat pastures also provide considerable winter forage for cattle that is reflected in the value of livestock produced.

Texas wheat production totaled 96 million bushels in 2012 as yield averaged 32 bushels per acre. Planted acreage totaled 5.7 acres and 3 million acres were harvested. With an average price of \$6.80 per bushel, **the 2012 wheat value totaled \$652,800,000.**

In 2011, Texas wheat growers planted 5.3 million acres and harvested 1.9 million acres. The yield was 26 bushels per acre for 2011 with total production of 49.4 million bushels at \$7.34 per bushel valued at \$362.6 million.

Texas wheat growers planted 5.7 million acres in 2010 and harvested grain from 3.75 million acres. The yield was 30 bushels per acre for a total production of 127.5 million bushels, valued at \$669.4 million or \$5.25 per bushel.

Wheat was **first grown commercially in Texas near Sherman about 1833.** The acreage expanded

greatly in North-Central Texas after 1850 because of rapid settlement of the state and introduction of the well-adapted Mediterranean strain of wheat.

A major family flour industry was developed in the Fort Worth-Dallas-Sherman area between 1875 and 1900.

Now, around half of the state acreage is planted on the High Plains and about a third of this is irrigated. Most of the Texas wheat acreage is of the hard red winter class. Because of the development of varieties with improved disease resistance and the use of wheat for winter pasture, there has been a sizable expansion of acreage in Central and South Texas.

Most all wheat harvested for grain is used in some phase of the milling industry. The better-quality hard red winter wheat is used in the production of **commercial bakery flour.**

Lower grades and varieties of soft red winter wheat are used in family flours. By-products of milled wheat are used for feed.

Vegetable Crops

Some market vegetables are produced in almost all Texas counties, but most of the commercial crop comes from about 200 counties. Hidalgo County is the leading Texas county in vegetable acres harvested, followed by Parmer and Uvalde counties. Other leading producing counties are: Hale, Frio, Yoakum, Zavala, Hudspeth, and Gaines.

Texas is one of the eight leading states in the production of fresh market vegetables. Nationally in 2012, Texas ranked eighth in production, exceeded by California, Florida,

Arizona, Georgia, Washington, Oregon, and New York, and seventh in value of fresh-market vegetables.

In 2012, fresh market vegetable production of 11.211 million cwt. was valued at \$199.13 million from 53,250 acres harvested. In 2011, Texas growers harvested total fresh market vegetable crops valued at \$177.9 million from 54,000 acres with a production of 11.6 million cwt. Texas growers harvested 13.45 million cwt. of fresh market vegetable crops from 59,100 acres, valued at \$316.5 million in 2010.

Onions

Onion production in 2012 totaled 2.34 million cwt. from 7,800 harvested acres and was valued at \$52.65 million, at a yield of 300 cwt. per acre.

In 2011, 3.36 million cwt. of onions were harvested from 11,200 acres and valued at \$49.39 million, at a yield of 300 cwt. per acre. A total of 2.67 million cwt. of onions were produced from 8,600 harvested acres and valued at \$133.8 million in 2010, yielding 310 cwt. per acre.

Carrots

Carrot production in 2012 totaled 325,000 cwt. from 1,300 harvested acres at a yield of 250 cwt. per acre. Production was valued at \$8.45 million. In 2011, carrots were harvested from 1,300 acres with a value of \$8.45 million. At a yield of 260 cwt. per acre, 2011 production was 338,000 cwt. Carrot production was valued at \$8.62 million in 2010 from 1,300 acres harvested. Production was 338,000 cwt. at a yield of 260 cwt. per acre.

The winter carrot production from South Texas accounts for about three-fourths of total production during the winter season.

All Potatoes

In 2012, all potatoes were harvested from 20,100 acres with production of 7.478 million cwt. at a yield of 289 cwt. per acre.

Vegetable Production 2012

Crop	Harvested Acres (000)	Yield Per Acre, Cwt.	Production (000) Cwt.	Value (000)
Cabbage	6,000	260	1,560	30,420
Cantaloupes	2,300	130	299	9,987
Carrots	1,300	250	325	8,450
Chile Peppers ‡	3,000	33	99	6,829
Cucumbers	1,300	120	156	3,900
Honeydew Melons	650	310	202	5,818
Onions, Spring	7,800	300	2,340	52,650
Squash	1,900	90	171	8,721
Sweet Corn	3,200	75	240	4,680
Watermelons	23,500	230	5,405	51,888
Total Fresh Market*	50,950	—	10,797	183,343

* Includes some quantities processed.

‡ Chile peppers are defined as all peppers, excluding bell peppers. Estimates include both fresh and dry product combined.

Source: USDA/NASS, Annual Vegetable Summary, January 2013.

In 2011, all potatoes were harvested from 18,500 acres with production of 5.487 million cwt. valued at \$74.336 million, yielding 297 cwt. per acre. This compares with 15,900 acres harvested valued at \$77.8 million in 2010 with production of 5.143 million cwt. and a yield of 323 cwt. per acre.

Cantaloupes and Honeydews

Cantaloupe production in 2012 totaled 299,000 cwt. from 2,300 harvested acres and was valued at \$9.987 million at a yield of 130 cwt. per acre.

In 2011, cantaloupes were harvested from 2,500 acres for total production of 275,000 cwt. valued at \$8.828 million, yielding 110 cwt. per acre. Of the 2,700 harvested acres in 2010, 297,000 cwt. cantaloupes were produced at a yield of 110 cwt. per acre and were valued at \$9.266 million.

Honeydew production totaled 202,000 cwt. and was valued at \$5.818 million at a yield of 310 cwt. per acre in 2012. In 2011, 180,000 cwt. of honeydew melons were harvested from 600 acres for total value of \$5.130 million, yielding 300 cwt. per acre.

Honeydew melons valued at \$5.804 million were harvested on 600 acres, producing a yield of 270 cwt. per acre for a total production of 219,000 cwt. in 2010.

Cabbage

In 2012, 6,000 acres were harvested and yielded total production of 1.200 million cwt. that was valued at \$30.42 million. Yield was 260 cwt. per acre. In 2011, 6,000 acres of cabbage were harvested yielding total production of 1.2 million cwt., or 200 cwt. per acre, valued at \$25.2 million. The 7,800 acres of cabbage harvested in Texas in 2010 brought a value of \$50.419 million. At a yield of 320 cwt. per acre, total production was 2.496 million cwt.

Watermelons

Watermelon production in 2012 was 5.405 million cwt. from 23,500 acres with a value of \$51.888 million, yielding 230 cwt. per acre. In 2011, at a yield of 250 cwt. per acre, 5.25 million cwt. watermelons were harvested from 21,000 acres and valued at \$45.15 million. Watermelon production was 6.225 million cwt. from 24,900 acres in 2010, with a value of \$52.29 million at a yield of 250 cwt. per acre.

Sweet Potatoes

In 2012, 150,000 cwt. sweet potatoes were harvested from 1,000 acres at a yield of 150 cwt. per acre. Sweet potatoes in 2011 produced 144,000 cwt. from 1,200 harvested acres. Yield was 120 cwt. per acre. This compared with 120,000 cwt. produced at a yield of 120 cwt. from 1,000 harvested acres.

Spinach

Spinach production is primarily concentrated in the Winter Garden area of South Texas.

The 2012 production value of spinach was estimated at \$5.478 million. Production of 164,000 cwt. was harvested from 1,100 acres with a yield of 149 cwt. per acre. In 2011, 700 acres were harvested with a value of \$2.635 million. At a yield of 154 cwt. per acre, production was 108,000 cwt. The 1,000 acres, harvested in 2010, produced 190,000 cwt. at a yield of 190 cwt. per acre and valued at \$4.37 million.

Cucumbers

In 2012, 1,300 acres of cucumbers were harvested. Production totaled 156,000 cwt. and was valued at \$3.9 million. The 2012 yield was 120 cwt. per acre. In 2011, 1,200 acres of cucumbers were harvested with a value of \$4.05 million.

Production was 150,000 cwt. with a yield of 125 cwt. per acre. At a yield of 142 cwt. per acre, the 156,000 cwt. cucumber crop in Texas during 2010 was harvested from 1,100 acres and valued at \$4.056 million.

Sweet Corn

In 2012, 240,000 cwt. of sweet corn was harvested from 3,200 acres. Value of production was estimated at \$4.68 million with a yield of 75 cwt. per acre. In 2011, 143,000 cwt. of sweet corn was produced from 2,700 harvested acres at a yield of 53 cwt. per acre and valued at \$3.361 million. Sweet corn was harvested in Texas from 2,700 acres valued at \$3.564 million in 2010. Production was 162,000 cwt. at a yield of 60 cwt. per acre.



A farmer drives his tractor on FM 932 in Hamilton County near Aleman. Photo by Robert Plocheck.



Oranges ripen in a grove in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, where most of Texas' commercial citrus crop is grown. Texas orange growers produced more than 1.4 million boxes in the 2011–2012 growing season. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Fruits and Nuts

Texas is noted for producing a wide variety of fruits. The pecan is the only commercial nut crop in the state. The pecan is native to most of the state's river valleys and is the Texas state tree.

Citrus is produced commercially in the three southernmost counties in the Lower Rio Grande Valley. Peaches represent the next most important Texas fruit crop. There is also an increasing interest in growing apples.

Citrus

Texas ranks with Florida, California, and Arizona as leading states in the production of citrus. Most of the Texas production is in Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy counties of the Lower Rio Grande Valley.

In the 2011–2012 growing season, **grapefruit** production was estimated at 4.8 million boxes at \$7.61 per box or \$36.54 million.

Grapefruit production in 2010–2011 was 6.3 million boxes at \$8.28 per box for a total value of \$52.178 million. Production in 2009–2010 was 5.6 million boxes at \$9.85 per box with a value of \$55.163 million.

Production of **oranges** in 2011–2012 was 1.419 million boxes. In 2010–2011, production was 1.949 million boxes at \$9.62 per box for a total value of \$18.756 million. Production was 1.635 million boxes in 2009–2010 at \$10.49 per box for a value of \$17.153 million.

Peaches

Primary production areas are East Texas, the Hill Country, and the West Cross Timbers. Production varies

substantially due to adverse weather conditions. Low-chilling varieties for early marketings are being grown in Atascosa, Frio, Webb, Karnes, and Duval counties.

The Texas peach crop's utilized production totaled 10,200 tons in 2012 for a value of \$18.87 million, or \$1,850 per ton. In 2011, utilized production was 4,650 tons. Value of production was \$9.3 million, or \$2,000 per ton. In 2010, utilized production was 13,000 tons that was valued at \$27.3 million, or \$2,100 per ton.

The demand for high-quality Texas peaches greatly exceeds the supply. Texas ranked eighth nationally in utilized peach production in 2012. Leading Texas counties in production are Gillespie, Parker, Montague, Comanche, Limestone, and Eastland.

Pecans

The pecan, **the state tree**, is one of the most widely distributed trees in Texas. It is native to over 150 counties and is grown commercially in some 30 other counties.

The pecan is also widely used as a dual-purpose yard tree. The commercial plantings of pecans have accelerated in Central and West Texas, with many of the new orchards being irrigated. Many new pecan plantings are being established under trickle-irrigation systems.

In 2012, utilized pecan production totaled 55 million pounds and was valued at \$74.76 million or \$1.36 per pound. In 2011, 32 million pounds were produced. Total value was estimated at \$77.9 million as price averaged \$2.43 per pound. The 2010 crop totaled 70 million pounds valued at \$159 million or \$2.27 per pound.

Nationally, Texas ranked third behind Georgia and New Mexico in utilized pecan production in 2012. Leading Texas counties in pecan production are Hood, El Paso, Pecos, San Saba, Mills, Comanche, Wharton, and Gonzales.

Livestock and Their Products

Livestock and their products accounted for about 69.7 percent of the agricultural cash receipts in Texas in 2011. The state **ranks first nationally** in all cattle, beef cattle, cattle on feed, sheep and lambs, wool, goats, and mohair.

Cattle, calves, and hogs account for around 49.7 percent of cash receipts from marketings of livestock and their products. Sales of livestock and products in 2011 totaled \$15.82 billion, up from \$11.76 billion in 2010.

Cattle and calves dominate livestock production in Texas, contributing around 49.2 percent of cash receipts from livestock and products each year. The Jan. 1, 2013, inventory of all cattle and calves in Texas totaled 11.3 million head, valued at \$11.75 billion, compared to 11.9 million head as of Jan. 1, 2012, valued at \$12.02 billion.

On Jan. 1, 2013, the **sheep and lamb** inventory stood at 700,000 head, valued at \$99.4 million, compared with 670,000 head as of Jan.

1, 2012, valued at \$102.51 million. Sheep and lambs numbered 3.214 million on Jan. 1, 1973, down from a high of 10.829 million in 1943. Sheep and lamb production fell from 148.3 million pounds in 1973 to 32.42 million pounds on Jan. 1, 2011.

Wool production decreased from 26.35 million pounds valued at \$23.2 million in 1973 to 2.3 million pounds valued at \$3.84 million in 2012. Production was 2.6 million pounds in 2011 valued at \$5.746 million. The price of wool per pound was 88 cents in 1973, \$2.21 in 2011, and \$1.67 in 2012.

Mohair production in Texas has dropped from a 1965 high of 31.584 million pounds to 470,000 pounds in 2012. Production was valued at \$2.256 million or \$4.80 per pound. In 2011, production was 530,000 pounds valued at \$2.703 million or \$5.10 per pound. Mohair production in 2010 was 730,000 pounds valued at \$3.066 million or \$4.20 per pound.

Beef Cattle

Raising beef cattle is the **most extensive agricultural operation in Texas**. In 2011, 49.2 percent of total cash receipts from farm and ranch marketings — \$11.153 million of \$15.82 million — came from cattle and calves, compared with \$7.56 million of \$11.76 million in 2010 (37.1%) and \$6.94 million of \$10.64 million in 2009 (40.5%). The next leading commodity is whole milk.

Nearly all of the 254 counties in Texas derive more revenue from cattle than from any other agricultural commodity, and those that don't usually rank cattle second in importance.

Within the boundaries of Texas are **12.7 percent of all the cattle in the United States**, as are 13.7 percent of the beef breeding cows, and 11.4 percent of the calf crop as of the Jan. 1, 2013, inventory.

The number of all cattle in Texas on Jan. 1, 2013, totaled 11.3 million, compared with 11.9 million on Jan. 1, 2012, and 13.3 million in 2011.

Calves born on Texas farms and ranches as of Jan. 1, 2013, totaled 3.9 million compared with 4.65 million in 2012; and 4.8 million in 2011.

Livestock Industries

A large portion of Texas livestock is sold through local **auction markets**. In 2009, the Texas Animal Health Commission reported 145 livestock auctions.

Auctions sold 4.4 million head of cattle and calves; 27,000 hogs; and 869,000 sheep and goats in 2010. This compared with 4.53 million cattle and calves; 28,000 hogs; and 928,000 sheep and goats in 2009. Figures for 2008 were 4.2 million cattle and calves; 32,000 hogs; 1.03 million sheep and goats.

During 2010, the commission reported 871,503 cattle and calves shipped from Texas to other states and 1.37 million shipped in; compared with 813,145 shipped out and 1.85 million shipped in during 2009; and 720,000 shipped out and 2 million shipped in during 2008. (Figures exclude cattle shipped directly to slaughter, where no health certificates are required.)

During 2010, Texas shipped out 72,756 sheep and lambs and shipped in 11,425; compared with 62,132 shipped out and 21,779 shipped in during 2009; and 26,000 shipped out and 12,000 shipped in during 2008.

Feedlot Production

Feedlot production of livestock, mainly cattle, is a major industry in Texas. Annual fed cattle marketings totaled 5.73 million for 1,000 head-and-over feedlot capacity in 2008.

Texas lots marketed a total of 5.7 million head of grain-fed cattle in 2007, compared with 5.78 million in 2006; and 5.76 million in 2005. **In recent years, more cattle have been fed in Texas than any other state in the United States**. Future state-level numbers will only be published in conjunction with the Census of Agriculture every five years.

During 2008, there were 128 feedlots in Texas with capacity of 1,000 animals or more. This compared with 128 in 2007, 130 in 2006, and 130 in 2005.

Slaughter plants in Texas numbered 103 in 2010. This compared with 111 in 2009 and 121 in 2008. In 2009, the number of federally inspected cattle slaughtered in Texas totaled 6.6 million cattle, 352,000 hogs, 21,000 sheep and lambs, and 43,000 calves. Those 2009 figures compared with 6.72 million cattle, 369,000 hogs, 5,000 sheep and lambs, and 19,000 calves in 2008; and 6.1 million cattle, 357,000 hogs, 3,000 sheep and lambs, and 11,000 calves in 2007.

Feeding of cattle in commercial feedlots is a major economic development that has stimulated the establishment and expansion of beef slaughtering plants. Most of this development is in the Northern High Plains area of Northwest Texas. This area alone accounts for around 91 percent of the cattle fed in the state as of 2009.

Total feedlot marketings represented about 26 percent of total U.S. fed cattle marketings in Jan. 1, 2009. Large amounts of capital are required for feedlot operations, which has forced many lots to become custom feeding facilities.

Feedlots are concentrated on the High Plains largely because of extensive supplies of corn, sorghum, and other feed. Beef breeding herds have increased the most in East Texas, where the acreage for grazing is abundant.

Dairy Manufacturing

The major dairy products manufactured in Texas include condensed, evaporated and dry milk, creamer, butter, and cheese. However, these data are not available because of the small number of manufacturing plants producing these products.

Dairying

All the cow's milk sold by Texas dairy farmers is marketed under the terms of **Federal Marketing Orders**. Most Texas dairymen are members of one of four marketing cooperatives. Associate Milk Producers, Inc., is the largest, representing the majority of the state's producers.

Texas dairy farmers received an average price for milk of \$18.70 per hundred pounds in 2012, \$20.80 in 2011, and \$17.10 in 2010. A total of 9.572 billion pounds of milk was sold to plants and dealers in 2012, bringing in cash receipts from milk to dairy farmers of \$1.79 billion.

This compared with 9.552 billion pounds sold in 2011 that brought in \$1.987 billion in cash receipts. In 2010, Texas dairymen sold 8.803 billion pounds of milk, which brought in cash receipts of \$1.505 billion.

The annual average number of milk cows in Texas was 435,000 head as of the Jan. 1, 2013, inventory. This compared with 435,000 head as of Jan. 1, 2012, and 425,000 as of Jan. 1, 2011.

Average milk production per cow in the state has increased steadily over the past several decades. The average milk production per cow was 22,009 pounds in 2012; 22,232 pounds in 2011; and 21,375 pounds in 2010. Total milk production in Texas was 9.596 billion pounds in 2012; 9.582 billion pounds in 2011; and 8.828 billion pounds in 2010.

There were 1,200 operations reporting milk cows in Texas in 2007. In 2006, 1,300 operations reported milk cows, and in 2005, 1,500 operations reported milk cows in Texas.

Texas Cattle Marketed by Size of Feedlots, 1965–2007

Year	Feedlot Capacity (head)						Total
	Under 1,000	1,000–1,999	2,000–3,999	4,000–7,999	8,000–15,999	16,000 & Over	
Cattle Marketed — 1,000 head —							
1965	104	108	205	324	107	246	1,094
1970	98	53	112	281	727	1,867	3,138
1975	50	22	51	134	485	2,325	3,067
1976	60	33	62	170	583	3,039	3,947
1977	146	22	38	206	604	3,211	4,277
1978	80	20	50	242	697	3,826	4,915
1979	54	19	46	227	556	3,543	4,445
1980	51	18	47	226	533	3,285	4,160
1981	50	20	50	220	510	3,110	3,960
1982	55	20	60	210	540	3,190	4,075
1983	100	20	80	130	490	3,580	4,400
1984	60	20	180	150	540	4,140	5,090
1985	70	10	20	170	620	4,140	5,030
1986	90	10	40	180	550	4,390	5,260
1987	90	20	35	170	625	4,375	5,255
1988	30	15	35	185	650	4,120	5,035
1989	40	15	40	165	675	3,810	4,745
1990	35	24	56	180	605	3,940	4,840
1991	35	25	45	225	500	4,250	5,080
1992	50	10	25	140	505	4,065	4,795
1993	30	20	70	160	640	4,370	5,290
1994	14	13	55	173	725	4,680	5,660
1995	12	24	43	166	630	4,665	5,540
1996	NA	17	43	180	460	4,800	5,500
1997	NA	17	48	250	485	5,000	5,800
1998	NA	10	20	140	420	5,470	6,060
1999	NA	10	20	140	385	5,510	6,065
2000	NA	8	17	125	470	5,570	6,190
2001	NA	8	22	90	450	5,460	6,030
2002	NA	10	15	85	390	5,480	5,980
2003	NA	10	15	75	420	5,450	5,970
2004*	NA	20		485		5,180	5,685
2005	NA	20		475		5,260	5,755
2006	NA	25		470		5,280	5,755
2007	NA	20		400		5,265	5,685

Number of feedlots with 1,000 head or more capacity is number of lots operating any time during the year. Number under 1,000 head capacity and total number of all feedlots is number at end of year.
 * Beginning in 2004 report, cattle marketed as 1,000–3,999 and 4,000–15,999 in feedlot capacity.
 Source: "Texas Agricultural Facts, 1997," Texas Agricultural Statistics Service, September 1998. Numbers for 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992.: 1993 Texas Livestock Statistics, Bulletin 252, August 1994; Cattle on Feed annual summary, USDA/NASS, February 2009.

A cattle feedlot, below, spans the horizon in Gaines County along U.S. 62 between Seminole and Seagraves. The High Plains area of Northwest Texas accounts for around 91 percent of the cattle fed in the state as of 2009. Photo by Robert Plocheck.





Sheep graze in Kinney County near Brackettville. Sheep and lambs in Texas numbered 700,000 head on Jan. 1, 2013, and all sheep were valued at \$99.4 million. Texas wool production in 2012 was 2.3 million pounds from 315,000 sheep; its value totaled \$3.841 million. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Sheep and Wool Production 1850–2013

Year	Sheep		Wool		Year	Sheep		Wool	
	*Number	Value	Production (lbs)	Value		*Number	Value	Production (lbs)	Value
1850	100,530	N A	131,917	N A	1887	2,050,000	133,250,000	16,400,000	19,844,000
1860	753,363	N A	1,493,363	N A	1888	2,040,000	155,040,000	18,200,000	35,854,000
1870	1,223,000	\$2,079,000	N A	N A	1889	1,870,000	133,445,000	18,000,000	27,180,000
1880	6,024,000	12,048,000	N A	N A	1890	2,090,000	133,760,000	17,400,000	19,662,000
1890	4,752,000	7,128,000	N A	N A	1891	2,000,000	108,000,000	16,700,000	13,861,000
1900	2,416,000	4,590,000	9,630,000	N A	1922	2,140,000	111,280,000	17,600,000	16,896,000
1910	1,909,000	5,536,000	8,943,000	\$1,699,170	1993	2,040,000	118,320,000	17,000,000	11,050,000
1920	3,360,000	33,600,000	22,813,000	5,019,000	1994	1,895,000	106,120,000	14,840,000	15,582,000
1930	6,304,000	44,758,000	48,262,000	10,135,000	1995	1,700,000	100,300,000	13,468,000	15,488,000
1940	10,069,000	49,413,000	79,900,000	23,171,000	1996	1,650,000	108,900,000	9,900,000	8,316,000
1950	6,756,000	103,877,000	51,480,000	32,947,000	1997	1,400,000	100,800,000	10,950,000	11,607,000
1960	5,938,000	85,801,000	51,980,000	21,832,000	1998	1,530,000	122,400,000	9,230,000	5,815,000
1970	3,708,000	73,602,000	30,784,000	11,082,000	1999	1,350,000	95,850,000	7,956,000	3,898,000
1973	3,214,000	64,280,000	26,352,000	23,190,000	2000	1,200,000	94,800,000	7,506,000	3,678,000
1974	3,090,000	80,340,000	23,900,000	15,535,000	2001	1,150,000	92,000,000	6,003,000	3,122,000
1975	2,715,000	63,803,000	23,600,000	14,868,000	2002	1,130,000	88,140,000	5,950,000	4,046,000
1976	2,600,000	81,900,000	22,000,000	17,380,000	2003	1,040,000	82,160,000	5,600,000	5,040,000
1977	2,520,000	93,240,000	21,000,000	17,220,000	2004	1,100,000	105,600,000	5,600,000	5,712,000
1978	2,460,000	111,930,000	18,500,000	15,355,000	2005	1,070,000	112,350,000	5,550,000	5,328,000
1979	2,415,000	152,145,000	19,075,000	18,503,000	2006	1,090,000	124,260,000	4,900,000	4,459,000
1980	2,400,000	138,000,000	18,300,000	17,751,000	2007	1,050,000	111,300,000	4,500,000	5,445,000
1981	2,360,000	116,820,000	20,500,000	24,600,000	2008	960,000	97,920,000	4,200,000	4,872,000
1982	2,400,000	100,800,000	19,300,000	16,212,000	2009	870,000	87,870,000	3,500,000	3,640,000
1983	2,225,000	86,775,000	18,600,000	15,438,000	2010	830,000	83,000,000	3,630,000	5,735,000
1984	1,970,000	76,830,000	17,500,000	16,100,000	2011	850,000	109,650,000	2,600,000	5,746,000
1985	1,930,000	110,975,000	16,200,000	13,284,000	2012	670,000	102,510,000	2,300,000	3,841,000
1986	1,850,000	107,300,000	16,400,000	13,284,000	2013	700,000	99,400,000	NA	NA

NA = not available

Source: "1985 Texas Livestock, Dairy and Poultry Statistics", USDA Bulletin 235, June 1986. "Texas Agricultural Facts" Annual Summary, Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, various years, "1993 Texas Livestock Statistics", Texas Agricultural Statistics Service, Bulletin 252, August 1994; "Texas Agricultural Statistics, 2009", October 2010, "Texas Ag Fact", February and March 2011; Texas Sheep and Wool report, NASS/TASS Quick Stats.



Ranchers Emery Birdwell and Deborah Clark ride on the Birdwell & Clark Ranch in Henrietta, Clay County. Horses are used for work and recreational riding at the ranch. Photo courtesy of USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Goats and Mohair

Goats in Texas numbered 940,000 on Jan. 1, 2012. This compares with 960,000 on Jan. 1, 2012, and 1.08 million on Jan. 1, 2011.

The goat herd consists of **Angora goats for mohair production**. Angora goats totaled 72,000 as of Jan. 1, 2013; 85,000 as of Jan. 1, 2012; and 110,000 as of Jan. 1, 2011.

Mohair production during 2012 totaled 470,000 pounds. This compares with 530,000 in 2011 and 730,000 pounds in 2010. Average price per pound in 2012 was \$4.80 from 75,000 goats clipped for a total value of \$2.256 million.

In 2011, producers received \$5.10 per pound from 90,000 goats clipped for a total value of \$2.703 million. In 2010, producers received \$4.20 per pound from 120,000 goats clipped for a total value of \$3.066 million.

Over half of the world's mohair and more than 55 percent of the U.S. clip are produced in Texas.

Horses

Nationally, Texas ranks as **one of the leading states in horse numbers** and is the headquarters for many national horse organizations. The largest single breed registry in America, the American Quarter Horse Association, has its headquarters in Amarillo.

The National Cutting Horse Association and the American Paint Horse Association are both located in Fort Worth. In addition to these national associations, Texas also has active state associations that include Palominos, Arabians, Thoroughbreds, Appaloosa, and ponies.

Horses are still used to support the state's giant beef cattle and sheep industries. The largest horse numbers within the state, however, are near urban and suburban areas where they are mostly used for recreation activities.

Horses are most abundant in the heavily populated areas of the state. State participation activities consist of horse shows, trail rides, play days, rodeos, polo and horse racing. Residential subdivisions have been developed within the state to provide facilities for urban and suburban horse owners.

Poultry and Eggs

Poultry and eggs annually contributed about 9.65 percent to the average yearly cash receipts (including government payments) of Texas farmers in 2011. On Jan. 1, 2011, **Texas ranked sixth among the states in broilers produced and sixth in eggs produced**.

In 2011, cash receipts to Texas producers from the production of poultry and eggs totaled \$2.188 billion. This compares with \$2.237 billion in 2010, and \$2.078 in 2009.

Broiler production in 2011 totaled 630.5 million birds, compared with 653.3 million in 2010, and 668.7 million in 2009.

Sheep and Wool

Sheep and lambs in Texas numbered 700,000 head on Jan. 1, 2013, compared to 670,000 as of 2012, and 850,000 as of 2011. All sheep were valued at \$99.4 million on Jan. 1, 2013, compared with \$102.51 million as of 2012, and \$109.65 million as of 2011.

Breeding ewes one year old and over numbered 440,000 as of Jan. 1, 2013; 425,000 as of 2012; and 515,000 as of 2011. Replacement lambs less than one year old totaled 90,000 head as of Jan. 1, 2013; 85,000 as of 2012; and 125,000 as of 2011.

Sheep and lamb operations in Texas were estimated to be 8,700 as of Jan. 1, 2007; 75,000 as of 2006; and 7,200 as of January 1, 2005.

Texas wool production in 2012 was 2.3 million pounds from 315,000 sheep. Value totaled \$3.841 million or \$1.67 per pound. This compared with 2.6 million

pounds of wool from 360,000 sheep in 2011 valued at \$5.746 million or \$2.21 per pound; and 5.451 million pounds from 490,000 sheep valued at \$5.451 million or \$1.58 per pound in 2010.

Most sheep and lambs in Texas are concentrated in the **Edwards Plateau** area of West Central Texas and nearby counties.

San Angelo long has been the largest sheep and wool market in the nation, and the center for wool and mohair warehouses, scouring plants, and slaughterhouses.

Goats and Mohair 1900–2013

Year	Goats		Mohair	
	Number	Farm Value	Production (lbs)	Value
1900	627,000	\$924,000	961,000	\$268,000
1910	1,135,000	2,514,000	1,998,000	468,000
1920	1,753,000	9,967,000	6,786,000	1,816,000
1930	2,965,000	14,528,000	14,800,000	4,995,000
1940	3,300,000	10,560,000	18,250,000	9,308,000
1950	2,295,000	13,082,000	12,643,000	9,735,000
1960	3,339,000	29,383,000	23,750,000	21,375,000
1970	2,572,000	19,033,000	17,985,000	7,032,000
1980	1,400,000	64,400,000	8,800,000	30,800,000
1981	1,380,000	53,130,000	10,100,000	35,350,000
1982	1,410,000	57,810,000	10,000,000	25,500,000
1983	1,420,000	53,250,000	10,600,000	42,930,000
1984	1,450,000	82,215,000	10,600,000	48,160,000
1985	1,590,000	76,797,000	13,300,000	45,885,000
1986	1,770,000	70,977,000	16,000,000	40,160,000
1987	1,780,000	82,592,000	16,200,000	42,606,000
1988	1,800,000	108,180,000	15,400,000	29,876,000
1989	1,850,000	100,270,000	15,400,000	24,794,000
1990	1,900,000	93,100,000	14,500,000	13,775,000
1991	1,830,000	73,200,000	14,800,000	19,388,000
1992	2,000,000	84,000,000	14,200,000	12,354,000
1993	1,960,000	84,280,000	13,490,000	11,197,000
1994	1,960,000	74,480,000	11,680,000	30,602,000
1995	1,850,000	81,400,000	11,319,000	20,940,000
1996	1,900,000	89,300,000	7,490,000	14,606,000
1997	1,650,000	70,950,000	6,384,000	14,556,000
1998	1,400,000	71,400,000	4,650,000	12,044,000
1999	1,350,000	71,550,000	2,550,000	9,384,000
2000	1,300,000	74,100,000	2,346,000	10,088,000
2001	1,400,000	105,000,000	1,716,000	3,775,000
2002	1,250,000	106,250,000	1,944,000	3,110,400
2003	1,200,000	110,400,000	1,680,000	2,856,000
2004	1,200,000	115,200,000	1,620,000	3,402,000
2005	1,270,000	138,430,000	1,250,000	3,750,000
2006	1,310,000	140,170,000	1,100,000	4,400,000
2007	1,300,000	150,800,000	960,000	3,840,000
2008	1,185,000	120,870,000	820,000	3,116,000
2009	1,120,000	129,920,000	700,000	2,170,000
2010	1,110,000	108,290,000	730,000	3,066,000
2011	1,080,000	NA	530,000	2,703,000
2012	960,000	NA	470,000	2,256,000
2013	940,000	NA	NA	NA

NA = not available.

Source: "1985 Texas Livestock, Dairy and Poultry Statistics", USDA Bulletin 235, June 1986; "Texas Agricultural Facts", Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, various years; "1993 Texas Livestock Statistics", Texas Agricultural Statistics Service, Bulletin 252, August 1994; "Texas Agricultural Statistics, 2009", October 2010; "Texas Ag Facts", February and March 2011. USDA/TASS Texas Goat Inventory, February 1, 2013.

Swine

Texas had 830,000 head of swine on hand, Dec. 1, 2012 — only 1.25 percent of the U.S. swine herd. Swine producers in the state produce about 745,000 head marketed annually. Although the number of farms producing hogs has steadily decreased, **the size of production units has increased substantially**. There is favorable potential for increased production.

In 2012, 1.463 million head of hogs were marketed in Texas, producing 220.86 million pounds of pork valued at \$146.05 million.

In 2011, 1.012 million head of hogs were marketed, producing 203.31 million pounds of pork valued at \$135.27 million. Comparable figures for 2010 were 1.007 million head marketed, and 154.54 million pounds of pork produced with a value of \$78.36 million. ☆

Hog Production 1960–2012

Year	Production (1,000 Pounds)	Avg. Market Wt. (Pounds)	Avg. Price Per Cwt. (Dollars)	Gross Income (1,000 Dollars)
1960	288,844	228	\$14.70	\$44,634
1970	385,502	241	22.50	75,288
1980	315,827	259	35.90	111,700
1981	264,693	256	41.70	121,054
1982	205,656	256	49.60	112,726
1983	209,621	256	45.20	95,343
1984	189,620	262	45.50	95,657
1985	168,950	266	43.40	72,512
1986	176,660	269	47.30	82,885
1987	216,834	NA	50.60	103,983
1988	236,658	NA	41.30	100,029
1989	224,229	NA	39.90	93,178
1990	196,225	NA	48.20	92,222
1991	207,023	NA	45.10	97,398
1992	217,554	NA	36.40	79,436
1993	221,130	NA	39.90	90,561
1994	224,397	NA	35.10	78,394
1995	221,323	NA	35.50	81,509
1996	203,761	NA	45.90	93,526
1997	224,131	NA	47.40	106,238
1998	270,977	NA	30.70	83,190
1999	274,572	NA	27.50	71,604
2000	328,732	NA	36.60	115,105
2001	260,875	NA	39.10	105,217
2002	223,441	NA	28.70	67,255
2003	197,876	NA	33.60	67,998
2004	202,199	NA	44.90	90,349
2005	223,375	NA	45.40	105,989
2006	259,989	NA	40.80	109,318
2007	273,213	NA	39.70	95,581
2008	317,446	NA	40.50	133,488
2009	302,578	NA	37.60	130,951
2010	154,540	NA	50.20	88,434
2011	203,312	NA	NA	123,298
2012	220,864	NA	NA	146,754

NA = not available.

Source: "1985 Texas Livestock, Dairy and Poultry Statistics", USDA, Bulletin 235, June 1986, pp. 32, 46; 1991 "Texas Livestock Statistics"; USDA, "Meat Animals - Prod., Disps., & Income", April 2010 and April 2011; "1993 Texas Livestock Statistics", Bulletin 252, Texas Agricultural Statistics Service, August 1994; "Texas Agricultural Facts, 2009", October, 2010; "Texas Ag Facts", various years. (December 1 previous year); USDA/NAASS Quick Stats.

Appendix



Art Gallery Mural, Alpine, Brewster County. Photo by Ron Billings; Texas A&M Forest Service.

Pronunciation Guide
Texas Obituaries
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Texas Almanac Pronunciation Guide

Texas' rich cultural diversity is reflected nowhere better than in the names of places. Standard pronunciation is used in many cases, but purely colloquial pronunciation often is used, too.

In the late 1940s, George Mitchel Stokes, a graduate student at Baylor University, developed a list of pronunciations of 2,300 place names across the state. Stokes earned his doctorate and eventually was the director of the speech division in the communications studies department at Baylor University. He retired in 1983.

In the following list based on Stokes longer

list, pronunciation is by respelling and diacritical marking. Respelling is employed as follows: "ah" as in meet; "oo" as in moot; "yoo" as in use; "ow" as in cow; "oi" as in oil; "uh" as in mud.

Note that ah, uh and the apostrophe(´) are used for varying degrees of neutral vowel sounds, the apostrophe being used where the vowel is barely sounded. Diacritical markings are used as follows: *bāle*, *bād*, *lēt*, *rīse*, *rīll*, *ōak*, *brōōd*, *fōōt*.

The stressed syllable is capitalized. Secondary stress is indicated by an underline as in *Atascosa* — *ăt* uhs *KŌ* suh.

A

Abbott — ă buht
 Abernathy — ă ber nă thĭ
 Abilene — ăB uh leen
 Acala — uh KĀ luh
 Ackerly — ăK er lĭ
 Acme — ăK mĭ
 Acton — ăK t'n
 Acuff — ă kuhf
 Adamsville — ă d'm'z vĭl
 Addicks — ă dĭks
 Addielou — ă dĭ LŌŌ
 Addison — A di s'n
 Adkins — ăT kĭnz
 Adrian — ă drĭ uh'n
 Afton — ăF t'n
 Agua Dulce — ah wuh DŌŌl sĭ
 Agua Nueva — ah wuh nyŏŏ ă vuh
 Aiken — ă kĭn
 Alamo — ăL uh mŏ
 Alamo Heights — ăl uh mŏ HĪTS
 Alanreed — ăL uh'n reed
 Alba — ăL buh
 Albany — AYL buh nĭ
 Albert — ăL bert
 Aledo — uh LEE dŏ
 Alexander — ăl ĭg ZĀN der
 Alfred — ăL frĕd
 Algoa — ăl GŌ uh
 Alice — ă lĭs
 Alief — ă lĕef
 Allen — ă lĭn
 Allenfarm — ălĭn FAHRM
 Alleyton — ă lĭ t'n
 Allison — ăL ĭ s'n
 Alma — AHL muh
 Alpine — ăL pĭn
 Altair — awl TĀR
 Alto — ăL tŏ
 Altoga — ăl TŌ guh
 Alvarado — ăl vuh RĀ dŏ
 Alvin — ăL vĭn
 Alvord — ăL vord
 Amarillo — ăm uh RĭL ŏ
 Amherst — AM herst
 Ammannsville — ăM 'nz vĭl

Anahuac — ăN uh wăk
 Anderson — ăN der s'n
 Andice — ăN dĭs
 Andrews — ăN drŏōz
 Angelina — ăn juh LEE nuh
 Angleton — ăNG g'l t'n
 Anna — ăN uh
 Annona — ă NŌ nuh
 Anson — ăN s'n
 Antelope — ăNT uh lŏp
 Anton — ăNT n
 Appleby — ă p'l bĭ
 Apple Springs — ă p'l SPRĭNGZ
 Aquilla — uh KWĪL uh
 Aransas — uh RĀN zuhs
 Aransas Pass — uh rān zuhs PĀS
 Arbala — ahr BĀ luh
 Arcadia — ahr KĀ dĭ uh
 Archer — AHR cher
 Archer City — ahr cher SĪT ĭ
 Arcola — ahr KŌ luh
 Argo — AHR gŏ
 Argyle — ahr GĪL
 Arlington — AHR lĭng t'n
 Arneckeville — AHR nĭ kĭ vĭl
 Arnett — AHR nĭt
 Arp — ahrp
 Artesia Wells — ahr tee zh' WĒLZ
 Arthur City — ahr ther SĪT ĭ
 Asherton — ăSH er t'n
 Aspermont — ăS per mahnt
 Atascosa — ăt uhs KŌ suh
 Athens — ă thĕnz
 Atlanta — ăt LĀN tuh
 Atlas — ăT l's
 Attoyac — AT uh yăk
 Aubrey — AW brĭ
 Augusta — aw GUHS tuh
 Austin — AWS t'n
 Austonio — aws TŌ nĭ ŏ
 Austwell — AWS wĕl
 Avalon — ăV uhl n
 Avery — ă vuh rĭ
 Avinger — ă vĭn jer
 Avoca — uh VŌ kuh
 Axtell — ăKS t'l
 Azle — ă z'l

B

Bagwell — BĀG w'l
 Bailey — BĀ lĭ
 Baileyboro — BĀ lĭ ber ruh
 Baileyville — BĀ lĭ vĭl
 Baird — bārd
 Bakersfield — BĀ kers feeld
 Balch Springs — bawlich or bawlich SPRĭNGZ
 Ballinger — BĀL ĭn jer
 Balmorhea — bāl muh RĀ
 Bandera — bān DĒR uh
 Bangs — bāngz
 Banquete — bān KĒ tĭ
 Barclay — BĀHRK lĭ
 Bardwell — BAHRD w'l
 Barker — BĀHR ker
 Barksdale — BĀHRKS dāl
 Barnhart — BĀHRN hahrt
 Barnum — BĀHR n'm
 Barry — BĀ rĭ
 Barstow — BĀHRS tŏ
 Bartlett — BĀHRT lĭt
 Basset — BĀ sĭt
 Bastrop — BĀS trahp
 Batesville — BĀTS v'l
 Batson — BĀT s'n
 Baxter — BĀKS ter
 Bay City — ba SĪT ĭ
 Baylor — BĀ ler
 Bayside — BĀ sid
 Baytown — BĀ town
 Beasley — BEEZ lĭ
 Beaukiss — bŏ KĪS
 Beaumont — BŌ mahnt
 Bebe — bee bee
 Beckville — BĒK v'l
 Becton — BĒK t'n
 Bedias — BEE dĭs
 Bee — bee
 Beehouse — BEE hows
 Beeville — BEE vĭl
 Belcherville — BĒL cher vĭl
 Bell — bĕl
 Bellaire — bĕl ăR
 Bellevue — BĒL vyŏŏ

Bellmead — bĕl MEED
 Bells — bĕlz
 Bellville — BĒL vīl
 Belmont — BĒL mahnt
 Belton — BĒL t'n
 Ben Arnold — bĕn AHR n'ld
 Benavides — bĕn uh VEE d's
 Ben Bolt — bĕn BŌLT
 Benbrook — BĪN brōōk
 Benchley — BĒNCH ī
 Bend — bĕnd
 Ben Franklin — bĕn FRĀNGk līn
 Ben Hur — bĕn HER
 Benjamin — BĒN juh m'n
 Bennett — BĒN īt
 Bentonville — BĒNT n vīl
 Ben Wheeler — bĕn HWEE ler
 Berclair — bĕr KLĀR
 Bertram — BERT r'm
 Bessmay — bĕs MĀ
 Best — bĕst
 Bettie — BĒT ī
 Bexar — BĀ ār or bār
 Beyersville — BĪRZ vīl
 Beardstown — BĀRDZ t'n
 Bigfoot — BĪG fōōt
 Big Lake — big LĀK
 Big Sandy — big SĀN dī
 Big Spring — big SPRĪNG
 Big Wells — big WĒLZ
 Birdville — BERD vīl
 Birome — bī RŌM
 Birthright — BERTH rīt
 Bishop — Bī sh'p
 Bivins — Bī vīnz
 Black — blāk
 Blackfoot — BLĀK fōōt
 Blackwell — BLĀK w'ī
 Blair — blār
 Blanchard — BLĀN cherd
 Blanco — BLĀNG kō
 Blanket — BLĀNG kīt
 Bleakwood — BLEEK wōōd
 Bledsoe — BLĒD sō
 Blessing — BLĒ sīng
 Blewett — BLŌŌ īt
 Blooming Grove — blōō ming
 GRŌV
 Bloomington — BLŌŌM īng t'n
 Blossom — BLAH s'm
 Blue Grove — blōō GRŌV
 Blue Ridge — blōō RĪJ
 Bluff Dale — BLUHF dāl
 Bluffton — BLUHF t'n
 Blum — bluhm
 Boerne — BER nī
 Bogata — buh GŌ duh
 Boling — BŌL īng
 Bolivar — BAH ī ver
 Bomarton — BŌ mer t'n
 Bonham — BAH n'm
 Bonita — bō NEE tuh
 Bonney — BAH nī
 Bonus — BŌ n's
 Bon Wier — bahn WEER

Booker — BŌŌ ker
 Boonsville — BŌŌNZ vīl
 Booth — bōōth
 Borden — BAWRD n
 Borger — BŌR ger
 Bosque — BAHS kī
 Boston — BAWS t'n
 Bovina — bō VEE nuh
 Bowie — BŌŌ Ī
 Boxelder — bahks ĒL der
 Boyce — bawīs
 Boyd — boīd
 Brachfield — BRĀCH feeld
 Bracken — BRĀ kīn
 Brackettville — BRĀ kīt vīl
 Bradford — BRĀD ferd
 Bradshaw — BRĀD shaw
 Brady — BRĀ dī
 Brandon — BRĀN d'n
 Brashear — bruh SHĪR
 Brazoria — bruh ZŌ uh
 Brazos — BRĀZ uhs
 Breckenridge — BRĒK uhn rīj
 Bremond — bree MAHND
 Brenham — BRĒ n'm
 Brewster — BRŌŌ ster
 Brice — brīs
 Bridgeport — BRĪJ pōrt
 Briggs — brīgz
 Briscoe — BRĪS kō
 Britton — BRĪT n
 Broaddus — BRAW d's
 Brock — brahk
 Bronson — BRAHN s'n
 Bronte — brahnt
 Brookeland — BRŌŌK l'nd
 Brookesmith — BRŌŌK smith
 Brooks — brōōks
 Brookshire — BRŌŌK sher
 Brookston — BRŌŌKS t'n
 Brown — brown
 Brownel — brown DĒL
 Brownfield — BROWN feeld
 Brownsboro — BROWNZ buh ruh
 Brownsville — BROWNZ vīl
 Brownwood — BROWN wōōd
 Bruceville — BRŌŌS v'l
 Brundage — BRUHN dīj
 Bruni — BRŌŌ nī
 Brushy Creek — bruh shī KREEK
 Bryan — BRĪ uhn
 Bryans Mill — brī 'nz MĪL
 Bryarly — BRĪ er lī
 Bryson — BRĪ s'n
 Buchanan Dam — buhk hān uhn
 DĀM
 Buckholts — BUHK hōlts
 Buckhorn — BUHK hawrn
 Buda — BYŌŌ duh
 Buena Vista — bwā nuh VEES tuh
 Buffalo — BUHF uh lō
 Buffalo Gap — buhf uh lō GĀP
 Buffalo Springs — buhf uh lō
 SPRĪNGZ
 Bula — BYŌŌ luh

Bullard — BŌŌL erd
 Bulverde — bōōl VER dī
 Buna — BYŌŌ nuh
 Burkburnett — bĕrk bĕr NET
 Burkett — BER kīt
 Burkeville — BERK vīl
 Burleson — BER luh s'n
 Burlington — BER līng t'n
 Burnet — BER nĕt
 Burton — BERT n
 Bushland — BŌŌSH l'nd
 Bustamante — buhs tuh MAHN ī
 Butler — BUHT ler
 Byers — Bī erz
 Bynum — Bī n'm
 Byrd — bĕrd

C

Cactus — KĀK t's
 Caddo Mills — kā dō MĪLZ
 Calallen — kāl ĀL īn
 Calaveras — kāl uh VĒR's
 Caldwell — KAHL wĕl
 Calhoun — kāl HŌŌN
 Call — kawī
 Calliham — KĀL uh hām
 Callisburg — KĀ līs berg
 Call Junction — kawī JUHNGK sh'n
 Calvert — KĀL vert
 Camden — KĀM dīn
 Cameron — KĀM uh r'n
 Camilla — kuh MEEL yuh
 Camp — kāmp
 Campbell — KĀM uhl
 Campbellton — KĀM uhl t'n
 Camp Wood — kāmp WŌŌD
 Canadian — kuh NĀ dī uhn
 Candelaria — kån duh LĒ rī uh
 Canton — KĀNT n
 Canyon — KĀN y'n
 Caplen — KĀP līn
 Caps — kāps
 Caradan — KĀR uh dān
 Carbon — KAHR b'n
 Carey — KĀ rī
 Carlisle — KAHR līl
 Carlsbad — KAHR uh lz bād
 Carlton — KAHR uhl t'n
 Carmine — kahr MEEN
 Carmona — kahr MŌ nuh
 Caro — KAH rō
 Carrizo Springs — kuh ree zuh
 SPRĪNGZ
 Carrollton — KĀR l' t'n
 Carson — KAHR s'n
 Carthage — KAHR thīj
 Cash — kāsh
 Cason — KĀ s'n
 Cass — kās
 Castell — kās TĒL
 Castro — KĀS trō
 Castroville — KĀS tro vīl
 Catarina — kāt uh REE nuh
 Cat Spring — kāt SPRĪNG
 Caviness — KĀ vī nĕs



The Bridle Bit Bull, a sculpture by Joe Barrington, stands 22 feet high on ranchland beside U.S. 380 in Throckmorton County. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Cayuga — kā YŌŌ guh	China Spring — chī nuh SPRĪNG	Colfax — KAHL fäks
Cedar Bayou — <u>see</u> der BĪ ō	Chireno — sh' REE nō	Collegeport — kah lĭj PÖRT
Cedar Creek — <u>see</u> der KREEK	Chisholm — CHĪZ uhm	College Station — <u>kah</u> lĭj STĀ sh'n
Cedar Hill — <u>see</u> der HĪL	Chita — CHEE tuh	Collin — KAH lĭn
Cedar Lake — <u>see</u> der LĀK	Chocolate Bayou — <u>chah</u> kuh lĭt	Collingsworth — KAH lĭnz werth
Cedar Lane — <u>see</u> der LĀN	BĪ ō	Collinsville — KAH lĭnz vĭl
Cedar Park — <u>see</u> der PAHRK	Choice — chois	Colmesneil — KÖL m's neel
Cedar Valley — <u>see</u> der VA lĭ	Chriesman — KRĪS m'n	Colorado — <u>kah</u> uh RAH dō
Cee Vee — <u>see</u> VEE	Christine — krĭs TEEN	Colorado City — kah lu <u>h</u> <u>rah</u> duh or
Celeste — suh LĒST	Christoval — krĭs TŌ v'l	kah lu <u>h</u> <u>rah</u> duh SĪT ĩ
Celina — suh LĪ nuh	Cibolo — SEE bō lō	Columbus — kuh LUHM b's
Center — SENT er	Circle Back — SER k'l bāk	Comal — KŌ māl
Center City — sĕn ter SĪT ĩ	Circleville — SER k'l vĭl	Comanche — kuh MĀN chĭ
Center Point — sĕn ter POINT	Cisco — SĪS kō	Combes — kōmz
Centerville — sĕn ter vĭl	Cistern — SĪS tern	Comfort — KUHM fert
Centralia — sĕn TRĀL yuh	Clairemont — KLĀR mahnt	Commerce — KAH mers
Chalk — chawlk	Clairette — klār ĩ ĒT	Como — KŌ mō
Chalk Mountain — chawlk MOWNT	Clarendon — KLĀR ĩn d'n	Comstock — KAHM stahk
n	Clareville — KLĀR vĭl	Concan — KAHN kĕn
Chambers — CHĀM berz	Clarksville — KLAHRKS vĭl	Concepcion — kuhn sep sĭ ŌN
Chandler — CHĀND ler	Clarkwood — KLAHRK wōōd	Concho — KAHN chō
Channelview — <u>chān</u> uhl VYŌŌ	Claude — klawd	Concord — KAHN kawrd
Channing — CHĀN ĩng	Clawson — KLAW s'n	Concrete — kahn KREET
Chapman Ranch — chāp m'n	Clay — klā	Cone — kōn
RĀNCH	Clayton — KLĀT n	Conlen — KAHN lĭn
Chappell Hill — chā p'l HĪL	Clear Lake — KLĪR lāk	Conroe — KAHN rō
Charco — CHAHR kō	Clear Spring — klĭr SPRĪNG	Converse — KAHN vers
Charleston — CHAHR uhls t'n	Cleburne — KLEE bern	Conway — KAHN wā
Charlie — CHAHR ĩ	Clemville — KLĒM vĭl	Cooke — kōök
Charlotte — SHAHR l't	Cleveland — KLEEV l'n	Cookville — KŌÖK vĭl
Chatfield — CHĀT feeld	Clifton — KLĪF t'n	Coolidge — KŌŌ lĭj
Cheapside — CHEEP sĭd	Cline — klĭn	Cooper — KŌŌ per
Cheek — cheek	Clint — klĭnt	Copeville — KŌP v'l
Cherokee — CHĒR uh <u>kee</u>	Clodine — klaw DEEN	Coppell — kahp pĕl or kuhp PĒL
Chester — CHĒS ter	Clute — klōōt	Copperas Cove — kahp ruhs KŌV
Chico — CHEE kō	Clyde — klĭd	Corbett — KAWR bĭt
Chicot — chĭ KŌ tuh	Coahoma — kuh HŌ muh	Cordele — kawr DÉL
Childress — CHĪL drĕs	Cockrell Hill — kahk ruhl HĪL	Corinth — KAH rĭnth
Chillicothe — <u>chĭl</u> ĩ KAH thĭ	Coke — kōk	Corley — KAWR lĭ
Chilton — CHĪL t'n	Coldspring — KŌLD sprĭng	Corpus Christi — <u>kawr</u> p's KRĪS ĩ
China — CHĪ nuh	Coleman — KÖL m'n	Corrigan — KAWR uh g'n

Corsicana — kawr sĭ KĀN uh
 Coryell — kō rĭ ĒL
 Cost — kawst
 Cottle — KAH t'l
 Cotton Center — kaht n SĒNT er
 Cotton Gin — KAHT n jĭn
 Cottonwood — KAHT n wōōd
 Cotulla — kuh TŌŌ luh
 Coupland — KŌP l'n
 Courtney — KŌRT nĭ
 Covington — KUHV ĩng t'n
 Coy City — koi SĪT ĩ
 Craft — krĕft
 Crafton — KRĀF t'n
 Crandall — KRĀN d'l
 Crane — krĕn
 Cranfills Gap — krĕn f'ĭz GĀP
 Crawford — KRAW ferd
 Creedmoor — KREED mōr
 Cresson — KRĒ s'n
 Crisp — krĭsp
 Crockett — KRAH kĭt
 Crosby — KRAWZ bĭ
 Crosbyton — KRAWZ bĭ t'n
 Cross — kraws
 Cross Cut — KRAWS kuht
 Cross Plains — kraws PLĀNZ
 Cross Roads — KRAWS rōdz
 Crow — krō
 Crowell — KRŌ uhl
 Crowley — KROW li
 Crystal City — kris t'l SĪT ĩ
 Crystal Falls — kris t'l FAWLZ
 Cuero — KWĒR o
 Culberson — KUHL ber s'n
 Cumby — KUHM bĭ
 Cuney — KYŌŌ nĭ
 Cunningham — KUHN ĩng hĕm
 Currie — KER rĭ
 Cushing — KŌŌ shĭng
 Cuthand — KUHT hĕnd
 Cyclone — Sĭ klōn
 Cypress — Sĭ prĕs

D

Dabney — DĀB nĭ
 Dacosta — duh KAHS tuh
 Dacus — DĀ k's
 Daingerfield — DĀN jer feeld
 Daisetta — dā ZĒT uh
 Dalby Springs — dĀĭ bĭ SPRĭNGZ
 Dale — dāl
 Dalhart — DĀL hahrt
 Dallam — DĀL uhm
 Dallas — DĀ luhs
 Damon — DĀ m'n
 Danbury — DĀN bĕrĭ
 Danciger — DĀN sĭ ger
 Danevang — DĀN uh vĕng
 Darrouzett — dār uh ZĒT
 Davilla — duh VĪL uh
 Dawn — dawn
 Dawson — DAW s'n
 Dayton — DĀT n
 Deadwood — DĒD wōōd

Deaf Smith — dĕf SMĪTH
 Deanville — DEEN vĭl
 DeBerry — duh BĒ rĭ
 Decatur — dĕe KĀT er
 Deer Park — dĭr PAHRK
 De Kalb — dĭ KĀB
 De Leon — da lee AHN
 Del Rio — dĕl REE ō
 Delta — DĒL tuh
 Del Valle — dĕl VĀ ĩ
 Delwin — DĒĭ win
 Denhawken — DĪN haw kĭn
 Denison — DĒN uh s'n
 Denning — DĒN ĩng
 Dennis — DĒ nĭs
 Denton — DĒNT n
 Denver City — dĕn ver SĪT ĩ
 Deport — DEE pōrt or dĭ PŌRT
 Derby — DER bĭ
 Desdemona — dĕz dĭ MŌ nuh
 DeSoto — dĭ SŌ tuh
 Detroit — dĕe TROIT
 Devers — DĒ vers
 Devine — duh VĪN
 Dew — dyōō
 Deweyville — DYŌŌ ĩ vĭl
 DeWitt — dĭ WĪT
 Dewville — DYŌŌ vĭl
 Dexter — DĒKS ter
 D'Hanis — duh HĀ nĭs
 Dialville — DĪ uhl vil
 Diboll — DĪ bawl
 Dickens — DĪK ĩnz
 Dickinson — DĪK ĩn s'n
 Dike — dĭk
 Dilley — DĪL ĩ
 Dilworth — DĪL werth
 Dimebox — dĭm BAHKS
 Dimmit — DĪM ĩt
 Dinero — dĭ NĒ rō
 Direct — duh RĒKT
 Dixon — DĪK s'n
 Dobbins — DĀH bĭn
 Dobrowolski — dah bruh WAHL skĭ
 Dodd City — dahd SĪT ĩ
 Dodge — DAH j
 Dodson — DAHD s'n
 Donie — DŌ nĭ
 Donley — DAHN ĩ
 Donna — dah nuh
 Doole — DOO ĩ
 Dorchester — dawr CHĒS ter
 Doss — daws
 Doucette — DŌŌ sĕt
 Dougherty — DAHR tĭ
 Douglass — DUHG l's
 Douglassville — DUHG ĩs vĭl
 Downing — DOWN ĩng
 Downsview — DOWNZ vĭl
 Dozier — DŌ zher
 Draw — draw
 Driftwood — DRĪFT wōōd
 Dripping Springs — drĭp ĩng
 SPRĭNGZ
 Driscoll — DRĪS k'l
 Dryden — DRĪD n

Dublin — DUHB ĩn
 Duffau — DUHF ō
 Dumas — DŌŌ m's
 Dumont — DYŌŌ mahnt
 Dundee — DUHN dĭ
 Dunlap — DUHN lĕp
 Dunlay — DUHN ĩ
 Dunn — duhn
 Durango — duh RĀNG gō
 Duval — DŌŌ vawl

E

Eagle — EE g'l
 Eagle Lake — ee g'l LĀK
 Eagle Pass — ee g'l PĀS
 Earth — erth
 East Bernard — eest ber NAHRD
 Easterly — EES ter ĩ
 Eastland — EEST l'nd
 Easton — EES t'n
 Ector — ĒK ter
 Edcouch — ĕd KOWCH
 Eddy — E dĭ
 Eden — EED n
 Edge — ĕj
 Edgewood — ĒJ wōōd
 Edinburg — ĒD n berg
 Edmonson — ĒD m'n s'n
 Edna — ED nuh
 Edom — EE d'm
 Edroy — ĒD roi
 Edwards — ĒD werdz
 Egan — EE g'n
 Egypt — EE juhpt
 Elbert — ĒL bert
 El Campo — ĕl KĀM pō
 Eldorado — ĕl duh RĀ duh
 Electra — ĩ LĒK truh
 Elgin — ĒL gĭn
 Eliasville — ee LĪ uhs vĭl
 El Indio — ĕl ĩN dĭ ō
 Elkhart — ĒLK hahrt
 Ellinger — ĒL ĩn jer
 Elliott — ĒL ĩ t
 Ellis — ĒL uhs
 Elmendorf — ĒLM 'n dawrf
 Elm Mott — ĕl MAHT
 Elmo — ĒL mō
 Eloise — ĒL o eeZ
 El Paso — ĕl PĀS ō
 Elsa — ĒL suh
 Elysian Fields — uh lee zh'n
 FEELDZ
 Emhouse — ĒM hōws
 Emory — ĒM uh rĭ
 Encinal — ĕn suh NAHL
 Encino — ĕn SEE nō
 Energy — ĒN er jĭ
 Engle — ĒN g'l
 English — ĩNG glĭsh
 Enloe — ĒN lō
 Ennis — ĒN ĩs
 Enochs — EE nuhks
 Eola — ee Ō luh
 Era — EE ruh

Erath — EE räth
 Esperanza — ēs per RÄN zuh
 Estelline — ĒS tuh leen
 Etoile — ĩ TOIL
 Etter — ĒT er
 Eula — YÖÖ luh
 Euless — YÖÖ līs
 Eureka — yōō REE huh
 Eustace — YÖÖS t's
 Evadale — EE vuh dāl
 Evant — EE vānt
 Evergreen — Ē ver green
 Everman — Ē ver m'n

F

Fabens — FÄ b'nz
 Fairbanks — FÄR bangks
 Fairfield — FÄR feeld
 Fairlie — FÄR lee
 Fair Play — fär PLÄ
 Fairview — FÄR vyöō
 Fairy — FÄ rī
 Falfurias — fäl FYÖÖ rī uhs
 Falls — fawlz
 Falls City — fawlz SĪT ĩ
 Fannett — fä NĒT
 Fannin — FÄN in
 Fargo — FAHR gō
 Farmers Branch — fahr merz
 BRÄNCH
 Farmersville — FAHRM erz vĭl
 Farnsworth — FAHRNZ werth
 Farrar — FÄR uh
 Farrsville — FAHRZ vĭl
 Farwell — FAHR w'l
 Fashing — FÄ shĭng
 Fate — fät
 Fayette — fä ĒT
 Fayetteville — FÄ uht vĭl
 Fentress — FĒN trīs
 Ferris — FĒR ĩs
 Field Creek — feeld KREEK
 Fieldton — FEEL t'n
 Fife — fif
 Fischer — FĪ sher
 Fisher — FĪSH er
 Fisk — fisk
 Flagg — fläg
 Flat — flät
 Flatonja — flä TÖN yuh
 Flint — flint
 Flomot — FLÖ maht
 Florence — FLAH ruhns
 Floresville — FLORZ vil
 Florey — FLÖ ri
 Floyd — floid
 Floydada — floi DÄ duh
 Fluvanna — flūō VÄN uh
 Flynn — flĭn
 Foard — förd
 Foard City — förd SĪT ĩ
 Fodice — FÖ dīs
 Follett — fah LĒT
 Fordtran — förd TRÄN
 Forest — FAW rĕst

Forestburg — FAW rĕst berg
 Forney — FAWR nī
 Forreton — FAW rĕs t'n
 Forsan — FÖR sän
 Fort Bend — fört BĒND
 Fort Chadbourne — fört CHÄD bern
 Fort Davis — fört DÄ vĭs
 Fort Griffin — fört GRĪF ĩn
 Fort Hancock — fört HÄN kahk
 Fort McKavett — fört muh KÄ vĕt
 Fort Stockton — fört STAHK t'n
 Fort Worth — fört WERTH
 Fowlerton — FOW ler t'n
 Francitas — från SEE t's
 Franklin — FRÄNGK lĭn
 Frankston — FRÄNGS t'n
 Fred — frĕd
 Fredericksburg — FRĒD er rĭks
 berg
 Fredonia — free DÖN yuh
 Freeport — FREE pōrt
 Freer — FREE er
 Freestone — FREE stōn
 Frelsburg — FRĒLZ berg
 Fresno — FRĒZ nō
 Friday — FRĪ dī
 Friendswood — FRĒNZ wōōd
 Frio — FREE ö
 Friona — free Ö nuh
 Frisco — FRĪS kō
 Fritch — frĭch
 Frost — frawst
 Fruitland — FRÖÖT länd
 Fruitvale — FRÖÖT vāl
 Frydek — FRĪ dĕk
 Fulbright — FÖÖL brĭt
 Fulshear — FUHL sher
 Fulton — FÖÖL t'n

G

Gail — gäl
 Gaines — gānz
 Gainesville — GÄNZ vuhl
 Galena Park — guh lee nuh PAHRK
 Gallatin — GÄL uh t'n
 Galveston — GÄL vĕs t'n
 Ganado — guh NÄ dō
 Garceno — gahr SÄ nō
 Garciasville — gahr SEE uhs vĭl
 Garden City — GAHRD n sīt ĩ
 Gardendale — GAHRD n dāl
 Garden Valley — gahrĭd n VÄ ĩr
 Garland — GAHR l'nd
 Garner — GAHR ner
 Garrett — GÄR ĩt
 Garrison — GÄ rĭ s'n
 Garwood — GAHR wōōd
 Gary — GĒ rĭ
 Garza — GAHR zuh
 Gatesville — GÄTS vil
 Gause — gawz
 Gay Hill — gā HĪL
 Geneva — juh NEE vuh
 Georgetown — JAWRJ town
 George West — jawrj WĒST

Geronimo — juh RAH nī mō
 Giddings — GĪD ĩngz
 Gillespie — guh LĒS pī
 Gillett — juh LĒT
 Gilliland — GĪL ĩ l'nd
 Gilmer — GĪL mer
 Ginger — JĪN jer
 Girard — juh RAHRD
 Girvin — GER vĭn
 Gladewater — GLÄD wah ter
 Glasscock — GLÄS kahk
 Glazier — GLÄ zher
 Glen Cove — glĕn KÖV
 Glendale — GLĒN däl
 Glenfawn — glĕn FAWN
 Glen Flora — glĕn FLÖ ruh
 Glenn — glĕn
 Glen Rose — GLĒN rōz
 Glidden — GLĪD n
 Gober — GÖ ber
 Godley — GAHD ĩr
 Golden — GÖL d'n
 Goldfinch — GÖLD fĭnch
 Goldsboro — GÖLZ buh ruh
 Goldsmith — GÖL smith
 Goldthwaite — GÖLTH wät
 Goliad — GÖ ĩr äd
 Golinda — gö LĪN duh
 Gonzales — guhn ZAH l's
 Goodland — GÖÖD l'n
 Goodlett — GÖÖD lĕt
 Goodnight — GÖÖD nĭt
 Goodrich — GÖÖD rĭch
 Gordon — GAWRD n
 Gordonville — GAWRD n vĭl
 Goree — GÖ ree
 Gorman — GAWR m'n
 Gouldbusk — GÖÖLD buhsk
 Graford — GRÄ ferd
 Graham — GRÄ 'm
 Granbury — GRÄN bĕ rĭ
 Grandfalls — gränd FAWLZ
 Grand Saline — grän suh LEEN
 Grandview — GRÄN vyöō
 Granger — GRÄN jer
 Grapeland — GRÄP l'nd
 Grapevine — GRÄP vĭn
 Grassland — GRÄS l'nd
 Grassyville — GRÄ sĭ vĭl
 Gray — grä
 Grayburg — GRÄ berg
 Grayson — GRA s'n
 Green — green
 Greenville — GREEN v'l
 Greenwood — GREEN wōōd
 Gregg — grĕg
 Gregory — GRĒG uh rĭ
 Grimes — grĭmz
 Groesbeck — GRÖZ bĕk
 Groom — grōom
 Groveton — GRÖV t'n
 Grow — grō
 Gruene — green
 Grulla — GRÖÖL yuh
 Gruver — GRÖÖ ver
 Guadalupe — gwah duh LÖÖ pī or



Old Glory flies in Old Glory, Stonewall County. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

gwah duh LÖÖ pä
 Guerra — GWĒ ruh
 Gunter — GUHN ter
 Gustine — GUHS teen
 Guthrie — GUHTH rī
 Guy — gī

H

Hackberry — HÄK bē rī
 Hagansport — HÄ gīnz pōrt
 Hainesville — HÄNZ v'ī
 Hale — hāl
 Hale Center — hāl SĒNT er
 Hall — hawl
 Hallettsville — HÄL ęts vīl
 Hallsville — HAWLZ vīl
 Hamilton — HÄM uhl t'n
 Hamlin — HÄM līn
 Hammond — HÄM 'nd
 Hamon — HÄ m'n
 Hamshire — HÄM sher
 Handley — HÄND lī

Hankamer — HÄN kām er
 Hansford — HÄNZ ferd
 Happy — HÄ pī
 Hardeman — HAHR duh m'n
 Hardin — HAHRD n
 Hare — hār
 Hargill — HAHR gīl
 Harleton — HAHR uhl t'n
 Harlingen — HAHR līn juhn
 Harper — HAHR per
 Harris — HÄ rīs
 Harrison — HÄ rī s'n
 Harrold — HÄR 'ld
 Hart — hahrt
 Hartburg — HAHRT berg
 Hartley — HAHRT lī
 Harwood — HAHR wōōd
 Haskell — HÄS k'l
 Haslam — HÄZ l'm
 Haslet — HÄS lēt
 Hasse — HÄ sī
 Hatchell — HÄ ch'l
 Hawkins — HAW kīnz

Hawley — HAW lī
 Hays — hāz
 Hearne — hern
 Heath — heeth
 Hebronville — HĒB r'n vīl
 Hebron — HEE br'n
 Hedley — HĒD lī
 Heidenheimer — HĪD n hīmer
 Helena — HĒL uh nuh
 Helotes — hēl Ō tīs
 Hemphill — HĒMP hīl
 Hempstead — HĒM stēd
 Henderson — HĒN der s'n
 Henly — HĒN lī
 Henrietta — hēn rī Ē tuh
 Hereford — HER ferd
 Hermleigh — HER muh lee
 Hewitt — HYŌŌ tī
 Hicks — hīks
 Hico — Hī kō
 Hidalgo — hī DÄL gō
 Higgins — Hī gīnz
 High — hī
 Highbank — Hī bāngk
 High Island — hī Ī l'nd
 Highlands — Hī l'ndz
 Hightower — Hī tow er
 Hill — hīl
 Hillister — HĪL is ter
 Hillsboro — HĪLZ buh ruh
 Hindes — hīndz
 Hiram — Hī r'm
 Hitchcock — HĪCH kahk
 Hitchland — HĪCH l'nd
 Hobson — HAHB s'n
 Hochheim — HŌ hīm
 Hockley — HAHK lī
 Holland — HAHL 'nd
 Holliday — HAH luh dā
 Hondo — HAHN dō
 Honey Grove — HUHN ĩ grōv
 Honey Island — huhn ĩ l'nd
 Honey Springs — huhn ĩ SPRĪNGZ
 Hood — hōōd
 Hooks — hōōks
 Hopkins — HAHP kīnz
 Houston — HYŌŌS t'n or YŌŌS t'n
 Howard — HOW erd
 Howe — how
 Howland — HOW l'nd
 Hubbard — HUH berd
 Huckabay — HUHk uh bī
 Hudspeth — HUHD sp'th
 Huffman — HUHF m'n
 Hufsmith — HUHF smīth
 Hughes Springs — hyōōz SPRĪNGZ
 Hull — huhl
 Humble — UHM b'l
 Hungerford — HUHNG ger ferd
 Hunt — huhnt
 Hunter — HUHT er
 Huntington — HUHT ĩng t'n
 Huntsville — HUHTS v'l
 Hurlwood — HERL wōōd
 Hutchins — HUH chīnz

Hutchinson — HUH chĭn s'n
 Hutto — HUH tō
 Hye — hĭ
 Hylton — HĪL t'n

I

Iago — ĩ Ā gō
 Idalou — ĩ duh lōō
 Imperial — ĩm PĪR ĩ uhl
 Inadale — ĩ nuh dāl
 Independence — ĩn duh PĒN d'ns
 Indian Creek — ĩn dĭ uhn KREEK
 Indian Gap — ĩn dĭ uhn GĀP
 Industry — ĩN duhs trĭ
 Inez — ĩ NĒZ
 Ingleside — ĩNG g'ĭ sĭd
 Ingram — ĩNG gr'm
 Iola — ĩ Ō luh
 Iowa Park — ĩ uh wuh PAHRK
 Ira — ĩ ruh
 Iraan — ĩ ruh ĀN
 Iredell — ĩ ruh dĕl
 Ireland — ĩ rĭ l'nd
 Irene — ĩ REEN
 Irion — ĩR ĩ uhn
 Ironton — ĩRN t'n
 Irving — ER vĭng
 Italy — ĩT uh ĩ
 Itasca — ĩ TĀS kuh
 Ivan — ĩ v'n
 Ivanhoe — ĩ v'n hō

J

Jack — jĕk
 Jacksboro — JĀKS buh ruh
 Jackson — JĀK s'n
 Jacksonville — JĀK s'n vĭl
 Jamestown — JĀMZ town
 Jardin — JĀHRD n
 Jarrell — JĀR uhl
 Jasper — JĀS per
 Jayton — JĀT n
 Jean — jeen
 Jeddo — JĒ dō
 Jeff Davis — jĕf DA vĭs
 Jefferson — JĒF er s'n
 Jericho — JĒ rĭ kō
 Jermyn — JER m'n
 Jewett — JŌŌ ĩt
 Jiba — HEE buh
 Jim Hogg — jĭm HAWG
 Jim Wells — jĭm WĒLZ
 Joaquin — waw KEEN
 Johnson — JĀHN s'n
 Johnson City — jahn s'n SĪT ĩ
 Johnstown — JĀHN town
 Johnsville — JĀHNZ vĭl
 Joinerville — JOI ner vĭl
 Jolly — JĀH ĩ
 Jollyville — JĀH ĩ vĭl
 Jonah — JŌ nuh
 Jones — jōnz
 Jonesboro — JŌNZ buh ruh
 Jonesville — JŌNZ vĭl

Josephine — JŌ suh feen
 Joshua — JĀH sh' wa
 Jourdanton — JERD n t'n
 Joy — joi
 Joyce — jawis
 Juliff — JŌŌ ĩf
 Junction — JUHNGK sh'n
 Juno — JŌŌ nō
 Justiceburg — JUHS tĭs berg
 Justin — JUHS tĭn

K

Kalgary — KĀL gĕ rĭ
 Kamay — KĀ ĩm ā
 Kanawha — KAHN uh wah
 Karnack — KAHR nĕk
 Karnes — kahrnz
 Karnes City — kahrnz SĪT ĩ
 Katemcy — kuh TĒM sĭ
 Katy — KĀ tĭ
 Kaufman — KAWF m'n
 Keechi — KEE chĭ
 Keene — keen
 Kellerville — KĒL er vĭl
 Kemah — KEE muh
 Kemp — kĕmp or kĭmp
 Kemp City — kĕmp SĪT ĩ
 Kempner — KĒMP ner
 Kendalia — kĕN DĀL yuh
 Kennedy — KĒN uh dĭ
 Kennard — kuh NAHRD
 Kennedale — KĒN uh dāl
 Kent — kĕnt
 Kerens — KER 'nz
 Kermit — KER mĭt
 Kerr — ker
 Kerrville — KER vĭl
 Kildare — KĪL dār
 Kilgore — KĪL gōr
 Killeen — kuh LEEN
 Kimble — KĪM b'l
 King — kĭng
 Kingsbury — KĪNGZ bĕ rĭ
 Kingsland — KĪNGZ l'nd
 Kingsmill — kĭngz MĪL
 Kingston — KĪNGZ t'n
 Kingsville — KĪNGZ vĭl
 Kinney — KĪN ĩ
 Kirby — KER bĭ
 Kirbyville — KER bĭ vĭl
 Kirkland — KERK l'nd
 Kirvin — KER vĭn
 Kleberg — KLĀ berg
 Klondike — KLAHN dĭk
 Knickerbocker — NĪK uh bah ker
 Knippa — kuh NĪP uh
 Knott — naht
 Knox — nahks
 Knox City — nahks SĪT ĩ
 Kosciusko — kuh SHŌŌS kō
 Kosse — KAH sĭ
 Kountze — kōōntz
 Kress — kres
 Krum — kruhm

L

Kurten — KER t'n
 Kyle — kil

La Blanca — lah BLAHN kuh
 La Coste — luh KAWST
 Ladonia — luh DŌN yuh
 LaFayette — lah fĭ ĒT
 Laferia — luh FĒ rĭ uh
 Lagarto — luh GAHR tō
 La Gloria — lah GLŌ rĭ uh
 La Grange — luh GRĀNJ
 Laguna — luh GŌŌ nuh
 Laird Hill — lĕrd HĪL
 La Joya — luh HŌ yuh
 Lake Creek — lĕk KREEK
 Lake Dallas — lĕk DĀL uhs
 Lake Jackson — lĕk JĀK s'n
 Laketon — LĀK t'n
 Lake Victor — lĕk VĪK ter
 Lakeview — LĀK vyōō
 Lamar — luh MAHR
 La Marque — luh MAHRK
 Lamasco — luh MĀS kō
 Lamb — lĕm
 Lamesa — luh MEE suh
 Lamkin — LĀM kĭn
 Lampasas — lĕm PĀ s's
 Lancaster — LĀNG k's ter
 Laneville — LĀN vĭl
 Langtry — LĀNG trĭ
 Lanier — luh NĪR
 La Paloma — lah puh LŌ muh
 La Porte — luh PŌRT
 La Pryor — luh PRĪ er
 Laredo — luh RĀ dō
 Lariat — LĀ rĭ uht
 Larue — luh RŌŌ
 La Salle — luh SĀL
 Lasara — luh SĒ ruh
 Lassater — LĀ sĭ ter
 Latch — lĕch
 Latexo — luh TĒKS ō
 Lavaca — luh VĀ kuh
 La Vernia — luh VER nĭ uh
 La Villa — lah VĪL uh
 Lavon — luh VAHN
 La Ward — luh WAWRD
 Lawn — lawn
 Lawrence — LAH r'ns
 Lazbuddie — LĀZ buh dĭ
 League City — leeg SĪT ĩ
 Leakey — LĀ kĭ
 Leander — lee ĀN der
 Leary — LĪ er ĩ
 Ledbetter — LĒD bĕt er
 Lee — lee
 Leesburg — LEEZ berg
 Leesville — LEEZ vĭl
 Lefors — ĩ FŌRZ
 Leggett — LĒ gĭt
 Leigh — lee
 Lela — LEE luh
 Lelia Lake — leel yuh LĀK

Leming — LĚ mĭng
 Lenorah — lĕ NŌ ruh
 Leo — LEE ō
 Leon — lee AHN
 Leona — lee Ō nuh
 Leonard — LĒN erd
 Leon Springs — lee ahn SPRĪNGZ
 Leroy — LEE roi
 Levelland — LĚ v'l lānd
 Levita — luh VĪ tuh
 Lewisville — LŌŌ is vĭl
 Lexington — LĒKS ĩng t'n
 Liberty — LĪB er tĭ
 Liberty Hill — lĭ ber tĭ HĪL
 Lillian — LĪL yuh
 Limestone — LIM stŏn
 Lincoln — LĪNG k'n
 Lindale — LĪN dāl
 Linden — LĪN d'n
 Lindenau — lĭn duh NOW
 Lindsay — LĪN zĭ
 Lingleville — LĪNG g'l vĭl
 Linn — lĭn
 Lipan — lĭ PĀN
 Lipscomb — LĪPS k'm
 Lissie — LĪ sĭ
 Little Elm — lĭt l ĒLM
 Littlefield — LĪT uhl feeld
 Little River — lĭt uhl RĪV er
 Live Oak — LĪV ōk
 Liverpool — LĪ ver pŏol
 Livingston — LĪV ĩngz t'n
 Llano — LĀ nŏ
 Locker — LAH ker
 Lockett — LAH kĭt
 Lockhart — LAHK hahrt
 Lockney — LAHK nĭ
 Lodi — LŌ dĭ
 Lohn — lahn
 Lolita — lŏ LEE tuh
 Loma Alto — lŏ muh ĀL tŏ
 Lometa — lŏ MEE tuh
 London — LUHN d'n
 Lone Grove — lŏn GRŌV
 Lone Oak — LŌN ōk
 Long Branch — lawng BRĀNCH
 Long Mott — lawng MAHT
 Longview — LAWNG vyŏo
 Longworth — LAWNG werth
 Loop — lŏop
 Lopeno — lŏ PEE nŏ
 Loraine — lŏ RĀN
 Lorena — lŏ REE nuh
 Los Angeles — laws AN juh l's
 Los Ebanos — lŏs ĒB uh nŏs
 Los Fresnos — lŏs FRĒZ nŏs
 Los Indios — lŏs ĪN dĭ ōs
 Losoya — luh SAW yuh
 Lott — laht
 Louise — LŌŌ eez
 Lovelady — LUHV lā dĭ
 Loving — LUH vĭng
 Lubbock — LUH buhk or LUH b'k
 Lueders — LŌŌ derz
 Luella — lŏo ĒL uh
 Lufkin — LUHF kĭn

Luling — LŌŌ lĭng
 Lund — luhnd
 Lutie — LŌŌ tĭ
 Lyford — LĪ ferd
 Lynn — lĭn
 Lyons — LĪ 'nz
 Lytton Springs — lĭt n SPRĪNGZ

M

Mabank — MĀ bāngk
 Macune — muh KŌON
 Madison — MĀ dĭ s'n
 Madisonville — MĀ duh s'n vĭl
 Magnolia — mäg NŌL yuh
 Magnolia Springs — mäg nol yuh
 SPRINGZ
 Malakoff — MĀL uh kawf
 Malone — muh LŌN
 Malta — MAWL tuh
 Manchaca — MĀN shāk
 Manchester — MĀN chĕs ter
 Manheim — MĀN him
 Mankins — MĀN kĭnz
 Manor — MĀ ner
 Mansfield — MĀNZ feeld
 Marvel — MĀN v'l
 Maple — MĀ puhl
 Marathon — MĀR uh th'n
 Marble Falls — mahr b'l FAWLZ
 Marfa — MAHR fuh
 Margaret — MAHR guh rĭt
 Marietta — mĕ rĭ Ē tuh
 Marion — MĒ rĭ uhn
 Markham — MAHR k'm
 Marlin — MAHR lĭn
 Marquez — mahr KĀ
 Marshall — MAHR sh'l
 Mart — mahrt
 Martin — MAHRT n
 Martindale — MAHRT n dāl
 Martinsville — MAHRT nz vĭl
 Maryneal — mĀ rĭ NEEL
 Marysville — MĀ rĭz vĭl
 Mason — MĀ s'n
 Matador — MĀT uh dŏr
 Matagorda — māt uh GAWR duh
 Mathis — MĀ thĭs
 Maud — mawd
 Mauriceville — maw REES vĭl
 Maverick — MĀV rĭk
 Maxey — MĀKS ĭ
 Maxwell — MĀKS w'l
 May — mā
 Maydell — MĀ dĕl
 Maypearl — mā PERL
 Maysfield — MĀZ feeld
 McAdoo — MĀK uh dŏo
 McAllen — māk ĀL ĩn
 McCamey — muh KĀ mĭ
 McCaulley — muh KAW lĭ
 McCoy — muh KOI
 McCulloch — muh KUH luhk
 McFaddin — māk FĀD n
 McGregor — muh GRĒ ger
 McKinney — muh KĪN ĭ

McLean — muh KLĀN
 McLennan — muh LĒN uhn
 McLeod — māk LOWD
 McMahan — māk MĀN
 McMullen — māk MUHL ĩn
 McNary — māk NĀ rĭ
 McNeil — māk NEEL
 McQueeney — muh KWEE nĭ
 Meadow — MĒ dŏ
 Medicine Mound — mĕd uhs n
 MOWND
 Medill — mĕ DĪL
 Medina — muh DEE nuh
 Megargel — muh GAHR g'l
 Melissa — muh LĪS uh
 Melrose — MĒL rŏz
 Melvin — MĒL vĭn
 Memphis — MĒM fis
 Menard — muh NAHRD
 Mendoza — mĕn DŌ zuh
 Mentone — mĕn TŌN
 Mercedes — mer SĀ deez
 Mercury — MER kyuh ri
 Mereta — muh RĒT uh
 Meridian — muh Rĭ dĭ uhn
 Merit — MĒR ĭt
 Merkel — MER k'l
 Mertens — mer TĒNZ
 Mertzon — MERTS n
 Mesquite — muhs KEET
 Mexia — muh HĀ uh
 Meyersville — MĪRZ vĭl
 Miami — mĭ ĀM uh or mĭ ĀM ĭ
 Mico — MEE kŏ
 Middleton — MĪD uhl t'n
 Midfields — MĪD feeldz
 Midland — MĪD l'nd
 Midlothian — mĭd LŌ thĭ n
 Midway — MĪD wā
 Milam — MĪ l'm
 Milano — mĭ LĀ nŏ
 Mildred — MĪL drĕd
 Miles — mĭlz
 Milford — MĪL ferd
 Miller Grove — mĭl er GRŌV
 Millersview — MĪL erz vyŏo
 Millett — MĪL ĭt
 Millheim — MĪL him
 Millican — MĪL uh kuh
 Mills — mĭlz
 Millsap — MĪL sĀp
 Minden — MĪN d'n
 Mineola — mĭn ĭ Ō luh
 Mineral — MĪN er uhl
 Mineral Wells — mĭn er uhl WĒLZ
 Minerva — mĭ NER vuh
 Mingus — MĪNG guhs
 Minter — MĪNT er
 Mirando City — mĭ rān duh SĪT ĭ
 Mission — MĪSH uhn
 Mission Valley — mĭsh uhn VĀ lĭ
 Missouri City — muh zŏor uh SĪT ĭ
 Mitchell — MĪ ch'l
 Mobeetie — mŏ BEE tĭ
 Moline — mŏ LEEN
 Monahans — MAH nuh hānz

Monaville — MŌ nuh vīl
 Monkstown — MUHNGKS town
 Monroe — MAHN rō
 Monroe City — mahŋ rō SĪT ĩ
 Montague — mahŋ TĀG
 Montalba — mahnt ĀL buh
 Mont Belvieu — mahnt BĒL vyōō
 Montell — mahŋ TĒL
 Montgomery — mahnt GUHM er ĩ
 Monthalia — mahŋ THĀL yuh
 Moody — MŌō dī
 Moore — mōr
 Morales — muh RAH lēs
 Moran — mō RĀN
 Morgan — MAWR g'n
 Morgan Mill — mawr g'n MĪL
 Morse — mawrs
 Morton — MAWRT n
 Moscow — MAHS kow
 Mosheim — MŌ shīm
 Moss Bluff — maws BLUHF
 Motley — MAHT lī
 Moulton — MŌL t'n
 Mound — mownd
 Mountain Home — mownt n HŌM
 Mount Calm — mownt KAHM
 Mount Enterprise — mownt ĒN
 ter prĭz
 Mount Pleasant — mownt PLĒ z'nt
 Mount Selman — mownt SĒL m'n
 Mount Sylvan — mownt SĪL v'n
 Mount Vernon — mownt VER n'n
 Muenster — MYŌŌNS ter
 Muldoon — muh DŌŌN
 Muleshoe — MYŌŌL shōō
 Mullin — MUHL ĩn
 Mumford — MUHM ferd
 Munday — MUHN dī
 Murchison — MER kuh s'n
 Murphy — MER fī
 Mykawa—mī KAH wuh
 Myra — MĪ ruh
 Myrtle Springs — mert I SPRĪNGZ

N

Nacogdoches — nakh uh DŌ chīs
 Nada — NĀ duh
 Naples — NĀ p'lz
 Nash — nāsh
 Natalia — nuh TĀL yuh
 Navarro — nuh VĀ rō
 Navasota — nāv uh SŌ tuh
 Nazareth — NĀZ uh r'th
 Neches — NĀ chīs
 Nederland — NEE der l'nd
 Needville — NEED vīl
 Nelsonville — NĒL s'n vīl
 Neuville — NYŌŌ v'l
 Nevada — nuh VĀ duh
 Newark — NŌō erk
 New Baden — nyōō BĀD n
 New Berlin — nyōō BER lin
 New Boston — nyōō BAWS t'n
 New Braunfels — nyōō BRAHN f'ls
 or BROWN fēlz

Newby — NYŌŌ bī
 New Caney — nyōō KĀ nī
 Newcastle — NYŌŌ kās uhf
 New Gulf — nyōō GUHLF
 New Home — NYŌŌ hōm
 New Hope — nyōō HŌP
 Newlin — NYŌŌ ĩn
 New London — nyōō LUHN d'n
 Newman — NYŌŌ m'n
 Newport — NYŌŌ pōrt
 New Salem — nyōō SĀ l'm
 Newsome — NYŌŌ s'm
 New Summerfield — nyōō SUHM
 er feeld
 Newton — NYŌŌT n
 New Ulm — nyōō UHLM
 New Waverly — nyōō WĀ ver lī
 New Willard — nyōō WĪL erd
 Nimrod — NĪM rahd
 Nineveh — NĪN uh vuh
 Nixon — NĪKS uhn
 Nocona — nō KŌ nuh
 Nolan — NŌ l'n
 Nolanville — NŌ l'n vīl
 Nome — nōm
 Noonday — NŌŌN dā
 Nopal — NŌ pāl
 Nordheim — NAWRD hīm
 Normandy — NAWR m'n dī
 Normangee — NAWR m'n jee
 Normanna — nawr MĀN uh
 Northrup — NAWR thr'p
 North Zulch — nawrth ZŌŌLCH
 Norton — NAWRT n
 Novice — NAH vīs
 Nueces — nyōō Ā sīs
 Nugent — NYŌŌ j'nt
 Nursery — NER suh ĩr

O

Oakalla — ō KĀL uh
 Oak Grove — ōk GRŌV
 Oak Hill — ōk HĪL
 Oakhurst — ŌK herst
 Oakland — ŌK l'nd
 Oakville — ŌK vīl
 Oakwood — ŌK wōōd
 O'Brien — ō BRĪ uhn
 Ochiltree — AH k'l tree
 Odell — Ō dēl or ō DĒL
 Odem — Ō d'm
 Odessa — ō DĒS uh
 O'Donnell — ō DAH n'l
 Oenaville — ō EEN uh v'l
 Oglesby — Ō g'lz bī
 Oilton — OIL t'n
 Oklaunion — ōk luh YŌŌN y'n
 Olden — ŌL d'n
 Oldenburg — ŌL dīn berg
 Oldham — ŌL d'm
 Old Glory — ōld GLŌ rī
 Olivia — ō LĪV ĩ uh
 Olmito — awl MEE tuh
 Olmos Park — ahl m's PAHRK
 Olney — AHL nī

Olton — ŌL t'n
 Omaha — Ō muh haw
 Omen — Ō mīn
 Onalaska — uhn uh LĀS kuh
 Oplin — AHP ĩn
 Orange — AHR ĩnj
 Orangefield — AHR ĩnj feeld
 Orange Grove — AHR ĩnj GRŌV
 Orchard — AWR cherd
 Ore City — ōr SĪT ĩ
 Osceola — ō sī Ō luh
 Otey — Ō tī
 Otis Chalk — ō tīs CHAWLK
 Ottine — ah TEEN
 Otto — AH tō
 Ovalo — ō VĀL uh
 Overton — Ō ver t'n
 Owens — Ō ĩnz
 Ozona — ō ZŌ nuh

P

Paducah — puh DYŌŌ kuh
 Paige — pāj
 Paint Rock — pānt RAHK
 Palacios — puh LĀ sh's
 Palestine — PAL uhs teen
 Palito Blanco — p' lee to BLAHNG
 kō
 Palmer — PAH mer
 Palo Pinto — pā lō PĪN tō
 Paluxy — puh LUHK sī
 Pampa — PĀM puh
 Pandora — pān DŌR uh
 Panhandle — PĀN hān d'l
 Panna Maria — pān uh muh REE
 uh
 Papalote — pah puh LŌ tī
 Paradise — PĀR uh dīs
 Paris — PĀ rīs
 Parker — PAHR ker
 Parmer — PAH mer
 Parnell — pahr NĒL
 Parsley Hill — pahrs lī HĪL
 Pasadena — pās uh DEE nuh
 Patricia — puh TRĪ shuh
 Patroon — puh TRŌŌN
 Pattison — PĀT uh s'n
 Pattonville — PĀT n vīl
 Pawnee — paw NEE
 Paxton — PĀKS t'n
 Peacock — PEE kahk
 Pearl — perl
 Pearlband — PĀR lānd
 Pearsall — PEER sawl
 Peaster — PEES ter
 Pecan Gap — pī kahn GĀP
 Pecos — PĀ k's
 Penelope — puh NĒL uh pī
 Penitas — puh NEE t's
 Pennington — PĒN ĩng t'n
 Penwell — PĪN wēl
 Peoria — pee Ō rī uh
 Percilla — per SĪL uh
 Perrin — PĒR ĩn
 Perry — PĒ rī

Perryton — PĚ rĭ t'n
 Peters — PEET erz
 Petersburg — PEET erz berg
 Petrolia — puh TRÖL yuh
 Petteway — PĚT uh wā
 Pettit — PĚT ĭt
 Pettus — PĚT uhs
 Petty — PĚT ĭ
 Pflugerville — FLÖÖ ger vĭl
 Pharr — fahr
 Phelps — fĕlps
 Phillips — FĪL uhps
 Pickton — PĪK t'n
 Pidcoke — PĪD kōk
 Piedmont — PEED mahnt
 Pierce — PĪ ers
 Pilot Point — pĭ l'ĭ POINT
 Pine Forest — pĭn FAW rĕst
 Pine Hill — pĭn HĪL
 Pinehurst — PĪN herst
 Pineland — PĪN land
 Pine Mills — pĭn MĪLZ
 Pine Springs — pĭn SPRĪNGZ
 Pioneer — pĭ uh NĪR
 Pipecreek — pĭp KREEK
 Pittsburg — PĪTS berg
 Placedo — PLĀS ĭ dō
 Placid — PLĀ sĭd
 Plains — plānz
 Plainview — PLĀN vyōō
 Plano — PLĀ nō
 Plantersville — PLĀN terz vĭl
 Plaska — PLĀS kuh
 Plateau — plā TŌ
 Pleasant Grove — plĕ z'nt GRÖV
 Pleasanton — PLĒZ uhn t'n
 Pledger — PLĒ jer
 Plum — pluhm
 Point — point
 Pointblank — pint BLĀNGK
 Polk — pōk
 Pollock — PAHL uhk
 Ponder — PAHN der
 Ponta — pahn TĀ
 Pontotoc — PAHNT uh tahk
 Poolville — PŌÖL vĭl
 Port Aransas — pōrt uh RĀN zuhs
 Port Arthur — pōrt AHR ther
 Port Bolivar — pōrt BAH ĭ ver
 Porter Springs — pōr ter SPRĪNGZ
 Port Isabel — pōrt ĪZ uh bĕl
 Portland — PÖRT l'nd
 Port Lavaca — pōrt luh VĀ kuh
 Port Neches — pōrt NĀ chĭs
 Port O'Connor — pōrt ō KAH ner
 Posey — PŌ zĭ
 Post — pōst
 Postoak — PŌST ōk
 Poteet — pō TEET
 Poth — pōth
 Potosi — puh TŌ sĭ
 Potter — PAHT er
 Pottsboro — PAHTS buh ruh
 Pottsville — PAHTS vĭl
 Powderly — POW der ĭr

Powell — POW w'l
 Poynor — POI ner
 Prairie Dell — prĕr ĭ DĚL
 Prairie Hill — prĕr ĭ HĪL
 Prairie Lea — prĕr ĭ LEE
 Prairie View — prĕr ĭ VYŌÖ
 Prairieville — PRĒR ĭ vĭl
 Premont — PREE mahnt
 Presidio — pruh SĪ dĭ ō
 Priddy — PRĪ dĭ
 Primera — prĕe MĒ ruh
 Princeton — PRĪNS t'n
 Pritchett — PRĪ chĭt
 Proctor — PRAHK ter
 Progreso — prō GRĒ sō
 Prosper — PRAHS per
 Purdon — PERD n
 Purley — PER ĭ
 Purmela — per MEE luh
 Putnam — PUHT n'm
 Pyote — PĪ ōt

Q

Quail — kwāĭ
 Quanah — KWAH nuh
 Queen City — kween SĪT ĭ
 Quemado — kuh MAH dō
 Quihi — KWEE hĕe
 Quinlan — KWĪN l'n
 Quintana — kwĭn TAH nuh
 Quitaque — KĪT uh kwa
 Quitman — KWĪT m'n

R

Rainbow — RĀN bō
 Rains — rānz
 Ralls — rahlz
 Randall — RĀN d'l
 Randolph — RĀN dahlf
 Ranger — RĀN jer
 Rangerville — RĀN jer vĭl
 Rankin — RĀNG kĭn
 Ratcliff — RĀT klĭf
 Ravenna — rĭ VĒN uh
 Rayburn — RĀ bern
 Raymondville — RĀ m'nd vĭl
 Raywood — RĀ wōōd
 Reagan — RĀ g'n
 Real — REE awl
 Realitos — rĕe uh LEE t's
 Redford — RĒD ferd
 Red Oak — RĒD ōk
 Red River — rĕd Rĭ ver
 Red Rock — rĕd RAHK
 Red Springs — rĕd SPRĪNGZ
 Red Water — RĒD wah ter
 Reeves — reevz
 Refugio — rĕ FYŌÖ rĭ ō
 Reilly Springs — rĭ ĭr SPRĪNGZ
 Reklaw — RĒK law
 Reno — REE nō
 Rhineland — RĪN l'nd
 Rhome — rōm
 Rhonesboro — RŌNZ buh ruh

Ricardo — rĭ KAHR dō
 Rice — rĭs
 Richards — RĪCH erdz
 Richardson — RĪCH erd s'n
 Richland — RĪCH l'nd
 Richland Springs — rĭch l'nd
 SPRĪNGZ
 Richmond — RĪCH m'nd
 Ridge — rĭj
 Ridgeway — RĪJ wā
 Riesel — REE s'l
 Ringgold — RĪNG göld
 Rio Frio — rĕe ō FREE ō
 Rio Grande City — rĕe ō grahn dĭ
 rĕe ō grān SĪT ĭ
 Rio Hondo — rĕe ō HAHN dō
 Riomedina — rĕe ō muh DEE nuh
 Rios — REE ōs
 Rio Vista — rĕe ō VĪS tuh
 Rising Star — rĭ zĭng STAHR
 River Oaks — rĭ ver ŌKS
 Riverside — RĪ ver sĭd
 Riviera — ruh VĪR uh
 Roane — rōn
 Roanoke — RŌN ōk or RŌ uh
 nōk
 Roans Prairie — rōnz PRĒR ĭ
 Roaring Springs — rōr ĭng
 SPRĪNGZ
 Robert Lee — rah bert LEE
 Roberts — RAH berts
 Robertson — RAH bert s'n
 Robinson — RAH bĭn s'n
 Robstown — RAHBZ town
 Roby — RŌ bĭ
 Rochelle — rō SHĒL
 Rochester — RAH chĕs ter
 Rockdale — RAHK dāl
 Rock Island — rahk ĭ l'nd
 Rockland — RAHK l'nd
 Rockport — rahk PÖRT
 Rocksprings — rahk SPRĪNGZ
 Rockwall — rahk WAWL
 Rockwood — RAHK wōōd
 Roganville — RŌ g'n vĭl
 Rogers — RAH jertz
 Roma — RŌ muh
 Romayer — rō MĀ er
 Roosevelt — RŌ suh v'l't or RŌÖ
 suh v'l't
 Ropesville — RŌPS vĭl
 Rosanky — rō ZĀNG kĭ
 Roscoe — RAHS kō
 Rosebud — RŌZ b'd
 Rose Hill — rōz HĪL
 Rosenberg — RŌZ n berg
 Rosenthal — RŌZ uhn thawl
 Rosewood — RŌZ wōōd
 Rossharon — rō SHĒ r'n
 Rosita — rō SEE tuh
 Ross — raws
 Rosser — RAW ser
 Rosston — RAWS t'n
 Rossville — RAWS vĭl
 Roswell — RAHZ w'l



A small chapel on the High Plains just south of Hereford is at the site of a much larger POW camp where some 2,500 Italian prisoners were held during World War II. Photo by Robert Plocheck.

Rotan — rō TĀN
 Round Rock — ROWND rahk
 Round Top — ROWN tahp
 Rowena — rō EE nuh
 Rowlett — ROW lit
 Roxton — RAHKS t'n
 Royalty — ROI uhl tī
 Royse City — roi SĪT ĩ
 Royston — ROIS t'n
 Rugby — RUHG bī
 Ruidosa — ree uh DŌ suh
 Rule — rōol
 Runge — RUHNG ĩ
 Runnels — RUHN 'lz
 Rural Shade — rōor uhl SHĀD
 Rusk — ruhsk
 Rutersville — RŪŌ ter vīl
 Rye — rī

S

Sabinal — SĀB uh nāl
 Sabine — suh BEEN
 Sabine Pass — suh been PĀS
 Sabinetown — suh been TOWN
 Sachse — SĀK sī
 Sacul — SĀ k'ī
 Sadler — SĀD ler
 Sagerton — SĀ ger t'n
 Saginaw — SĀ guh naw
 Saint Jo — sānt JŌ
 Saint Paul — sānt PAWL
 Salado — suh LĀ dō
 Salesville — SĀLZ vīl
 Salineno — suh LEEN yō
 Salmon — SĀL m'n
 Salt Gap — sawlt GĀP
 Saltillo — sāl TĪL ō
 Samfordyce — sām FOR dis

Sample — SĀM p'l
 Samnorwood — sām NAWR wōōd
 San Angelo — sĀn ĀN juh lō
 San Antonio — sĀn ān TŌ nī ō
 San Augustine — sĀn AW g's teen
 San Benito — sĀn buh NEE tuh
 Sanderson — SĀN der s'n
 Sandia — sĀn DEE uh
 San Diego — sĀn dī Ā gō
 Sandy Point — sĀn dī POINT
 San Elizario — sĀn ěl ĩ ZAH rī ō
 San Felipe — sĀn fuh LEEP
 Sanford — SĀN ferd
 San Gabriel — sĀn GĀ brī uhl
 Sanger — SĀNG er
 San Jacinto — sĀn juh SĪN tuh or
 juh SĪN tō
 San Juan — sĀn WAHN
 San Marcos — sĀn MAHR k's
 San Patricio — sĀn puh TRĪSH ĩ ō
 San Perlita — sĀn per LEE tuh
 San Saba — sĀn SĀ buh
 Santa Anna — sĀn tuh ĀN uh
 Santa Elena — sĀn tuh LEE nuh
 Santa Maria — sĀn tuh muh REE
 uh
 Santa Rosa — sĀn tuh RŌ suh
 Santo — SĀN tō
 San Ygnacio — sĀn ĩg NAH sī ō
 Saragosa — sĕ ruh GŌ suh
 Saratoga — sĕ ruh TŌ guh
 Sargent — SAHR juhnt
 Sarita — suh REE tuh
 Saspamco — suh SPĀM kō
 Satin — SĀT n
 Savoy — suh VOI
 Schattel — SHĀT uhl
 Schertz — sherts

Schleicher — SHLĪ ker
 Schroeder — SHRĀ der
 Schulenburg — SHŪŌ lĪn berg
 Schwertner — SWERT ner
 Scotland — SKAHT l'nd
 Scottsville — SKAHTS vīl
 Scranton — SKRĀNT n
 Scurry — SKUH rī
 Scyene — sī EEN
 Seabrook — SEE brōok
 Seadrift — SEE drĪft
 Seagoville — SEE gō vīl
 Seagraves — SEE grāvz
 Seale — seel
 Sealy — SEE lī
 Sebastopol — suh BĀS tuh pōōl
 Sebastian — suh BĀS tī 'n
 Security — sī KYŌŌR ĩ tī
 Segno — SĒG nō
 Segovia — sī GŌ vī uh
 Seguin — sī GEEN
 Sells — sĕlfs
 Selma — SĒL muh
 Seminole — SĒM uh nōl
 Seymour — SEE mōr
 Shackelford — SHĀK uhl ferd
 Shady Grove — shā dī GRŌV
 Shafter — SHĀF ter
 Shallowater — SHĀL uh wah ter
 Shamrock — SHĀM rahk
 Shannon — SHĀN uhn
 Sharp — shahrp
 Sheffield — SHĒ feeld
 Shelby — SHĒL bī
 Shelbyville — SHĒL bī vīl
 Sheldon — SHĒL d'n
 Shepherd — SHĒ perd
 Sheridan — SHĒ rī dn

Sherman — SHER m'n
 Sherwood — SHER wood
 Shiner — SHĪ ner
 Shiro — SHĪ rō
 Shive — shĭv
 Sidney — SĪD nī
 Sierra Blanca — sĭer ruh BLĀNG
 kuh
 Siloam — suh LŌM
 Silsbee — SĪLZ bĭ
 Silver Lake — sĭl ver LĀK
 Silverton — SĪL ver t'n
 Silver Valley — sĭl ver VĀ lĭ
 Simms — sĭmz
 Simonton — SĪ m'n t'n
 Singleton — SĪNG g'l t'n
 Sinton — SĪNT n
 Sipe Springs — SEEP sprĭngz
 Sisterdale — SĪS ter dāl
 Sivelis Bend — sĭ v'lz BĒND
 Skellytown — SKĒ lĭ town
 Skidmore — SKĪD mōr
 Slaton — SLĀT n
 Slayden — SLĀD n
 Slidell — sĭl DĒL
 Slocum — SLŌ k'm
 Smiley — SMĪ lĭ
 Smith — smĭth
 Smithfield — SMĪTH feeld
 Smithland — SMĪTH l'nd
 Smithson Valley — smĭth s'n VĀ lĭ
 Smithville — SMĪTH vĭl
 Smyer — SMĪ er
 Snook — snōōk
 Snyder — SNĪ der
 Somerset — SUH mer sĕt
 Somervell — SUH mer vĕl
 Somerville — SUH mer vĭl
 Sonora — suh NŌ ruh
 Sour Lake — sowr LĀK
 South Bend — sowth BĒND
 South Bosque — sowth BAHS kĭ
 South Houston — sowth HYŌOS t'n
 Southland — SOWTH l'nd
 Southmayd — sowth MĀD
 South Plains — sowth PLĀNZ
 Spade — spād
 Spanish Fort — spā nĭsh FŌRT
 Sparenberg — SPĀR in berg
 Speaks — speeks
 Spearman — SPĪR m'n
 Spicewood — SPĪS wōōd
 Splendora — splĕn DŌ ruh
 Spofford — SPAH ferd
 Spring — sprĭng
 Springdale — SPRĪNG dāl
 Springlake — sprĭng LĀK
 Springtown — SPRĪNG town
 Spur — sper
 Spurger — SPER ger
 Stacy — STĀ sĭ
 Stafford — STĀ ferd
 Stamford — STĀM ferd
 Stanton — STĀNT n
 Staples — STĀ p'lz
 Starr — stahr

Stephens — STEE vĕnz
 Stephenville — STEEV n vĭl
 Sterley — STER lĭ
 Sterling — STER lĭng
 Sterling City — stĕr lĭng SĪT ĭ
 Stiles — stĭlz
 Sierra Blinn — stĭ NĒT
 Stockdale — STAHK dāl
 Stoneburg — STŌN berg
 Stoneham — STŌN uhm
 Stone Point — stŏn POINT
 Stonewall — STŌN wawl
 Stout — stowt
 Stowell — STO w'l
 Stranger — STRĀN jer
 Stratford — STRĀT ferd
 Strawn — strawn
 Streeter — STREET er
 Streetman — STREET m'n
 Study Butte — styōō dĭ BYŌŌT
 Sublime — s'b LĪM
 Sudan — SŌŌ dān
 Sugar Land — SHŌŌ ger lānd
 Sullivan City — suh luh v'n SĪT ĭ
 Sulphur Bluff — suhl fer BLUHf
 Sulphur Springs — suhl fer
 SPRĪNGZ
 Summerfield — SUHM er feeld
 Sumner — SUHM ner
 Sundown — SUHN down
 Suniland — SUH nĭ lānd
 Sunny Side — SUH nĭ sĭd
 Sunray — SUHN rā
 Sunset — SUHN sĕt
 Sutherland Springs — suh ther l'nd
 SPRĪNGZ
 Sutton — SUHT n
 Swan — swahn
 Sweeny — SWEE nĭ
 Sweet Home — sweet HŌM
 Sweetwater — SWEET wah ter
 Swenson — SWĒN s'n
 Swift — swĭft
 Swisher — SWĪ sher
 Sylvester — sĭl VES ter

T

Taft — tāft
 Tahoka — tuh HŌ kuh
 Talco — TĀL kō
 Talpa — TĀL puh
 Tanglewood — TĀNG g'l wōōd
 Tankersley — TĀNG kers lĭ
 Tarrant — TAR uhnt
 Tarzan — TAHR z'n
 Tascosa — tās KŌ uh
 Tatum — TĀ t'm
 Tavener — TĀV uh ner
 Taylor — TĀ ler
 Teague — teeg
 Tehuacana — tuh WAW kuh nuh
 Telephone — TĒL uh fōn
 Telferner — TĒLF ner
 Tell — tĕl
 Temple — TĒM p'l
 Tenaha — TĒN uh haw
 Tennyson — TĒN uh s'n
 Terlingua — TER lĭng guh
 Terrell — TĒR uhl
 Terrell Hills — tĕr uhl HILZ
 Terry — TĒR ĭ
 Texarkana — tĕks ahr KĀN uh
 Texas City — tĕks ĕz SĪT ĭ
 Texhoma — tĕks Ō muh
 Texline — TĒKS lĭn
 Texon — tĕks AHN
 Thalia — THĀL yuh
 The Grove — th' GRŌV
 Thicket — THĪ kĭt
 Thomaston — TAHM uhs t'n
 Thompsons — TAHMP s'nz
 Thorndale — THAWRN dāl
 Thornton — THAWRN t'n
 Thorp Spring — thawrp SPRING
 Thrall — thrawl
 Three Rivers — threĕ Rĭ verz
 Throckmorton — THRAHK mawrt n
 Thurber — THER ber
 Tilden — TĪL d'n
 Timpson — TĪM s'n
 Tioga — tĭ Ō guh
 Titus — TĪT uhs
 Tivoli — tĭ VŌ luh
 Tokio — TŌ kĭ ō
 Tolar — TŌ ler
 Tolbert — TAHL bert
 Tolosa — tuh LŌ suh
 Tomball — TAHM bawl
 Tom Bean — tahm BEEN
 Tom Green — tahm GREEN
 Tool — tōōl
 Topsey — TAHp sĭ
 Tornillo — tawr NEE yō
 Tow — tow
 Toyah — TOI yuh
 Toyahvale — TOI yuh vāl
 Trawick — TRĀ wĭk
 Travis — TRĀ vĭs
 Trent — trĕnt
 Trenton — TRĒNT n
 Trickham — TRĪK uhm
 Trinidad — TRĪN uh dād
 Trinity — TRĪN ĭ tĭ
 Troup — trōōp
 Troy — TRAW ĭ
 Truby — TRŌŌ bĭ
 Trumbull — TRUHM b'l
 Truscott — TRUHS k't
 Tucker — TUHK er
 Tuleta — tōō LEE tuh
 Tulia — TŌŌL yuh
 Tulsita — tuhl SEE tuh
 Tundra — TUHN druh
 Tunis — TŌŌ nĭs
 Turkey — TER kĭ
 Turlington — TER lĭng t'n
 Turnersville — TER nerz vĭl
 Turnertown — TER ner town
 Turney — TER nĭ
 Tuscola — tuhs KŌ luh
 Tuxedo — TUHKS ĭ dō

Twin Sisters — twĪn SĪS terz
 Twitty — TWĪ tī
 Tye — tī
 Tyler — TĪ ler
 Tynan — TĪ nuhn

U

Uhland — YŌŌ l'nd
 Umbarger — UHM bahr ger
 Union — YŌŌN y'n
 Upshur — UHP sher
 Upton — UHP t'n
 Urbana — er BĀ nuh
 Utley — YŌŌT lī
 Utopia — yŏŏ TŌ pī uh
 Uvalde — yŏŏ VĀL dī

V

Valdasta — vāl DĀS tuh
 Valentine — VĀL uhn tin
 Valera — vuh LĪ ruh
 Valley Mills — vā lī MĪLZ
 Valley Spring — vā lī SPRĪNG
 Valley View — vā lī VYŌŌ
 Van — vān
 Van Alstyne — vān AWLZ teen
 Vancouver — VĀN kōrt
 Vanderbilt — VĀN der bĭlt
 Vanderpool — VĀN der pŏŏl
 Van Horn — vān hawrn
 Van Vleck — vān VLĒK
 Van Zandt — vān ZĀNT
 Vashti — VĀSH tī
 Vaughan — vawn
 Vega — VĀ guh
 Velasco — vuh LĀS kō
 Venus — VEE n's
 Vera — VĪ ruh
 Veribest — VĒR ĩ bĕst
 Verhalen — ver HĀ lĭn
 Vernon — VER n'n
 Vickery — VĪK er ĩ
 Victoria — vĭk TŌ rī uh
 Vidor — VĪ der
 Vienna — vee ĒN uh
 View — vyŏŏ
 Village Mills — vĭl ĩj MĪLZ
 Vincent — VĪN s'nt
 Vinegarone — vĭn er guh RŌN
 Vineyard — VĪN yerd
 Violet — VĪ ō lĕt
 Voca — VŌ kuh
 Von Ormy — vahn AHR mĭ
 Voss — vaws
 Votaw — VŌ taw

W

Waco — WĀ kō
 Wadsworth — WAHDZ werth
 Waelder — WĒL der
 Waka — WAH kuh
 Walberg — WAWL berg
 Waldeck — WAWL dĕk
 Walker — WAWL ker

Wall — wawl
 Waller — WAW ler
 Wallis — WAH līs
 Wallisville — WAH līs vĭl
 Walnut Springs — wawl n't
 SPRĪNGZ
 Walton — WAWL t'n
 Warda — WAWR duh
 Ward — wawrd
 Waring — WĀR ĩng
 Warren — WAW rĭn
 Warrenton — WAW rĭn t'n
 Washburn — WAHSH bern
 Washington — WAHSH ĩng t'n
 Waskom — WAHS k'm
 Wastella — wahs TĒL uh
 Watauga — wuh TAW guh
 Water Valley — wah ter VĀ lī
 Waxahachie — wawks uh HĀ chĭ
 Wayland — WĀ l'nd
 Weatherford — WĒ ther ferd
 Weaver — WEE ver
 Webb — wĕb
 Webberville — WĒ ber vĭl
 Webster — WĒBS ter
 Weches — WEE chĭz
 Weesatche — WEE sĕch
 Weimar — WĪ mer
 Weinert — WĪ nert
 Weir — weer
 Welch — wĕlch
 Welcome — WĒL k'm
 Weldon — WĒL d'n
 Wellborn — WĒL bern
 Wellington — WĒL ĩng t'n
 Wellman — WĒL m'n
 Wells — wĕlz
 Weser — WEE zer
 Weslaco — WĒS luh kō
 West — wĕst
 Westbrook — WĒST brŏök
 Westfield — WĒST feeld
 Westhoff — WĒS tawf
 Westminster — wĕst MĪN ster
 Weston — WĒS t'n
 Westover — WĒS tō ver
 Westphalia — wĕst FĀL yuh
 West Point — wĕst POINT
 Wharton — HWAWRT n
 Wheeler — HWEE ler
 Wheelock — HWEE lahk
 White Deer — HWĪT Deer
 Whiteface — HWĪT fās
 Whiteflat — hwĭt FLĀT
 Whitehouse — HWĪT hŏws
 Whitesboro — HWĪTS buh ruh
 Whitewright — HWĪT rĭt
 Whitharral — HWĪT hĕr uhl
 Whitney — HWĪT nĭ
 Whitsett — HWĪT sĭt
 Whitson — HWĪT s'n
 Whitt — hwĭt
 Whon — hwahn
 Wichita — WĪCH ĩ taw
 Wichita Falls — wĭch ĩ taw FAWLZ
 Wickett — WĪ kit

Wiegate — WEER gāt
 Wilbarger — WĪL bahr ger
 Wildorado — wĭl duh RĀ dō
 Willacy — WĪL uh sĭ
 Williamson — WĪL yuhm s'n
 Willis — WĪ līs
 Willis Point — wĭlz POINT
 Wilmer — WĪL mer
 Wilson — WĪL s'n
 Wimberley — WĪM ber lī
 Winchester — WĪN ches ter
 Windom — WĪN d'm
 Windthorst — WĪN thr'st
 Winfield — WĪN feeld
 Wingate — WĪN gāt
 Wink — wĭngk
 Winkler — WĪNGK ler
 Winnie — WĪ nĭ
 Winnsboro — WĪNZ buh ruh
 Winona — wĭ NŌ nuh
 Winterhaven — WĪN ter hĕ v'n
 Winters — WĪN terz
 Wise — wĭz
 Wizard Wells — wĭ zerd WĒLZ
 Woden — WŌD n
 Wolfe City — wŏŏf SĪT ĩ
 Wolforth — WŌOL forth
 Wood — wŏŏd
 Woodbine — WŌOD bĭn
 Woodlake — wŏŏd LĀK
 Woodland — WŌOD l'nd
 Woodlawn — wŏŏd LAWN
 Woodrow — WŌOD rō
 Woodsboro — WŌODZ buh ruh
 Woodson — WŌOD s'n
 Woodville — WŌOD v'ĭ
 Wortham — WERTH uhm
 Wright City — rĭt SĪT ĩ
 Wrightsboro — RĪTS buh ruh
 Wylie — WĪ lī

Y

Yancey — YĀN sĭ
 Yantis — YĀN tĭs
 Yoakum — YŌ k'm
 Yorktown — YAWRK town
 Young — yuhng
 Youngsport — YUHNZG pŏrt
 Ysleta — ĩs LĒT uh

Z

Zapata — zuh PAH tuh
 Zavalla — zuh VĀL uh
 Zephyr — ZĒF er
 Zuehl — ZEE uhl

Obituaries: July 2011 – June 2013

Alden, Norm, 87; television and movie actor for 50 years, played owner of Lou's Diner in *Back to the Future*, Fort Worth native, TCU graduate; in Los Angeles, July 27, 2012.

Allbritton, Joe L., 87; communications baron from Houston, after success in banking he bought the *Washington Star* and its TV station in 1974 becoming an important figure in D.C. social hierarchy, Baylor graduate; in Houston, Dec. 12, 2012.

Armstrong, Neil, 82; the astronaut who was the first man to walk on the moon in 1969, lived most of the 1960s at El Lago while working at NASA; in Cincinnati, Aug. 25, 2012.

Avezzano, Joe, 68; colorful special-teams coach who helped the Dallas Cowboys win three Super Bowls in the 1990s; in Italy where he was coaching a Milan football team, April 5, 2012.

Barber, Miller, 82; known as the golf champion with the unorthodox swing, grew up in Texarkana, mentored by Byron Nelson; in Scottsdale, Ariz., June 11, 2013.

Bass, Nancy Lee, 95; matriarch of the prominent Bass family, called the "first lady of Fort Worth," patron of the arts; in Fort Worth, Feb. 28, 2013.

Beasley, R. Palmer, 76; scientist instrumental in 1970s in linking liver cancer and hepatitis B, in 1987 he became dean of the UT School of Public Health; in Houston, Aug. 25, 2012.

Bennett, Kyle, 33; bicycle motocross racer, three-time world champion, represented the United States in the Beijing Olympics; in a car accident near his home in

Conroe, Oct. 14, 2012.

Bramhall, Doyle, 62; drummer and noted songwriter was Texas blues legend, part of the 1970s Austin music scene, collaborator with Jimmie and Stevie Ray Vaughn and others; in Alpine, Nov. 13, 2011.

Brent, Eve, 81; played Jane in Tarzan movies opposite Gordon Scott, had roles in other movies and TV over six decades, born in Houston, raised in Fort Worth; in Sun Valley, Calif., Aug. 27, 2011.

Brooks, Jack, 89; liberal Democrat spent 42 years in Congress representing Southeast Texas, one of only 11 Southerners to vote for the Civil Rights Act of 1964; in Beaumont, Dec. 4, 2012.

Cace, Gerard, 59; Longview civic leader and owner of famed East Texas restaurant, Johnny Cace's, started by his father more than 60 years ago; from a heart attack, in Louisiana on a fishing trip, July 19, 2012.

Carl, Wilminor Morris, 106; Galveston native was one of the state's first female attorneys, 1925 graduate of Rice, in 1951 became first woman on board of directors of Houston Bar Assn.; in Houston, Nov. 30, 2011.

Carlen, Jim, 79; football coach of Texas Tech from 1970-74, led the Red Raiders to four bowl games; in Hilton Head, S.C., July 22, 2012.

Catto, Henry E. Jr., 81; served four Republican presidents as director of U.S. Information Agency, chief Pentagon spokesman, ambassador to El Salvador and to the United Kingdom; in San Antonio, Dec. 18, 2011.

Chadwell, Edna Milton, 84; the

last madam of the Chicken Ranch in La Grange, which was the basis for *The Best Little Whorehouse in Texas*; in Phoenix, Feb. 25, 2012.

Cliburn, Van, 78; a 1958 *Time* magazine cover proclaimed him "the Texan Who Conquered Russia" when he won the International Tchaikovsky Competition in Moscow, he was raised in Kilgore, lived in Fort Worth where a piano competition there honors him (see Culture, p. 570); in Fort Worth, Feb. 25, 2013.

Corbett, Brad, 75; oilfield-supply businessman was owner of MLB Texas Rangers 1974-1980 with four winning seasons, had four managers in one year 1977; in Fort Worth, Dec. 24, 2012.

Cullum, George P. Jr., 94; Dallas civic leader who led his family's construction business over decades as it grew with the city; in Dallas, Jan. 4, 2013.

Danoff, Bettye, 88; one of the 13 founding members of the LPGA, won first golfing championships in Dallas in late 1940s; in McKinney, Dec. 22, 2011.

Dees, Bill, 73; Borger native who co-wrote "Oh, Pretty Woman" with Roy Orbison in 1964, also wrote "It's Over," and songs for Johnny Cash, Lynn Anderson and others; in Mountain Home, Ark., Oct. 24, 2012.

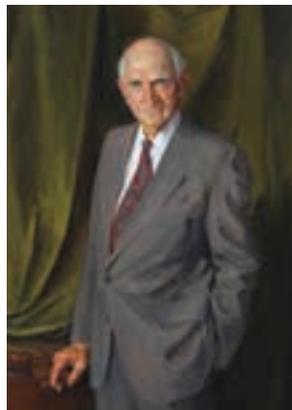
DeLay, David, 63; while serving three tours in Vietnam the Richardson native became pirate-radio DJ "David Rabbit," playing rock and roll and blasting the authorities; in Garland, Jan. 20, 2012.

Dixon, Jessy, 73; San Antonio native was nationally known gospel singer, wrote more than 200 songs including 1993 hit "I Am Redeemed;" in Chicago, Sept. 26, 2011.

duPont, Margaret Osborne, 94; tennis champion of 1940s-50s won six Grand Slam singles, 31 doubles, moved to West Texas in 1965 to breed thoroughbred horses; in El Paso, Oct. 24, 2012.

Estes, Billie Sol, 88; called the "king of Texas wheeler-dealers," he went to prison for agricultural scams hatched while living in Pecos in the early 1960s, grew up on a farm near Clyde; in Granbury, May 13, 2013.

Field, Margaret, 89; Houston native was 1940s film actress, with



U.S. Rep. Jack Brooks, left, Collection of the U.S. House of Representatives. Sherman Hemsley, above, Tabercil (CC) photo.



Southeast Texas native George Jones, left, performing in 2002. Secisek (CC) photo.

Weatherford High School graduate Larry Hagman, right, promi-flash.de (CC) photo.



many TV roles in 1950s and 60s; mother of actress Sally Field; in Malibu, Calif., Nov. 6, 2011.

Fippo, Chet, 69; top country music journalist for *Rolling Stone*, Sam Houston State and UT-Austin grad, grew up in Fort Worth; in Nashville, June 19, 2013.

Freeman, Al Jr., 78; veteran actor received Emmy nomination for role as Malcolm X in 1979 TV mini-series, later portrayed Elijah Muhammad in Spike Lee's *Malcolm X*, raised in San Antonio; in Washington, Aug. 9, 2012.

Gallegos, Mario, 62; Democratic legislator for 22 years, leader on Hispanic and public education issues; in Houston, Oct. 16, 2012.

Gammage, Robert A., 74; Democrat from the Houston area who served 25 years in the Legislature, in Congress, and on the Texas Supreme Court, ran for governor in 2006; in Llano, Sept. 10, 2012.

Gent, Peter, 69; Dallas Cowboy receiver of the 1960s who wrote best-selling novel "North Dallas Fort" in 1973; in Bangor, Mich., Sept. 30, 2011.

Glossbrenner, Ernestine, 79; Carlisle native, math teacher who went to the Legislature to champion education issues for eight terms from 1977, living solely on her \$7,200 salary as state representative; in Alice, May 20, 2012.

Gray, Dobie, 71; soul singer born to family of sharecroppers in Simonton, known for 1973 hit "Drift Away;" in Nashville, Dec. 6, 2011.

Gray, Nellie, 88; Big Spring native

who for 40 years led the national March for Life against abortion, was a lawyer in the Labor Department; in Washington, Aug. 13, 2012.

Griffin, Oscar Jr., 78; the *Pecos Independent and Enterprise* editor who won a Pulitzer in 1963 for exposing the Billie Sol Estes scandal, later worked at the *Houston Chronicle*; in Lubbock, Nov. 23, 2011.

Gruke, Brent, 52; creative director and driving force of Austin's South by Southwest festival, turning it into a world attraction; in Austin from a heart attack after oral surgery, Aug. 13, 2012.

Haggar, Joseph Jr., 87; headed the apparel firm founded by his father, a Lebanese immigrant, served on Dallas city council; in Dallas, June 1, 2012.

Hagman, Larry, 81; actor best-known for role as J.R. Ewing in the TV series "Dallas," son of actress Mary Martin, he spent his teen years at Weatherford High School, graduating in 1949, began acting at Dallas' Margo Jones theater; in Dallas, Nov. 23, 2012.

Hamon, Nancy B., 92; philanthropist, giving millions of dollars for the arts, took over late husband's oil business in 1985, when, she said, all she knew about oil was a good salad dressing; in Dallas, July 30, 2011.

Hancock, Gerre, 77; renowned organist known for improvisation, born in Lubbock, taught sacred music since 2004 at UT-Austin; in Austin, Jan. 21, 2012.

Haynes, Jerry, 84: he was "Mr.

Peppermint" to baby boomers and their children as the host of the Dallas-Fort Worth children's TV program for 35 years; in Longview, Sept. 26, 2011.

Hemsley, Sherman, 74; actor best known as TV's newly rich George Jefferson on "The Jeffersons," 1975-85, lived in El Paso off and on for more than 10 years; in El Paso, July 24, 2012.

Henderson, Bugs, 68; Texas blues-rock guitar legend, raised in Tyler, played with B.B. King, Eric Clapton; in Jefferson, March 8, 2012.

Hollowell, Bill, 83; East Texas legislator, Democrat was dean of the state House when he left in 1991 after serving 28 years; in Grand Saline, Jan. 18, 2012.

Jones, George, 81; legendary country music singer was born in Saratoga and grew up in Beaumont, resided in Vidor, his songs on the charts since the 1950s included first hit "Why Baby Why," and "She Thinks I Still Care," "He Stopped Loving Her Today;" in Nashville, April 26, 2013.

Kilgarlin, William, 79; former Texas Supreme Court justice, devised the 1993 "Robin Hood" school finance plan that shifted funds to poorer districts, served in Legislature; in New Mexico, Nov. 5, 2012.

Kilpatrick, Charles O., 91; journalist started on East Texas newspapers in 1950s, later spent 40 years in San Antonio including as publisher of the *Express-News* 1971-1990; in San Antonio, June 26, 2013.

King, Larry L., 83; Putnam native



Actress Lupe Ontiveros, left. Festival Internacional de Cine in Guadalajara (CC) photo.

Writer Larry L. King, above. Bill Wittliff (CC) photo.

O'Connor, Maconda Brown, 82; philanthropist and social worker with juvenile delinquents, daughter of wealthy Houston businessman George R. Brown of Brown & Root; in Houston, May 19, 2012.

Ontiveros, Lupe, 69; El Paso native was character actress, played murderous fan in 1997 *Selena*, also other film and TV roles including "Desperate Housewives," Texas Woman's University grad; in Whittier, Calif., July 26, 2012.

Pardee, Jack, 76; football legend was one of Bear Bryant's "Junction Boys," played six-man football at Christoval, went on to NFL playing for Rams and Redskins, coached U of H Cougars and, in the pros, the Bears, Redskins and Oilers; in Houston, April 1, 2013.

Payne, Calvin III "Boots," 78; Fort Worth pitmaster of Cousin's Pit Barbecue, receiving national attention serving President Bush (41) and international recognition with EuroDisney operations; in Fort Worth, May 29, 2013.

Pearle, Stanley, 92; optometrist who founded Pearle Vision in 1961, now with nearly 700 franchises; in Dallas, July 21, 2011.

Perez, Johnny, 69; drummer in 1960s on Sir Douglas Quintet's biggest hits including "She's About a Mover," later collaborated on songs with Joe "King" Carrasco; in California, Sept. 11, 2012.

Perry, Bob, 80; Houston home-builder who was important financial patron for Texas Republican politics; grew up in Bosque County; in Nassau Bay, near Houston, April 13, 2013.

Poor, Victor, 79; computer engineer working in San Antonio 1969-1984 when he helped create the Intel's first microprocessor chips; in Florida, Aug. 17, 2012.

Preston, Thomas A. "Amarillo Slim," 83; the world poker champion whose showmanship broadened the appeal of the game; in Amarillo, April 29, 2012.

Pryor, Cactus, 88; folksy humorist and Austin media personality for decades starting in radio in 1941 and at KTBC-TV in 1951; in Austin, Aug. 30, 2011.

Ragsdale, Paul, 66; one of Dallas' first black legislators, serving until 1986, co-founder in 1973 of Texas Legislative Black Caucus, championed civil rights; in Jack-sonville, Aug. 14, 2011.

was journalist, author and playwright, works included "The Best Little Whorehouse in Texas" and his 1960s book "The One-Eyed Man"; in Washington, Dec. 20, 2012.

Krause, Elton, 88; farmer/rancher who founded one of the state's most beloved swimming holes Krause Springs near Spicewood, opened in 1962; in Austin, Nov. 15, 2011.

Kyle, Chris, 38; former Navy SEAL was Midlothian resident, wrote best-selling "American Sniper" about killing more than 150 in Iraq, he was shot and killed along with another veteran Chad Littlefield at a gun range near Glen Rose; Feb. 2, 2013.

Lama, Tony Jr., 81; son of the founder of the iconic boot company, was CEO through the 1970s-80s, instrumental in getting brand known worldwide; in El Paso, Dec. 9, 2012.

Leslie, Warren, 84; *Dallas Morning News* reporter who wrote the controversial 1964 best-seller contending a climate of right-wing extremism in Dallas set the scene for the Kennedy assassination; in Chicago, July 6, 2011.

Linbeck, Leo Jr., 78; leading Houston businessman, headed family's construction company, a leader in battle to reform Texas tort laws, chaired probe of fatal Aggie bonfire collapse; in Houston, June 8, 2013.

Luksa, Frank, 77; sportswriter for five decades at the *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, *Dallas Times-Herald* and *Dallas Morning News*, covering the NFL Cowboys from their first years; in Plano, Oct. 23, 2012.

Manis, Norma, 79; restaurateur of down-home cooking, starting with Norma's Cafe in Dallas in the late 1950s, went on to start Mama's

Daughters Diner with four locations; in Plano, Feb. 23, 2013.

Martin, Slater, 86; NBA Hall of Famer for the (Minneapolis) Lakers in the 1950s, native of Elmina, grew up in Houston, star for the UT Longhorns in the 1940s; in Houston, Oct. 18, 2012.

McCormick, Patricia, 83; became first professional woman bull-fighter in 1951, spent teen years in Big Spring, retired to Midland in early 2000s; in Del Rio, March 26, 2013.

McCoy, Houston, 72; one of the two Austin police officers who ended the 1966 UT tower shootings when they shot the sniper; in Menard, Dec. 27, 2012.

McPherson, Harry Jr., 82; Tyler native was adviser, speechwriter to President Lyndon Johnson, wrote memoir "A Political Education"; in suburban Washington, Feb. 16, 2012.

McSwain, Ross, 82; longtime columnist for the *San Angelo Standard-Times* covering all things Texan, author of eight books of non-fiction; in San Angelo, Nov. 2, 2012.

Meyer, Fred, 84; Dallas businessman who headed the Texas Republican Party during its ascendancy in the 1980s-90s; in Dallas, Sept. 24, 2012.

Miller, Vance C., 79; Dallas real estate mogul, Republican political donor and supporter of the arts; in Dallas, Feb. 23, 2013.

Moore, Hilmar, 92; served 63 years, beginning in 1949, as mayor of Richmond, near Houston, said to be the longest-serving mayor in the nation; in Richmond, Dec. 4, 2012.

Murray, Arthur, 92; Air Force test pilot who in 1954 set an altitude record of 90,440 feet, longtime resident of Clifton; in West, July 25, 2011.

Railey, Peggy, 63; ex-wife of Dallas pastor Walker Railey who was acquitted after being charged with her 1987 shooting, she never recovered, remaining in a vegetative state; in Tyler, Dec. 26, 2011.

Rapoport, Bernard, 94; Waco businessman who was the important financial patron for Texas Democratic politics for decades, including helping to found the *Texas Observer*; in Waco, April 5, 2012.

Reisch, Roger E., 89; national park ranger known as "Mr. Guadalupe Mountains," first employee there beginning in 1964, years before the national park was opened to the public in 1972, served until retiring in 1998; in Edmond, Okla., Feb. 12, 2013.

Royal, Darrell, 88; the legendary football coach of the UT Longhorns, led them to three national championships from 1957-1976; in Austin, Nov. 7, 2012.

Sankary, Abraham "Al," 86; founded Al's Formal Wear which outfitted men for weddings and proms starting in 1952, expanding to several states; in Fort Worth, Nov. 15, 2011.

Sauer, George Jr., 69; Waco high school football star, went on the play for UT Longhorns as part of 1963 national champions, played for New York Jets; in Ohio, May 7, 2013.

Schambach, R.W., 85; internationally known evangelist for more than 60 years, had headquarters in Tyler; in Tyler, Jan. 17, 2012.

Schepps, Harmon, 93; Dallas civic leader was son of Russian immigrants, built the family name into a well-known brand of dairy products; in Dallas, Aug. 23, 2011.

Schwartz, Maryln, 69; popular columnist beginning in 1980 for the *Dallas Morning News*, began as a reporter there in 1966; in Dallas, Sept. 29, 2011.

Shelby, Carroll, 89; renowned

car builder (the Cobra) born in Leesburg, as driver was the second American to win Le Mans in 1959, lived near Pittsburg in retirement; in Dallas, May 10, 2012.

Silber, John, 86; academic leader at UT-Austin from 1957 until 1970 when regent chairman Frank Erwin fired him for opposing changes in the College of Arts and Sciences; in Boston suburb, Sept. 27, 2012.

Smith, Charles "Bubba," 66; Beaumont high school star, went on to NFL with Colts, Raiders, Oilers, prolific career in movies and TV; in Los Angeles, Aug. 3, 2011.

Spears, Billie Jo, 73; country singer whose 1975 "Blanket on the Ground" went No. 1 in 1975, she first performed as a teenager on the Louisiana Hayride; in Vidor, Dec. 14, 2011.

Spears, Dan "Bee," 62; bassist for Willie Nelson for more than four decades, grew up in Helotes; in Nashville, Dec. 8, 2011.

Stehling, Felix, 87; founded with his brother the Taco Cabana restaurants in San Antonio in 1978, now a chain 162 restaurants in several states; in San Antonio, Dec. 10, 2012.

Stevenson, Ruth Carter, 89; nationally known arts patron, daughter of oilman Amon Carter Sr., she essentially founded Fort Worth's Museum of American Art; in Fort Worth, Jan. 6, 2013.

Summerall, Pat, 82; Southlake resident was star kicker for the New York Giants in the late 1950s, best-known as the calm voice of NFL broadcasts for some 40 years; in Dallas, April 16, 2013.

Telles, Raymond L., 97; first Mexican-American elected mayor of El Paso 1957-61, adviser to President Kennedy, served as ambassador to Costa Rica; March 8, 2013.

Thomas, E. Donnall, 92; won 1990 Nobel Prize for discovering that transplanting bone marrow could save cancer patients, Mart native and UT-Austin grad; in Seattle, Oct. 20, 2012.

Truan, Carlos, 76; served 34 years in the Legislature, championed bilingual education, pursued strict ethics reforms, a member of the "Dirty Thirty"; in Corpus Christi, April 10, 2012.

True, S.M., 88; prominent West Texas farmer who headed the Texas Farm Bureau in the 1980s and 90s; in a tractor accident on his South Plains farm near Plainview, May 15, 2012.

Tyrell, Susan, 67; actress in some 75 movies and TV shows including as Oma in John Huston's 1971 *Fat City*, for which she received an Oscar nomination; in Austin, June 12, 2012.

Webster, Roger, 91; electrical engineer who led the Texas Instruments team that developed the pocket-size transistor radio in 1954; in Dallas, Oct. 6, 2011.

West fatalities from the fertilizer plant explosion in the north-central town of West; M. Bridges, P. Calvin, J. Chapman, C. Dragoo, K. Harris, J. Matus, J. Monroe, J. Pustejovsky, C. Reed, M. Saldivar, K. Sanders, R. Snokhous, D. Snokhous, B. Uptmor; April 17, 2013.

West, Arch, 97; leader of the Frito-Lay team that developed in 1964 the Doritos chip, which became one of the firms top-selling snacks; in Dallas, Sept. 20, 2011.

Wiesenthal, Harold, 84; Houston retail icon known for his TV commercials and flashy style, his store Harolds in the Heights was a fixture for more than 60 years; in Houston, May, 27, 2012.

Zigler, Zig, 86; nationally known motivational speaker who began in New York as a Dale Carnegie instructor, moved to Dallas in 1968; in Plano, Nov. 28, 2012. ☆



NFL broadcaster Pat Summerall, left. Lamberto Alvarez photo.

Race car driver and designer Carroll Shelby, right, with a Maserati 450S he raced in 1957. Sherry Lambert (CC) photo.



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	Abiene	Amarillo	Austin	Beaumont	Big Bend	Big Spring	Brownsville	Brownwood	Bryan	Childress	Corpus Christi	Dalhart	Dallas	Del Rio	El Paso	Fort Stockton	Fort Worth	Gainesville	Galveston	Houston	Huntsville	Laredo	Longview	Lubbock	Lufkin	McAllen	Odessa	Paris	Pecos	San Angelo	San Antonio	South Padre Island	Texarkana	Tyler	Van Horn	Victoria	Waco	Wichita Falls		
Amarillo	266																																							
Austin	478	213																																						
Beaumont	637	238	412																																					
Big Bend	484	238	462	699																																				
Big Spring	222	289	519	281																																				
Brownsville	765	325	437	636	567																																			
Brownwood	342	137	350	398	174	471																																		
Bryan	503	100	158	559	360	382	191																																	
Childress	116	367	521	483	204	671	231	388																																
Corpus Christi	636	192	288	524	438	159	329	237	542																															
Dalhart	82	556	719	525	294	842	420	637	197	713																														
Dallas	361	192	276	559	287	517	157	165	245	377	443																													
Del Rio	450	232	434	253	231	378	231	318	382	268	520	388																												
El Paso	418	573	810	329	332	801	493	660	482	691	417	617	424																											
Fort Stockton	338	335	572	136	143	563	260	422	347	453	398	416	185	238																										
Fort Worth	337	187	301	529	257	512	127	167	222	372	419	30	358	587	385																									
Gainesville	309	252	345	584	301	577	185	232	193	437	391	69	416	625	439	65																								
Galveston	646	206	78	651	493	374	336	145	531	219	728	288	393	774	536	309	358																							
Houston	596	162	86	603	449	352	286	95	480	207	678	238	349	730	492	259	307	50																						
Huntsville	528	153	113	602	411	414	241	54	412	269	610	170	369	714	475	191	239	119	69																					
Laredo	609	232	396	434	406	199	330	318	528	141	686	424	179	602	364	416	480	341	311	365																				
Longview	482	256	194	649	412	557	278	177	366	411	564	125	488	742	535	155	178	253	206	151	488																			
Lubbock	119	368	574	360	104	655	232	415	139	526	196	322	332	344	220	292	290	560	510	466	498	447																		
Lufkin	529	219	108	675	443	470	274	121	414	325	611	168	439	761	523	199	238	166	119	72	429	87	490																	
McAllen	728	300	430	578	531	56	423	364	634	152	806	491	322	745	507	486	551	367	345	398	143	541	618	463																
Odessa	255	334	567	222	60	609	219	408	263	480	315	347	247	274	83	317	360	538	494	458	422	472	137	491	565															
Paris	403	294	292	665	388	615	257	234	287	470	485	103	488	717	516	131	96	342	291	224	527	102	383	184	594	447														
Pecos	320	388	625	190	133	616	293	475	337	506	374	420	238	207	53	390	434	589	545	528	417	546	203	565	560	74	521													
San Angelo	293	203	436	300	87	481	96	277	225	352	371	252	158	402	164	222	275	407	363	327	321	372	183	360	444	131	352	205												
San Antonio	493	79	281	406	295	272	187	165	398	143	570	271	154	548	310	262	326	241	197	217	154	334	382	285	236	336	373	363	209											
South Padre	779	339	451	644	251	27	473	396	684	172	856	531	392	815	577	526	591	387	366	428	216	570	668	484	73	622	629	630	495	286										
Texarkana	495	340	256	744	466	634	335	261	379	489	576	178	566	795	594	209	188	328	283	235	572	88	475	165	624	525	92	599	430	418	648									
Tyler	457	224	192	647	384	526	242	145	342	381	539	97	455	714	500	127	159	247	197	130	456	36	419	84	508	444	101	517	336	302	540	116								
Van Horn	401	454	690	199	221	682	378	540	425	571	447	508	304	119	119	478	522	654	610	594	483	633	291	642	626	161	608	88	282	428	696	686	605							
Victoria	600	122	209	522	402	230	259	152	489	85	677	292	264	661	423	287	352	154	124	186	187	328	489	242	220	447	385	476	316	114	244	407	296	542						
Waco	423	102	242	518	290	427	123	85	307	287	504	91	334	610	372	86	151	230	180	130	334	163	345	157	401	340	194	413	209	181	441	244	128	490	202					
Wichita Falls	225	283	412	513	234	608	169	270	109	474	307	136	388	552	376	112	84	421	371	303	490	257	208	304	572	293	178	366	230	336	621	270	232	454	399	198				

Texas State Parks, Sites and Piers

PANHANDLE PLAINS

- Palo Duro Canyon State Park (musical drama: *Texas!*)
- Caprock Canyons State Park and Trailway
- Copper Breaks State Park
- Lake Arrowhead State Park
- Fort Richardson State Historic Site & Lost Creek Reservoir Trailway
- Possum Kingdom State Park
- Fort Griffin State Park & Historic Site
- Lake Brownwood State Park
- Abilene State Park
- Lake Colorado City State Park
- Big Spring State Park
- San Angelo State Park

BIG BEND

- Monahans Sandhills State Park
- Fort Lancaster State Historic Site
- Devils River State Natural Area (use by reservation only)
- Seminole Canyon State Park & Historic Site (Indian pictographs)
- Barton Warnock Environmental Education Center
- Big Bend Ranch State Park Complex
- Fort Leaton State Historic Site
- Davis Mountains State Park (Indian Lodge)
- Balmorhea State Park (San Solomon Springs Courts)
- Wylter Aerial Tramway
- Franklin Mountains State Park
- Magoffin Home State Historic Site

PRAIRIES AND LAKES

- Eisenhower State Park (marina)
- Eisenhower Birthplace State Historic Site
- Ray Roberts Lake State Park, Johnson Unit
- Ray Roberts Lake State Park, Isle du Bois Unit
- Bonham State Park
- Sam Bell Maxey House State Historic Site
- Cooper Lake State Park, Doctors Creek Unit
- Cooper Lake State Park, South Sulphur Unit
- Lake Tawakoni State Park
- Lake Mineral Wells State Park and Trailway
- Cedar Hill State Park
- Purtis Creek State Park
- Acton State Historic Site (grave of Davy Crockett's wife)
- Cleburne State Park
- Dinosaur Valley State Park (dinosaur footprints)
- Meridian State Park
- Lake Whitney State Park (airstrip)
- Fairfield Lake State Park
- Confederate Reunion Grounds State Historic Site
- Fort Parker State Park
- Old Fort Parker (managed by City of Groesbeck)

HILL COUNTRY

- Fort McKavett State Historic Site
- South Llano River State Park
- Devil's Sinkhole State Natural Area
- Kickapoo Cavern State Park (use by reservation only)
- Garner State Park
- Lost Maples State Natural Area
- Hill Country State Natural Area
- Landmark Inn State Historic Site (hotel rooms)
- Colorado Bend State Park (cave tours)
- Inks Lake State Park
- Longhorn Cavern State Park (cavern tours)
- Enchanted Rock State Natural Area
- Admiral Nimitz State Historic Site & National Museum of the Pacific War
- Lyndon B. Johnson State Park, Historic Site & Sauer-Beckmann Farmstead
- Pedernales Falls State Park
- Blanco State Park
- Guadalupe River State Park/Honey Creek State Natural Area
- McKinney Falls State Park
- Government Canyon State Natural Area

PINEYWOODS

- Atlanta State Park
- Daingerfield State Park
- Lake Bob Sandlin State Park
- Governor Hogg Shrine Historic Site
- Caddo Lake State Park
- Starr Family State Historic Site
- Martin Creek Lake State Park
- Tyler State Park
- Texas State Railroad State Park (contact park for schedule)
- Rusk & Palestine State Parks (Texas State Railroad terminals)
- Jim Hogg State Historic Site
- Caddoan Mounds State Historic Site
- Mission Tejas State Historic Site
- Huntsville State Park
- Lake Livingston State Park
- Martin Dies Jr. State Park

GULF COAST

- Mother Neff State Park
- Fort Boggy State Park
- Fanthorp Inn State Historic Site
- Washington-on-the-Brazos State Historic Site (Anson Jones Home & Barrington Living History Farm)
- Lake Somerville State Park & Trailway, & Birch Creek Unit
- Lake Somerville State Park & Trailway, Nails Creek Unit
- Bastrop State Park
- Buescher State Park
- Monument Hill & Kreische Brewery State Historic Site
- Stephen F. Austin State Park & San Felipe State Historic Site
- Lockhart State Park
- Palmetto State Park
- Sebastopol State Historic Site
- Village Creek State Park
- Walter Umphrey State Park (managed by Jefferson County)
- Sea Rim State Park
- Sabine Pass Battleground State Historic Site
- Sheldon Lake State Park
- Battleship Texas Historic Site (at San Jacinto Battleground)
- San Jacinto Battleground State Historic Site (Battleship Texas)



Texas Lakes

Bodies of water with a normal capacity of 5,000 acre-feet or larger. *Italicized reservoirs usually dry.*

● PANHANDLE PLAINS

1. Palo Duro Reservoir
2. Lake Rita Blanca
3. Lake Meredith
4. Bivins Lake
5. Buffalo Lake
6. Mackenzie Reservoir
7. Greenbelt Lake
8. Baylor Creek Lake
9. White River Lake
10. Lake Alan Henry
11. Lake J.B. Thomas
12. Sulphur Springs Draw Reservoir
13. Natural Dam Lake
14. Red Draw Reservoir
15. Lake Colorado City
16. Champion Creek Reservoir
17. Mitchell County Reservoir
18. Lake Sweetwater
19. E.V. Spence Reservoir
20. Oak Creek Reservoir
21. O.C. Fisher Lake
22. Twin Buttes Reservoir
23. Lake Nasworthy
24. Lake Ballinger/ Moonen
25. O.H. Ivie Reservoir
26. Hords Creek Lake
27. Lake Winters
28. Lake Abilene
29. Lake Coleman
30. Lake Brownwood
31. Lake Clyde
32. Lake Kirby
33. Lake Fort Phantom Hill
34. Lake Stamford
35. Lake Davis
36. Truscott Brine Lake
37. Santa Rosa Lake
38. Lake Electra
39. Lake Kemp
40. Lake Diversion
41. Lake Kickapoo
42. North Fork Buffalo Creek Reservoir
43. Lake Wichita
44. Lake Arrowhead
45. Millers Creek Reservoir
46. Lake Cooper/Olney
47. Lake Graham
48. Lost Creek Reservoir
49. Possum Kingdom Lake
50. Hubbard Creek Reservoir
51. Lake Daniel
52. Lake Cisco

● BIG BEND

53. Lake Palo Pinto
54. Lake Leon
55. Proctor Lake
56. Red Bluff Reservoir
57. Balmorhea Lake
58. Imperial Reservoir
59. Amistad International Reservoir

● HILL COUNTRY

60. Brady Creek Reservoir
61. Lake Buchanan
62. Inks Lake
63. Lake Lyndon B. Johnson
64. Lake Marble Falls
65. Lake Travis
66. Lake Austin
67. Town Lake
68. Lake Walter E. Long
69. Lake Georgetown
70. Granger Lake
71. Canyon Lake
72. Medina Lake

● PRAIRIES AND LAKES

73. Lake Nocona
74. Hubert H. Moss Lake
75. Lake Texoma
76. Randell Lake
77. Valley Lake
78. Lake Bonham
79. Coffee Mill Lake
80. Pat Mayse Lake
81. Lake Crook
82. River Crest Lake
83. Big Creek Reservoir
84. Cooper Lake
85. Lake Sulphur Springs
86. Lake Cypress Springs
87. Greenville City Lakes
88. Lake Tawakoni
89. Terrell City Lake
90. Lake Lavon
91. Lake Ray Hubbard
92. Lake Kiowa
93. Lake Ray Roberts
94. Lewisville Lake
95. Grapevine Lake
96. North Lake
97. White Rock Lake
98. Mountain Creek Lake
99. Joe Pool Reservoir
100. Lake Arlington
101. Lake Worth
102. Eagle Mountain Lake
103. Lake Weatherford

● PINEWOODS

104. Lake Amon G. Carter
105. Lake Bridgeport
106. Lake Mineral Wells
107. Benbrook Lake
108. Lake Granbury
109. Squaw Creek Reservoir
110. Lake Pat Cleburne
111. Lake Waxahachie
112. Bardwell Lake
113. Cedar Creek Reservoir
114. Forest Grove Reservoir
115. Lake Athens
116. Trinidad Lake
117. Lake Halbert
118. Richland-Chambers Reservoir
119. Fairfield Lake
120. Navarro Mills Lake
121. Aquilla Lake
122. Lake Whitney
123. Lake Waco
124. Tradinghouse Creek Reservoir

125. Lake Creek Lake
126. Belton Lake
127. Stillhouse Hollow Lake
128. Alcoa Lake
129. Lake Limestone
130. Twin Oaks Reservoir
131. Camp Creek Lake
132. Bryan Lake
133. Gibbons Creek Reservoir
134. Somerville Lake
135. Lake Bastrop
136. Fayette County Reservoir
137. Lake Dunlap
138. Lake Gonzales
139. Eagle Lake

144. Welsh Reservoir
145. Ellison Creek Reservoir
146. Lake O' the Pines
147. Johnson Creek Reservoir
148. Caddo Lake
149. Lake Fork Reservoir
150. Lake Quitman
151. Lake Holbrook
152. Lake Hawkins
153. Gilmer Reservoir
154. Lake Gladewater
155. Eastman Lakes
156. Brandy Branch Reservoir
157. Lake Cherokee
158. Martin Creek Lake

159. Murvaul Lake
160. Lake Tyler/ Lake Tyler East
161. Lake Palestine
162. Lake Jacksonville
163. Striker Creek Reservoir
164. Pinkston Reservoir
165. Lake Nacogdoches
166. Lake Kurth
167. Houston County Lake
168. Toledo Bend Reservoir
169. Sam Rayburn Reservoir
170. B.A. Steinhagen Lake
171. Lake Livingston
172. Lewis Creek Reservoir
173. Lake Conroe

● GULF COAST

174. Lake Houston
175. *Addicks Reservoir*
176. Sheldon Reservoir
177. *Barker Reservoir*
178. Lake Anahuac
179. J.D. Murphree Wildlife Management Area Impoundments
180. Smithers Lake

181. William Harris Reservoir
182. Mustang Lake East/West
183. Eagle Nest Lake
184. Brazoria Reservoir
185. San Bernard Reservoirs 1, 2, 3
186. Lake Texana
187. South Texas Project Reservoir
188. Cox Creek Reservoir
189. Lake Corpus Christi
190. Loma Alta Lake

● SOUTH TEXAS PLAINS

191. *Olmos Reservoir*
192. Calaveras Lake
193. Victor Braunig Lake
194. Upper Nueces Lake
195. Choke Canyon Reservoir
196. Coletto Creek Reservoir
197. Casa Blanca Lake
198. Falcon International Reservoir
199. Delta Lake Reservoir Units 1 and 2
200. Anzalduas Channel Dam
201. Valley Acres Reservoir

